# The Chicago

THURSDAY, MAY 27, 1880\_TWELVE PAGES.

& Co.

State and Washington-sts.,

Are exhibiting a full stock of

SEASONABLE DRESS GOODS.

Buntings, Crepes, and Grenadines.

Lace Buntings,

Plain Buntings.

Chinese Crepes, &c.

A SPECIAL LINE OF

**Velvet Striped Grenadines** 

At \$1.50 and \$2 per yard; worth \$3 and \$4.

A Complete and Select Line of

"NOVELTIES" IN

Brocade Linens, Linen Lawns,

Organdies, Jaconets, &c., &c.

"Crepe Fleur-de-The," "Crepe Yeddo,"
"India Mousseline,"

Rare Bargains Throughout this Dep't.

We Guarantee Lowest Prices. HATS,

A CARD.

J.S. BARNES

chagrin, that it will doubtless be impossible for him to re-ceive the Presidential nomi-

nation without a contest distasteful to his modesty, here-

by withdraws, and requests his friends to support the next

that hat of yours is not suit-

House. Go to 86 Madison-st.

Hat,---just the thing to go a fishing. We have over a squillion Straw Hats to select from, and at unheard-of low prices.

86 Madison-st. (Tribune Building).

Pearls.

Rubies,

Opals,

MESSRS. N. MATSON &

CO. have secured a remark-

ably fine collection of Rare

Gems in Diamonds and Ori-

ental Pearls; prices very rea-

Especial attention is given

to the arrangement of Bridal

N. Matson & Co.

166 State, opp. Palmer House.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

Sapphires.

Scotch Zephyrs, Foulard Cambrics,

French Buntings.

Momie Buntings.

Turk Crepes,

VOLUME XL,

CLOTHING. THE

Golden Eagle Clothing Store,

136 and 138 Madison-st., 144 and 146 Clark-st.,

ALL GOODS FOR

ON CO.

VARE,

ets,

JAPAN-

ING tons, etc. pol Hata. proers

CASH

PRICES.

The Most Complete Stock of

IN THE CITY. Open every night till nine.

HENRY L. HATCH, Manager.

EXTRA INDUCEMENTS

For the Balance of this Month.

We have placed THIRTY-SIX NEW STYLES of Suits on our counters from our factory, at \$6.50, \$7, \$7.50, \$8, \$8.50, \$9, \$9.50, \$10, \$10.50, \$11, \$11.50, \$12, \$12.50, \$13, \$13.50, \$14, and up to

Any one of these Suits we guarantee the purchaser

A Saving of from \$4 to \$8. A look through our stock will

convince you that WE advertise "Nothing But The Truth."

"THE GLOBE" "ONE-PRICE CLOTHIERS,"

195, 197, and 199 South Clark-st.

HARRY HART & BRO.,

PROPRIETORS. Orders by mail will receive prompt attention

LIEBIG COMPANY'S EXTRACT. LIEBIG COMPANY'S EXTRACT LIEBIG COMPANY'S EXTRACT

LIEBIG COMPANY'S EXTRACT

OCEAN NAVIGATION. ANCHOR LINE MAIL STEAMERS

New York and Gingow.

New York and Gingow. CUNARD MAIL LINE.

NORTH CERMAN LLOYD. and Remon, first cabi earner, it Retarn ticks earner, it Retarn ticks earner, it Retarn ticks RICHS & CO., I Bowlin INIUS & CO., I Bowlin INIUS & CO., I Bowlin

STATE LINE

Drap d'Ete

VESTS. **FULL SUFTS** 

CLERGYMEN.

JUST THE GOODS FOR SUM MER WEAR. COOL AND DURABLE

**BROWN LINEN** 

**Dusters and Ulsters** IN ALL GRADES.

Miner, Beal & Hackett's WHITE VESTS,

Which is the best-fitting WHITE VEST in America.

**PUTNAM** 

MINER, BEAL&HACKETT.

W. H. FURLONG, Resident Manager.

Lower

Cheaper

Grades of Chocolate are placed on-the market than the celebrated goods of WALTER BAKER & CO., but these preparations, after a test of ONE HUNDRED YEARS, are universally recognized as the stand-ard of Excellence and Purity. Ask for BAKER'S, and take no other.

SOLD BY ALL GROCERS.

Our Book of choice Chocolate Beceipts will WALTER BAKER & CO.,

Chicago & Northwestern Railway Con

OPTICAL GOODS. ANASSE SIGHA OPTICIAN

4 ) SEEK 1

Dorchester, Mass.

State and Monroe-sts.

STATIONERS & ENGRAVERS.

WEDDING AND RECEPTION CARDS. Club and Party Invitations.
Plate and Menu Cards,
Visiting and Regret Cards.

All of Superior Quality and at Low Prices:
The J. M. W. JONES Stationery and Printing Co.

THE QUEEN OF TABLE WATER Unital Sale, 6,000,000 Bottles and Jugs.

BOOK AND WINDOW SCHEENS.

SUMMER DRESS GOODS.

**Evening Dress Coats** and Vests

FOR SALE

Willoughby, Hill & Co

We made up this lot of Dress Coats to accommedate visitors to our city who have neglected (for reasons best known to themselves) bringing with them this very necessary garment to the diner-out. The price for the use of Coat and Vest one evening is \$5.

We have two qualities, the selling price of which is \$27 and \$30, one being silk-lined, the other fine Italian.

Gentlemen will please bear in mind this advertisement; also the fact that WILLOUGHBY, HILL & CO. daily fit more men to Clothing of the latest style and fashion than any other firm in the United States, and, if experience is any kind of a teacher, we must be well taught. When you wear any goods from this house you may be sure the style is "correct."

WILLOUGHBY, HILL & CO. Dealers in everything worn by the men-kind of every age,

Cor. of Madison and Clark-sts. Also 416 to 424 Milwankee-av.

OPEN TILL NINE EVERY NIGHT.

See you again perhaps.

in CARPETS, ART PAPERING, and House Decorating, Curtain Goods, etc. Our stock and facilities for doing work promptly and on short notice is unequaled.

156, 158, 160 and 162 Wabash-ar., cor. Monroe.

Bauer and New England Organs.

182 & 184 Wabash-av.

FOR RENT. LYON & HEALY,

118 & 120 MONROE-ST.

Programme Cards and Tassells. Crests, Monograms, Devices.

BLANK BOOKS. STATIONERY AND PRINTING,

Apollinaris

MINERAL WATER.

PRESIDENTIAL

The Anti-Third-Term Masses Rise in Their Indig-BUNTINGS.

and Denounce the Manner in Which Illinois Was Field, Leiter

> And Her Citizens in Ten Districts Robbed of Their Right

> Central Music and Farwell Halls Filled by the Best Republicans in the City.

Eloquent Speeches by Kirk Hawes, Elliott Anthony, Gen. Hurlbut, and Others.

Col. Fred Grant Says "What We Will and Will Not Do."

Wash Dress Goods. Sherman's Friends Say that He Will Not Accept the Vice-Presidency.

> Alarm of the Grant Men at the Indignation Meeting of Last Night.

> > POPULAR UPRISING. CENTRAL MUSIC-HALL.

expressing their indignation at the way in which the Republicans of Cook County had been distranchised by Logan and his followers, and that in which the Republican

go has seen for many a year. In earnestness of purpose, in single-hearted devotion to the true interests of the Republican party, the gathering of last night has never been excelled. The high standing and re-spectability of the auditors could not have been matched in this or any other city. The applause which ever welcomed the re-marks of speakers could not have been nore hearty than that which resounded in

The notice given of the meeting had been comparatively brief, but the interest taken in the subjects to be discussed had been so able to wear to the White deep that a notice of but a day would have been sufficient to bring thou-(Tribune Building), and select a Fine Dress Silk or Capiniere Hat, and if you are elected we will charge you nothing. If it is only the Vice-Presidency you aspire to, buy a Manilla or Panama Hat.—just the thing to go a sands together. In order to prevent any possible unpleasantness, and especially for the purpose of conveniencing the ladies, numbers of whom had expressed their desire of attending the meeting, it was provided that admission until 7:30 should be by tickets only. The rush for these bits of pasteboard was so great that early in the day enough of them had been given out to meet the full capacity of the large hall, and it soon became evident that provision would have to be made for an-

> The doors were thrown open at 7 o'clock. At that hour the lobby and the sidewalk were crowded with ladies and gentlemen eager to get good seats, and from that moment until the hall was filled and every seat was occupied the entrance was filled with a surging crowd hastening to gain admittance. No such jam at a political gathering has ever been seen here. There has been no such rush even to hear Mr. Ingersoll on the most interesting of the many topics on which he has spoken. Had the Grant managers in this State, had Cameron and his men, had the other outside adherents of Grant taken the trouble to be present, they could have learned something regarding the true senti-ments of the people of Chicago on the subject of the third term and the way in which they take their political disfranchisement that execution of their purposes. The almost intolerable jam in the hallways did not cense until it was announced that every seat was filled, and then the tide set the other way,

and Farwell Hall was soon filled. The great hall was soon filled.

The great hall presented a most interesting speciacle. On the platform were the ninety-two delegates whom the Republicans of this county sent to the State Convention, and this residuals.

against them that the only this

to do was to keep quiet. planse. No one ventured to say a word favor of Gen. Grant, and the left-handed comptiments paid him were welcomed with inbroken plaudits.

lew weeks ago. There was between the two the difference between manufactured enthuasm for a man and sincere devotion to the

The speeches were excellent. They had the unmistakable ring of earnestness, and they met the warm welcome they merited. and succinct, and left nothing to be desired, while Mr. Raster, too much of a stranger for many years to American audiences, took his hearers by storm, and left them in a mood which could not have been improved upon. The meeting adjourned Convention of the legal delegates from Illi-

It was a great demonstration, and the voice of the Republicans of this city and county, as embodied in the resolutions so unani mously adopted, should not go unheeded.

ORGANIZATION.

man, who said:

FELLOW-CITIZENS: I am requested by the Committee of Arrangements to call this meeting to order. We have met here as Republicans—not as bolters, not in the spirit of faction, not even as political agitators, but as members of the great Republican family [applause], who seel and believe that they have been grievously wronged in the house of their friends [cheers], and who deem it due to themselves, to their party, and to common justice and decency that they should give expression to feelings which it would be a crime against free American manhood to smother or suppress. [Applause.] In order to give due form and effect to such expression it is necessary that we resolve ourselves

PRICE FIVE CENTS.

matorial Districts were entitied to their seats the Convention. It was admitted on all hands at they were entitled to their seats. Three ports were made, by the Committee, one in vor of admitting the entire delegation, ninety-or in number, signed by pine of the Committee, one in vor of admitting fitty-fit of the Farwell Hall legation and thirty-six of the Farwell Hall legation and thirty-six of the Palmer luse boiters, all Grant men; and one retrieved by three of the Committee, in you can be ground that we had not sufficiently COMPLIED WITH THE PLEUGE.

The presentation of these reports it was again over that the fifty-six delegates over whom you do not have the fifty-six delegates over whom you do not have the fifty-six delegates over whom you do not have had not sufficiently to the Convention, but that would not do, the Chairman of the Convention ruled that had no right to take our seats there. Again, we had then been allowed to take the results in the Convention, our numbers, added to the anti-Grant men and in the Convention, our numbers in the convention, would have been majority, and of course we would have been majority, and of course we would have teed the other thirty-six, and the Gront men wit. They were determined that fifty-six as should not be admitted to that Convention and it thirty-two botters from the Palmer House reput in there to neutralize their vote and e the Convention. Accordingly, the motion admit the ninety-two was voted down by a sorier of only 38. Now you can see for receives that it had got fifty-six in there, we all dhave had a majority and would have had trol of the Convention. Accordingly, the motion hands of these conspirators through the answhich I have indicated. (Applause.) A ewas then taken upon the second report, as we designated it here, admitting the fifty-delegates from the Palmer House. This carried, and the Georgates from the Palmer House. This carried, and the Georgates from the Palmer House. This carried shall the delegates from Farwell Hall and the thirty-delegates fr

the fifty-six men to take their seats in the Convention and

MAKE THE REST FIGHT
possible under the circumstances. And here,
Mr. Chairman and gentlemen, I wish to say a
word in regard to the ninety-one gentlemen
with whom I have been associated. My friends
of the press here and other friends have made
something of a here out of me because I happened to be the mouthpiece of these gentlemen.
Applause, and voices, "You did well."] I am
nonce entitled to this credit than any of the
almety-one. [Applause.] They all stood togenther like men. [Applause.] While there was
a great variety of private opinions, those
opinions were never insisted on, and always
modified as circumstances might seem to require, and I stand here to say that, as for the
nactive one delegates from Cook County, who
have in some instances been designated as
thugs and cut-throats, that Cook County was
never, since I have known anything about its
affairs, represented by a more honorable, honeat class of men than went down to Springfield
to that Convention. [Great applause.]

The fifty-six delegates having taken their
seats in the Convention, the work of the Convention commenced in earnest. Of course it
was evident through all of that time that, with
the thirty-six boilers in the Convention, the
Grant men had a majority, and there was but
here the stood of the convention of the conventio and in the cust the wisces of ten Con-nal districts there represented by dele-pposed to the nomination of Gen. Grant. my single self, I did not deem it possible man or men could be found that would ty of such a crime. Never in the history State of Illinois, never in the history of te in this Union, so far as I can learn, will of the delegates of Congressional

or oversitoden and district, majority. [Applause.] The call of our if convention was for the election of two is from each Congressional district, as all know there are nineteen sional districts in this State. In this state is stated in the state of the congressional and the four delegates at large, as they need. Now, in the State of Massachusetta it hold a State Convention for the purnominating delegates to the National ion. They hold District Convention are in those Congressional districts. The true in the State of Maine. The same is the State of Indiana, and I was inas I earne into the hall, that the same is the State of Connecticut, where there are stricts, at which they are entitled to of course, in the Convention, they hold Conventions, and at these District Consecutors, and at these District Consecutors and the test. Houd applicated en all. Why, even Cameron him-hare to do that. [Loud applause.] confent to allow the district dele-their selection, and then attempt-them by resolutions instructing to for Gen. Grant. Conkling, o of New York, never at-

ernor of that State by \$1,000 Republican majority. In 1876 be as recommended on a platform incoreing Gen, Grant's policy, and he was DEFEATED BY A PERSONALE MAJORITY of over \$0.000. The State of Ohio in 1871 was carried Econoblicae by a majority in round numbers of \$6,000. In 1873 that State event Democratic by 17,000 majority. In 1872 the State of Indiana was carried by the Republicans by 21,000 majority. In 1874 that same State was carried by the Democrats by over 17,000 majority. Take my own old State of Massachusetts. [Cheers.] That State elected Gov. Washburn by a majority of 74,000 in 1872, and in 1874 it was carried by the Democrate by a majority of 74,000 in 1872, and in 1874 it was carried by the Democrate by a majority of 7,000. The four States of Illinois, Indiana, Pennsylvania, and Ohio in 1872 gave an aggregate Republican majority of 280,000. In 1876, so great had become the disprace of the Administration that the argregate Democratic majority of these four States alone was \$11,000, indicating a change of over 400,000 yotes in two years alone.

men, there was no National issue which had divided the Republican party, except the history, the transactions and the reputation of the Republican Administration.

Now, gentlemen, a few words more and I have done. We have now entered upon a new era of commercial prosperity. The Bres which have so long stumbered upon a new era of commercial prosperity. The Bres which have so long stumbered upon a new era of commercial prosperity. The Bres which have so long student with the second still once more have been set in motion upon every stream and rivulet in New England. The hourse sport of the locomotive dragging iong trains laden with the products of the West, to be axchanged for the manufactures of the Mest, in once more heard along our mountainsides, while the midnight darkness of the valley below is it up with the fish of a thousand forges, furnishing einplayment to 18,000 men, who but a short period of time ago found; mext to impossible to obtain even the necessaries of life. [Applause.] Our seas are ablemed with the salis of commerce, and the human forges, furnishing rebably.

IN OUR DEFEAT AS A PARTY?

Why should we be called upon to turn aside from our daily avocations of life to enter this contest, if we hope to save our party and fight it through to the bitter end, when there are so many other men who, if nominated, will receive the united strength and support of this party, and who, I believe, can be elected without difficulty? [Applause. "Blaine."] I am, ladies and gentlemen, at the present writing a Blaine man (cheers), but I say if you do not want Mr. Blaine then give me Mushburne. [Great cheers.] And if you do not want it well. The final question, of course, presents itself, what are we going to do about it? "Blaine is the man."] I will tell you what I am going to do about it myself. "Spit it out it." I am so do all I can to secure seats in the National of the hours, and the hour of the delegates from thee ten contested districts. (Cheers.] I say to you meet these delegates. Call appon them in the name

E. G. MASON. A PLEA FOR PREEDOM AND PREEMEN.

The Chairman then introduced Mr. E. G. Maon, saying that he was known to most all in the as follows:

Mr. Charman, Ladies, and Gentlemen:
This great meeting has assembled to confront a
great wrong, unexampled in the history of our
party and of our State. We come here to resent
with an indignation which only free men can
feel the outrage committed upon free speech
and a free bailot by the Republican Convention
of Illinois. And we propose to seek and find the

them to rote for Gen. Grant, Conting.
Tempted that. Delegates were addected from the respective of temperature of the control of the control

we are to have a Bess, can we not find a botter article than he is? ("Yes," and have her.] These article than he is? ("Yes," and have her.] These articles the interest of the

GEN. KUEFFNEB.

SYMPATHY FROM THE ST. CLAIR DISTRICT.
At the conclusion of Mr. Mason's speech, and on the subsidence of the tumultuous applause which followed, the Chairman stepped forward

on the subsidence of the tumultuous applause which followed, the Chairman stepped forward and said:

Ladies and Gentlemen: We have with us this eyening one of our Gennan fellow-citizens from the County of St. Clair, Gen. Kueffner, whom I now have the honor to introduce to you. [Applause.]

Gen. Kueffner was received with a welcome of applause, and spoke as follows:

Ladies and Gentlemen: You have been informed that I am from the County of St. Clair,—a county which I had the honor in part to represent in the State Convention.—a county which is one of the most populous and wealthy in the State, and which used to be one of the strongest Republican counties in the State. [Applause.] It ceased to be Republican under the operation of influences which we are now combatting. [Great applause.] Its Republican were in at the birth of the Republican party, and during those days—the darkest and the gloomiest that this Nation has sentiev in every manner vindicated their singerity as Republicans and their right to be heard on equal terms in the councils of the Republican party. [Applause.] But when they helped to free the slaves, they never intended or contemplated to make themselves the slaves of any party machine. [Great applause.] The crack of the party whip has never had any terrors for them. They have never worshiped or bowed down before any master of a party, and they never will. [Tremendous applause.] When we received the first news of the great wrong attempted to be perpetrated upon this county, our blood tingled with indignation, and we saw that a foul blow was struck at the whole Hepublican party of the Nation, and that it was intended

TO DEPRIVE THAY NATION

of its free first choice. We needed no time to

foul blow was struck at the whole Republican party of the Nation, and that it was intended TO DEPRIVE THAT NATION of its free first choice. We needed no time to make up our minds as to the proper course to be pursued. We assured the delegates from your county that St. Clair County would stand by them to the end in the just assertion of their rights. [Applause, and cries of "Good."] And that pledge the solid delegation from St. Clair County has on every occasion, in letter and spirit, redeemed. [Applause.] Truly that was a memorable Convention in Springfield. The Republican party of the State, through its chosen representatives, had been called together to deliberate upon questions of surpassing importance,—questions upon which the fate of the Nation for weal or wo might depend. When that Convention was called to order, the metropolis of this State, the great City of Chicago, with its half-million of poople, all its intelligence, its immense wealth,—one of the great cities of the world,—was uxcluded. Under the miserable pretext of a sham of a contest the doors of the Convention were slammed in the faces of your chosen delegates in order that a minority of the delegates lawfully chosen to that Convention might pack it with men sent there by a mees mob, with no more right to sents in the Convention than if they had been sent there from the State of Indiana, in order to give law to the Republican party of the rest of the State. Now, if was not pretend—that those men had any legal right in the Convention. On the contrary, they expressly admitted that they had no

celegated the the Convention. On the color rary, they expressly admitted that they had no such right. They were seated upon the sole ground that each Senatorial district had a right to send list own delegates without regard to the wishes of the malgrith and right to send list own delegates without regard to the wishes of the malgrith of the county. I port that sole plea those men were decounty. To the the county of the malgrant disregard of the than, immediately, in flagrant disregard of the than, immediately, in flagrant disregard of the traditions of the Republican party, they turned around to the county, and in disregard of all the traditions of the Republican party, they turned around to the county of t

GEN. A. N. WATERMAN.

A reneral call being made for Mr. Bugene Hale, the Chairman said: "If Mr. Hale is is in the house, will he come and take his seat on the platform, and in due time we shall hear from him? Laffest and gentlemen, you will next be addressed by Gen. Waterman."

Gen. Waterman, who was received with applanes, apoke as follows:

Mr. Frassinsyn Ard Gentlemen, The details of that great compiracy by which the Republicans of Cook County were deprived of their proper representation in the Convention at Springhold, and by measurement of which it is hoped that the State of History were deprived of its proper representation in the Convention at Springhold, and by measurement on the 2d of June next, are real know toyers at life its unnecessary that I should say anything about it. The real practical succession before you to-night is, What are you yoing to do about it? (Crics of "Vote."] There was one time in the Oily of New York a great political lender familiarly, known as "Rose" "treed, who, when his corruption and iniquity were exposed to the people, sainty asked them what they were going to do about it; and I tell you, gentlemen, that if you suppose for one moment that the man, who have originated and carried on this conspiracy oare anything for your denunciation, for your great mass-meetings, for your shready mission from your will stop there,—you are greatly mistaken. Up to the present moment you have been playing in this drama of iniquity and fraud just exactly the part they liid out for you to blay. They expected you would be indignant; they thought likely you might be mad and say flerce things. [A voice: "We see."] They thought perhaps you would have great meetings like this, and be addressed by speakers and pass eloquent resolutions; and then they thought, and then they see they for you would would not for the men whom they set up for you to yote for. [Crics of "Not with a present time they you, gentlemen, that he see onlicts of next summer, you will not only the present time they have done the kicking and you would at

THE SECORITY OF THE PROPLE consists not in strong men. People do not deserve and camet long maintain their liberties who, in every crisis, instead of relying upon their own stout hearts and their own strong arms turn and cry for a strong man. The Republican party was born of the great and right-ous popular indignation. It was nurtured and fed in its youth upon that love of liberty which God hath implanted in the breast of every man. It grew to manhood amid the throes of great civil commotion, and now, if it must perish, it is better that it die without one stain upon its record of devotion to human rights than that it should live to, by anything in the future, depart one tots from those principles upon which it is founded and without which human rights cannot be maintained. [Cheers.]

RESOLUTIONS. The Chair—Gentlemen: Your Committee upon The Chair—Gentlemen: Your Committee upon Resolutions is now ready to report.

Mr. C. A. Gregory—Fellow-citizens of the First, Second, and Third Distranchised Congressional Districts, and all your sympathizers with us from the Fourth First, Sizth, Ninth, Teath, Thirteenth, and Second Committee have and in charge the subject committee have and in charge the subject committee to their consideration, and beginness to report for your approvalting the following resolutions:

gressional Districts, the Committee have had in charge the subject coffinitited to their consideration, and beg leave to report for your approval the following resolutions:

The Republican ettizens of Cook County, in mass-meeting assembled, desire to call the attention of their fellow-Republicans and of the National Convention, soon to meet at Chicago, to the following statement:

1. The Republican primary elections held in Cook County on May 8 resulted in an over-whelming victory of the combined opponents of the third term. The ninety-two delegates of Cook County to the State Convention, joined with the anti-Grant delegates appointed by the other counties of the State Convention, and would have sent to the National Convention four delegates—at-large and twenty district delegates are large and twenty district delegates of the forty-two votes of Illinois against the nomination of Gen. Grant.

2. Of their majority thus fairly and honestly obtained, the anti-fairl-term Republicans of Cook County have been most foully robbed by a bold and criminal scheme intended to faisfly the will of the people and to force the vote of Illinois in the National Convention. In its presention, with the aid of aimost the entire of the State Convention was changed into its very organization of Cook County have been most foully robbed by a presention, with the aid of aimost the entire of the state Convention was changed into its very organization of Cook County and absolute rules of States, and by finally excluding thirty-six members of the elegation.

3. The record shows that in those votes which could fairly and justly be considered as test votes taken in the Convention previous to the alloged final settlement of the singed Cook County by the State Convention and the outrageous methods have been in a minority if the ninety-two delegation.

3. The record shows that in those votes which could fairly and justly be considered as test votes taken in the Convention and the convention and the unmistakeable sontiments of the right of the sta

C. A. GREGORY.

HIS VIEWS ON SPONTANEITY.

Mr. Gregory—Fellow-Cittzens: For one moment I will speak to these resolutions, and I will point out to you how strange it seems that a vast meeting like this, composed of many hundreds of citizens, overflowing so as to fill another hall of equal capacity in this county alone, and the same kind of meeting being held in various parts of the State, and it should be possible that they could pass resolutions like these in the face of the spontaneity for the third term. [Laughter.] I was present at Springheld, and I beheld that strange netton which we call spontaneity. She is a dimsel that seldom appears in the concrete, and few eyes are permitted to behold her. She wake in obscure places, and only to those persons whose eyelide are lifted by the silver wand of the Custom-House, and the Post-Office, and the internal revenue, and the soft massic of Senators in high places touch their gree-only by those persons can the virgin 3postaneity be beheld.

Now, gentlanged they say they have met us and they have won the viscory. The field is not lost the battle is not rought. The campaign is only begun. One great battle is to set in Wednesday next, and another, mirre decisive and more conclusive of the condict, is to set in next November. [Applause.] Gentlemen, citizens, you have been robbed of your representation in your State Convention. It is now

proposed to rob you of your representation in the National Convention, and I take it the object of this meeting here to might is such to declare your indignant protest against that outrage, and that it is not a meeting brought together for the purpose of recommending to that Convention any articular candidate. "That's so." J. Gentlemen our adversaries tell us that this fight is sload one between Charley Farwell and Gen. Logan, and that it makes very little difference which of two mere political ramesters wins the victory.

Now, I say to you, beware of this deception. I do not know, nor do you know, or recognize. Charley Farwell in the matter. Nor do we care for John Logan in this matter personally, but, as he is a great officer to the General to the Equilional parts, so he ewes to us the fair, upright, and headinable discinure of his duty in that purty. [Anplause.] Now as to spontanetty again in that Convention. They counted it against us by "FRAUD, CHICANBY, AND TRECKERY."

The legemen of Hoss Logan were held by the lasts and the whip. By inflicting upon that Convention his personality, he descended from his high seat is the American Congress, who down into the Third Ward of Jackson County, took his seat upon that floor, and, when he wisn't occurpying his chair as a rostrum, he was busy with his seatchmen upon the floor. Now, when they presend the final question there, there went up such a yell from the Grantites as though all she hends, from heaven that fell and ruised to drown the opposition. Laughter.] But finally one brave and gallant Senator, a delegate in that Convention from Edgar County, making his voice heard above all the din, cried aloud that same protest which you all heard to night, exclaiming. "Mr. Chidraum, I profest and deny the right of this Convention to substitute delegates to miscroseral the district in which I am observed the resolutions, which had been pressed, was for a mounter withfrawn. But, after a speech of hope of the Grantites, then, to close all debate. They couldn't stand any mor

TELEGRAMS.
THE VOICE OF THE COUNTRY.
The following telegrams and letters were then

PARIS III., May 24.—Mesers. Ketth, Shortall, and Bates, Committee: A professional engagement compels my presence at home on Wednesday. Let the contest for district representation be vigorous and determined. GEORGE HUNT.

PROM JAMES M. BEARDSLEY.

Rock Island, Ill., May 24 Messr. Keith, Shortall, and Bates, Committee: Your telegram received. Am unable to be with you only in sentiment and feeling, which is deep and earnest indignation at the outrage perpetrated against the majority of our Republicans by reckless, unprincipled men having charge of the machinery of the party. Our entire people here join me in this, and will join you to see that the wrong is redressed. We should not let the outrage and those who perpetrated it pass by without an earnest protest and condemnation. Am sorry I could not be there, but our district will join you in claiming our rights at the meeting of the National Convention on the 2d of June next. Stand by your grins and all will be well in time. Yours, with respect and high regards.

FROM ST. CLAIR COUPLY.

BRILEWILLE, May 25.—To the Central Music-Hall Committee: Gen. Keuffiner and Col. Thomas start for Chicago this evening, but it is impossible for me to be present. We all stand by the independent Republicans of Cook County and of the State, who regard the success of the Republican party of infinity more importance than the temporary triumph of any party chieftain. The light of the conviction that the nomination of Grant will endanger the success of the Populary has not been hidden under the quarimessure of the Committee of Mineteen at Springfield.

Enthusiasm under discipline, fired off in volleys under orders, should not silence the protests of one-half the Congressional districts of this State; and if we hesitate or failer we are bondsmen by shotee in a party that ought to consist of fremen.

If the coal-mine were located in Siberia, it might be divided into cells for political offenders, and the gag and the knout could be rigorously applied without fear of a strike.

"TRANSCRIPT OFFORS," PROBLEM II., May S.—GENTLEMENT: 'It would mford me greet pleasure to accept your kind invitation to be with you on Wednesday evening, the 20th inst., but my editorial duttles at home prevent.

The struggies in which we are ourgared attracts the struggies of the settlement of the great questions whother a free people can govern themselves without a recort to fraud and violence,—whother a great party, based on the Fundamental principles of truth and justice, an live up to those principles in the descend to decele, treachery, violence, and fraud in carrying out their soveral purposes. The Republican party of the United States was founced on the broadest principles of human rights. It was established in the interests of fair play,—equal and executation to the treath of fair play,—equal and executation to the treath of fair play,—equal and executation to the treath of fair play,—equal and executation to make a second to decele the second of the broadest principles of human rights. It was established in the interests of fair play,—equal and executation to make a second to the treath of the play of the second of the proposes. The least of fair play,—equal and executation to make a second of the broadest principles of human rights. It was established in the interests of fair play,—equal and executation to make a second of the proposes. The second of the proposes are a second of the play of the second of th

protest, selemn and determined, to come from all honest Republicans of Cook County, was most tirgoutly called for, and if at my time axpressions of deepreit indignation were ever justic provoked, such utterance of protest squinst one condemnation of the highlanded, disceputable proceedings by and through the machinations of Logan and consorts, at the late Convention in Springfield, are now most earnest-

disreputable proceedings by and through the machinations of Logan and consorts, at the late Convention in Springfield, are now most earnestly demanded.

Such protest and condemnation should go out with no uncertain sound from the disfranchised Republicans of this county, be taken up by all honorable members, delegates of that party, by them to be carried into the National Convention which is to assemble here on Wednesday next, and the said proceedings to be there exposed to the well merited scorn of all right thinking and fairminded men of the American Nation.

As a Swedish-American of more than thirty years standing in this country, and who has taken some little interest in the well-doing and honor of the Republican party, which I joined at its very inception, I, for one, protest and condemn—and I think I feel warranted in stating that four-little of the Swedish Republican voters of Cook County join with me—in protesting against the effrontery of this man Logan, and in declaring that they would consider themselves absolved from the duty of voting for Grant should his nomination be obtained by such fruudulent means as those practiced at the said Convention.

Believing and trusting in the intrinsic purity of heart and of mind let us entertain the hope that, if nominated by the quiceons of such foul proceedings, Mr. Grant will possess the manilmess and the honor to decline becoming a party to the same, and not to accept of a nomination obtained in such a manner.

Coupled with the sincere faith in the self-respect in the man now so prominently before the world at large, the great majority of the Swedish-American Republican votars solemnly protest against the insolent efforts of Logan to browbeat and to coerce and to steal from the Republicans of this county their sacred rights of an untrammeled franchise.

HERMANN RASTER.

THE GRIMAN VIEW OF THE POLITICAL STRAL

HERMANN RASTER.

THE GRBMAN VIEW OF THE POLITICAL STRAL.
THE GRBMAN VIEW OF THE POLITICAL STRAL.
There were fould cries for Hale, Eugene Hale, the sentleman from Maine,—but the Chairman stated that he was not in the hall. Then the multitude cried for Raster, and that gentleman, coming to the front, was briefly introduced by the Chairman of the meeting, and spoke as follows:

Mr. Chairman of the meeting, and spoke as follows:

Mr. Chairman of the meeting, and spoke as follows:

Mr. Chairman of the meeting, and spoke as follows:

In more allowed, as Brutus is [laughter]; only a plain, blunt man. What does Mark Antony say.

"Cook ave neither wit, nor words, nor worth, and the more shood: I ouly speak right on:

It call you that, which you yourselves do know."

For I suppose by this time you all do know it.

Laughter and applause.] You know that the question donight isn't any more whether or not the Republican party of Illinois is going to have a master, but it has a master already. The Republican party has been seddled and bridled in Springfield, and the "Gentleman from Jackson County" [Jeers] is sitting astride of it. (Greet Haughter, and a votce, "The mule will kick."] Well, that is not the apprehension of the "Gentleman from Jackson." (Renewed laughter.) If you had seen the self-poise with which he sat a staride his party there in Springfield, you would have been astonished at your capacity for bearing him that he expected to find in you. [More laughter.] He sat there like a Roman Emperor chart of the first possessed. Indeed, he had a smile childlike and bland. [Roars of laughter.] Said he, when he connected his speech, "Now all I want is peace and harmony," [Shouts of derison.] So he did. He wanted the Hambony Brukern He Liam, "he said in the liam be corrected himself and said: "When I say I, I mean the majority of this Convention." (Uncontrollable laughter.) He said the lime (Greet laughter for sevent minutes.)

Now, the next morning after the battle, the "gentleman from Jackson County-the speak of the excite

But the lamb was." [Hearty laughter.]

Now, my friends, in this bland and childlike manner, "the gentleman from Jackson County" expects to reign over the Republican party of Illinois and have no disturbance at all. He thinks he has the bridle well in hand, and sits and clinches his feet right around the annual. [Laughter.] And I dou't know whether ultimately he will not be right. They be brave words that have been spoken here to-night; but, if the conspiracy should succeed I hope it will not, but if it should succeed I am greatly afraid that many of these beave words will be forgotten. [Cries of "No!" No!"] To-night I suppose you are all sincere in this purpose. Whether you will be two or four weeks hence, if

THE GREAT POLITICAL CRIME
shall have been perpetrated, I have my doubts. What I have m doubts about, however, is this: That there is an army of over 100,000 voters in these Western States that will not relinquish the position they have taken—the German Republicans all over the Western country. [Applause, and a voice, "And as many Americans."] I hope there are as many of them. (A voice: "There are 40,000 americans in New York who will stand firm."] Another voice: "There are two Americans for every German that won't go back."] So much the better. All right, we shall see ourselves at Philippi. [Applause and laughter.] Howsever that may be, I shall be very glad if these prognostications should turn out to be true. This I do say, the Germans will not be ridden by a tyrant, by a despor, even if he be called only "the gentleman from Jackson County." [Applause, 1 They have leadern on very gentleman from Jackson County." [Applause of a popular convention held at Springfield. They know that that was not popular representation. They know it was not popular representation. They know it was not popular representation. They know it was only a doll in the hands of one bold, bad man, and that that one man seeks to rule them with an iron hand, even if that be defined only the semblance of a popular convention held at Spri springhed. They know that that was a packed convention. They know that it was a packed convention. They know that it was a packed convention. They know it was only a doll in the hands of one bold, bad man, and that that one man seeks to rule them with an iron hand, even if that hand be gloved.

The name under which the German Republicans have entered into this campaign is the name of one whom they consider the equal of Abraham Lincohr; that is Eilhu B. Washburne. [Cheers and waving of handkerchiefs. A voice; "He is no better than Blaine."] That may be. [App ause.] Hold on! It may be so, but the Republican voters of Cook County were of different opinion, for they elected fifty-eight Washburne to thirty-four Blaine delegates. [Applause.] I wish it to be understood that two-thirds of the majority given on the 8th of May was given for "That's so!" A voice, "We don't want a third term."] All right. [Cries of "Order!" A voice, "Will the Germans vote for Blaine? "Order!" Order!" Understand thits the majority that CABRITO THE PRIMARY ELECTIONS on the 8th of May was like the Sismess twins,—two bodies, joined by one limb, the common interest of both. There men and those were Blaine men all their rights, and expect of them all their rights, and expect of them all their rights, and expect of them all stood together like inhert-two brethren, right to on the Springfield Convention and stood together like inhert-two brethren, right on unit rule among thom. Each will go his way, and each will go before the Nation on his repairs to the sort of "Good," "Good," We went before the Springfield Convention and sood together like inhert-two way. Laphause.] In the same way the both of the best way, and not at two chiefs and honest way, and not in a Loganish way. Laphause, it has been nominated for the Republican party, not in it to be its standard-bearer,—has been minimated by honest work without any stocked cards, without any stocked cards, without in the same way that Logan managed the Springfield Convention, then of the same way tha

come rotten, and a vast number of barnacies are clinging to it. Now, if it should so turn out that a man should be put aboard of the vessel that would lead her to destruction, wouldn't it be safe and better to haul her into dry-dock, sorape off all the barnacies,—they would come or easily as soon as the Federal pap was sone of laughter),—put in new timber, and set her affoat again in 1848 a new ship, better than in old Thompson's navy. [Applause]. But it need not be done. The renewal can be made now—within the next ten days. If these men that are bent on destroying the party,—determined to ruin it,—can be gotten rid of and put down, and a man nominated whom the people can vote for, knowing that he will not be the tool of the syndicate; if such a man can be nominated in Chicago next weak, he will be trumphantly elected, and the Republican party saved from the greatest danger it has ever been in since its existence. (Cheers.)

Some one on the platform then moved to adjourn, and, though the motion was agreed to the people rejuctantly left the hall, as it was only 10 o'clock, and they would gladly have listened to more speeches.

FARWELL HALL. THE OVERFLOW OF INDIGNANT REPUBLICIANS.
At lifteen minutes after 8 the advance guard of the crowd which was unable to effect an entrance at Central Music-Hall began to file into Farwell Hall. They came in droves, and in less than the property of the prop Farwell Hall. They came in droves, and in less than ten minutes every seat on the main floor was occupied. The gallery was also well filled, being graced by the presence of many fair ladies. Among the notable persons who had found seats upon the stage were Gen.S. A. Huribut, the Hon. Willard Woodard, the Hon. E. B. Taylor, Col. J. M. Southworth of McHenry County, Col. Perce, Col. A. N. Waterman, m. Hon. Elliott Anthony, Capt, Jack Stephens, Col. J. W. Bicaby, Abner Taylor, Samuel Appleton, Fred C. Smith, E. F. Cragin, the Hon. Sol Hopkins, Commissioner Boesse, and many others. The crowd was noticeable for its respectability and the carnestness and perfect quiet with which it anxiously awaited the action of the meeting. Mr. E. F. Cragin finally stepped to the front and nominated as Chairman Mr. E. N. Bates, whose nomination was indorsed and loud demonstrations of approval. Upon taking the chair

GEN. BATES SAID:

"GENTLEMEN: It is unnecessary for me to state the object of this gathering. Suffice it to say that never in the history of Chicago has there been such a spontaneous uprising to stamp out and rebuke the attempt to throttle the voters of Cook County. [Cheen.] I trust that the people of this county will make known in thunder tones, not to be misunderstood, their utter and bitter opposition to such actions as those by which their will was foully and shamefully defeated at Springfield. [Great applause.]

Following the address of the Chairman, Mr. E. F. Cragin, was elected Secretary.

ELLIOTT ANTHONY.

GEN. BATES THEN INTRODUCED THE HON. ELLIOTE
ANTHONY,

at the mention of whose name the hall many with long continued cheers. Mr. Anthony read with long continued cheers. Mr. Anthony read from manuscript as follows:

"Four score and seven years ago" sall the immortal Lincoln as he stood beside the grave of the patriot dead at Gettysburg, "our father brought forth on this Continent a new Nation conceived in liberty and dedicated to the proposition that all men are equal. Now we are snagged in testing whether that Nation, or any Nation so conceived, can long endure."

The events which have recently transpired in our midst and at Springfield go to show that our form of Government is possessed at great elasticity, but that the experiment of suppressing the voice of the people is hazardous.

The people are contending for freedom and equality, and they will never be surrendered without a struggle. The right of free thought and action is fundamental in the Republican party, and all attempts at occreion will be resisted. The right of popular representation is also an organic principle in this country, and whenever it is defeated by fraud, force, or unfair dealing, it will justly arouse the idignation of the masses. This is no time for experiment, and we ought not to run any risks.

There does not exist, in this country any power to DEFERMING THE DYNASTY OF BULERS OF the Canadian one of his essays speaks of the Macadian in one of his essays speaks of the

or the course of succession except the people Macaulay in one of his essays speak of the self-asserting power of enlightened freemen as follows: "In nations broken to the curh, in nations long accusioned to be transferred from one tyrant to another, a man without calment qualities may easily be given supreme power. The defection of a troop of guards, a computer of changes, a popular tumuit, might place in indolent Senator or a brutal soldier on the three of the Roman world. Similar revolutions have often occurred to the despotic States of Asia.

"But a community which has heard the voice of truth and experienced the pissans of

the subject of National supremery, and mak the arm that was to control this Nation was already uplifted beyond the Alleghenies, and to-day the State of Illinois has become

THE PLOVAL STATE IN THIS VINO.

In the contest which is now raging as to who chall be Chief Maristrate of the Republic. The contest which is now raging as to who chall be Chief Maristrate of the Republic. We do not propose to be disfranchised.

The Republican party can never succeed by putting its chosen representatives in claims of the people of this State, and the recent Springfield Convention proves it. Out of 605 delegates which composed that Convention, the Grant men did not at any time have a fair majority. The first vote which was taken in the Convention on the admission of our delegation was 25 for us and 250 against us.—a majority of 28. If the fifty-siz uncontested regular delegation was 25 for us and 250 against us.—a majority of 38. If the fifty-siz uncontested regular delegates had been allowed to vote, the vote would have stood as follows: Two hundred and eighty-two country delegates, fifty-six cook County delegates, which would have made a total vote for admission of 338 votes; against admission, 20 votes,—making a majority for admission of 18 votes.

The next vote, on the admission of hirty-six making a majority for admission of 18 votes.

The next vote, on the admission of hirty-six making a majority for admission of 18 votes.

The next vote, on the admission of hirty-six making as majority for admission, 20 votes,—making as majority for admission.

21 Against their admission.

22 Against their admission.

23 And the excutuods.

\*\*Total\*\*

Majority only.

\*\*We were beaten by Democratic counties, and every Democratic district except the Seventeenth came solidly to the front every time that the warm of the progress of affairs in the Presidential contest so far must have been two authorities are up, neither supreme, how sone confusion may enter twint the gap of both and take the one by the other." Every man who has kept track o

what the Natio

as the recent Rep
First—It comms
one of the best
mentary law, by a
Convention the
county, who were
their credentials, the
delegates,—entitle
vote on the questifull privileges.
Second—It estable
for even they we
not examine the creates without they
would abide the re
cut off all appeal to
Third—They the
Cook County sho
counties in the Starp
into Senatorial, the county, as a
ingly anti-Grant, yricts in the count
that those districts

begins of the count
that those districts tricts in the count that those districts. Fourth—After he ple as relating to solved that the Sta Grant | cries of "Ne is right the other to make it solid for the Congressional Grant, and proce Grant in each and there are at least this State, contain million inhabitant against him. [Apt Fith—In order tempt for the vaun resentation, they delegates both in the National Com whelmingly beaten counties and in the solid procession of the counties and in the policy of the countries and in the solid process. whelmingly beater counties and in t "Shameful!"] Stath—According State Convention, the proportion of the proportion of the State is overlated all of the cr when they denie gressional distri

when they denied it gressional districts. Ten of these district ance with immemo delegates. These d Third, Fourth, First teenth, and Sevent questionably an active the second of the sec Kadish, although a worthy citizen, cans ative of the Gilman opposed to Gen. Gra were in all that dist elected to the Cook resided in Palatine district is anti-Gra fains a population of tains a population of nine-tenths of the the American population proportion is as

vention any tyr will make a free by the choice of a in which all good One Presidential another commend forgotton the per at the close election, and it

election, and it is at that they now do in Let us for a mome affairs. Soon after in the Presidential abroad. His present versal attention. His Republic both is a m made him the most own times. He was tident of the Unit visited Europe. The World, anxious to the Areat for the Areat f went to the far East, the Holy Land. He the dinary journey arous parallel in ancient of followed by admiring was watched with a navigated the globe orn gate and return was received with and with the acciant littless parties were

was received with was received with the accious and with the accious and with the accious hit call parties were fout, and political rai was a next to that of as next to that of as next to that of a second received as a second received as next to the received as next to the received as next to the second received as next to the received as the received as next to the received as th

We argued, and that was over, and that the was over, and that the left unsettled by the had now been transfe gress, and that they with in the due cours the state of the forest with in the due course we agreed, furthes, his part in the day that his services had and that it would be a fif he should now step inent services of his (Applause.) There is and there ought to the mity. [Applause.] We owe it to oursel Historic truth ough religion. If the pre-houls above the intensions of history in the sons of history in the

in this shed the principle that the views of the majority in the subdivisions of counties must be respected, for they no sooner obtained the power than they trampled that very identical principle under foot—on the most enlarged and grantic scale—by stifling the voice of the people in ten Congressional districts, and elected delegates for them who did not represent their views in a single instance.

We propose to right this wrong if we can in the National Convention. It is a disgrace to this age that the free and enlightened voters in ten Congressional districts in this State are to be overborne and compelled to have delegates represent them that they have never chosen,—and who do not in any respect reflect their

There never was a Republican State Conven-tion ever held in the State of Illinois before which undertook to select the delegates to a National Convention independent of the Con-gressional districts. They have always hereto-fore been selected by Congressional districts and by Congressional district conventions. That is what the National call requires, and that is just what we have done. There never was a conven-tion anywhere

WELICANS.
Ince guard
feet an ento file into
and in less
main floor
well filled,
many fair

not to be

a, Mr. B.

BILIOT

ounded, old and he acci-nen-

by Congressional district conventions. That is what the National call requires, and that is just what we have done. There never was a convention anywhere

THAT EXHIBITED SUCH INCONSISTENCIES
as the recent Republican State Convention.

First—It commenced its career by violating one of the best known principles of parliamentary law, by excluding from the floor of the Convention the regular delegates from this county, who were regularly elected and held their credentials, which made them prima facie delegates,—entitled to every privilege except to vote on the question of their own admission to full privileges.

Second—It established an arbitrary rule, before even they were origanized, that they would not examine the credentials of any set of delegates without they agreed beforehand that they would abide the result,—thereby endeavoring to cut off all appeal to the National Convention.

Third—They then laid down the doctrine that Cook County should not be treated as other counties in the State, but that it should be cut up into Senatorial districts, and that, although the county, as a whole, might be overwhelmingly anti-Grant, yet if they could find any districts in the county that were in favor of Grant tries in the State is unanimously in favor of Grant tries of No!" "No!", although the fact is right the other way [applause]; and in order to make it solid for Grant, they would ignore all the Congressional districts which were anti-Grant, and proceeded to elect delegates for Grant in each and all of the districts, although there are at least ten Congressional districts in this State, containing as we have said nearly a million inhabitants, that are overwhelmingly against him. [Applause.]

Fith—In order to show their supreme contempt for the vaunted doctrine of popular representation, they arbitrarily select men for delegates both in the State Convention, as we have said, violated all of the customs and usages of the party, when they denied the right of the several Congressional districts to select their own delegat

reint, Fourth, Fifth, Sixth, Ninth, Tonth, Thirteenth, and Seventeenth each of which is unquestionably an anti-Grant district. The Seventeenth District was Democratic in 1876, but is now anti-Grant.

These districts gave in 1876 (leaving out the Seventeenth District) 28,461 Republican majority. All of these districts are, if the opposition success of these districts is to be represented by Gen. Beverder and L. J. Kadish, Grant men, when it is perfectly notorious that Gen., Beverder was acten as a delegate in his own town, and Mr. Kadish, although a most respectable man and seven the district is an its district but just two Grant men elected to the Cook County Convention, and that district but just two Grant men elected to the Cook County Convention, and that district is anti-Grant by thousands. It contains a population of over 40,000 Germans, and that district is not many districts and the second of the

President, and we believe it is true that whenever the subject has been mentioned to him he has disouraged it, and said that as long as Gen. Grant was in the field he would not be a candidate. But the voice of the people cannot be silenced. We want a candidate now who will unite all of the various conflicting elements of the Republican party, and that man is Elihu fl. Washburne. His election would be certain and sure, [Cheers and prolonged applause.]

COL. A. N. WATERMAN

then stepped to the front and received an ovation from the multitude. In the course of his speech he reminded his hearers that the Republican party had been born of a righteous indignation nurtured by that liberty inherent in the breast of every man; that it came to manhood amid the throes of the great Civil War, "and now," said the speaker, "if it must perish, it were best that it should die without one stain upon its record of devotion to the rights of men." The speaker dwelt upon the recent outrage at Springfield, and maintained that if the Hepublican party allowed this great wrong to go, it would be false to those principles by which alone the liberties of a great people could be protected. [Loud applause.] During the delievry of Col. Waterman's speech, some one near the stage, oried out in a loud voice: "Put up a new man, or we'll vote for a Democrat." The remark was received with great applause and considerable laughter.

GEN. HUBLBUT.

Gen. S. A. Hurlbut, of Rockford, then made his appearance, and, after the enthusiasm which his presence evoked had subsided, he said that it had been his peculiar good fortune to be a delehis presence evoked had subsided, he said that it had been his peculiar good fortune to be a delegate to investigate the charges made by Cook County in the recent election for delegates to the State Convention, and he had done his level best to champion the rights of the people of this county. In doing so he did not desire to arrogate an undue share of credit, for he had only worked in the cause of justice and right. In thinking of the events of the most remarkable speeches he ever heard, and that speach was made in that Committee on Credentials by his distinguished and silver-tongued friend, the great orator, Leonard Swett. [Laughter and hisses.] He described the proceedings which took place here in this Convention, and described these eminently respectable gentlemen whom I have known for thirty years as thugs and assastins, and as men whom any one who placed any value upon his head would avoid. It was the most elequent slander upon good men and upon good citizens, and, said the speaker, every one in Farwell Hall knew it. ["Hear! hear!" and loud applause.] "Now," said the General, "the conspiracy of which my friend Col. Waterman has spoken is older than anything that has taken place here. The tracks all run backward to one time and to one place, and indicate a conclave—at which not many people were present—to forestall the wishes of the people of the United States. I could name, if I chose, the three chief actors in that original conspiracy last January in Washington. Each of them fairly and fully performed his part, but it was left for our men to show a very large advance of audacity in the science of political burgiary." [Laughter and loud applause.] "Now," the speaker went on to say, "the botanists tell us that all the weeds we have in this prairie country come from the East, and they have further told us that those weeds flourish in our prairie soil better than in their native heath. The weed known as machine politics began to grow in New York City. It was

The case of the layer of the charged for the control of the contro

appeal must be made to the conscience of the people,—themselves the makers of all law, themselves the executors of all laws they may make. [Applause.] Let us, and the speaker in closing his remarks, hope that this sociall may blow over, and that once more, according to its wish and habit, the free voice of the State of Illinois shall be recognised in these ten Congressional districts. Then the wrong which has been attempted will be righted, the ignominy will be wiped away, and then under a proper leader, freely chosen, we can close up again the ranks of the old Republican army, shoulder to shoulder, with a common cause, a common impulse, and a common purpose, under a flag that has waved over us for twenty years, and has never eyet suffered defeat or borne dishonor,—their we will move forward and accomplish, a victory which shall secure for our children and our children's children equal and exact justice, the freedom of speech and of election. [Loud and long-continued cheering.]

The Secretary of the meeting then read the resolutions adopted at the Central Music-Hall meeting. They are published in another column. They were unanimously adopted.

who had just come from the other meeting, was enthusiastically called upon for a speech, and he responded, telling them of the Central Hall meeting, thanking them for their presence, which he looked upon as an indorsement of the course pursued by the ninety-one delegates and himself, and reviewing the situation at considerable length.

himself, and reviewing the hon. Kirk Hawes' speech, At the close of the Hon. Kirk Hawes' speech, which was listened to with marked attention and loudly applauded, the meeting adjourned.

CONVENTION GOSSIP.

FRED GRANT.

WHAT HE THINKS OF HIS PATHER'S CHANGES. Yesterday morning Col. Fred Grant called upon "Long" Jones at the Grand Pacific to have a sort of a chat with him of a friendly political character. "Long" Jones took the Colonel into his confidence and told him that he had engaged the present quarters for the State Committee at this time, predicting that the National Convention would be head in Chicago, and that Grant would be nominated. This prophecy, he believed, would be fulfilled. It was but a step across the hall, to Room 6, where the Sherman headquarters are established. Ex-Gov. Dennison was sitting there, and Col. Fred Grant walked in. After courtesies had been exchanged, Mr. Dennison asked the news.

"O, tather will be nominated on first ballot"! "Is that so?" said Mr. Dennison.

"There is no doubt about it," replied Col. Grant. "Father already has enough to nominate him."

"I see you are getting everything," said ex-Gov. Dennison. "You got Colorado yesterday." "O, yes," replied the Colonel; "but we have already got enough without Colorado."

"You would rather have it than not?" interrupted That Taignune representative.

"Yes," replied Col. Grant, "of course; but father has got a sure thing. Father has already ill votes, and if the unit rule is broken he is sure of 450 votes in the Convention."

Ex-Gov. Dennison—Then there is no use of our coming here. We might as well go home.

Col. Grant—O, no; we want you here to help make the nomination unarimous.

Ex-Gov. Dennison—Then there is no use of our coming here. We might as well go home.

Col. Grant—O, no; the unit rule is broken, I know that father will ret ten delegates from California, six or seven from Michigan, and several from lowa and other places."

Ex-Gov. Dennison—Then you favor the breaking of the unit rule.

Col. Grant—Obenison—If should think if you could gain so many votes you would want the unit rule broken.

Col. Grant—No, I think the States should vote as a unit.

Ex-Gov. Dennison—How do you know that you would gain ten votes from Calif FRED GRANT.

Ex-Gov. Dennison—How do you know that you would gain ten votes from California?

Col. Grant—Because I have been told so by our friends there. I know it is so.

Ex-Gov. Dennison—And yet you favor the

Ex-Gov. Dennison—And yet you favor the unit rule?

Col. Grant—As a delegate to the Convention I would favor it.

Ex-Gov. Dennison—That has been the Democratic rule. It is the broadest phase of the State-rights question, and one that I have battled against since 1835.

Col. Grant—That's all right, but I believe in the unit rule. Col. Grant—That's all right, but I believe in the unit rule.

Ex-Gov. Dennison—You will support the nominee of the Chicago Convention?

Col. Grant—That depends upon who is nominated. We might support some of them, but Blaine I know we wouldn't. He had no business to come into this State and make the fight he did.

THE TRIBUNE representative ventured this remark to ex-Gov. Dennison: "Will Secretary Sherman accept the Vice-Presidency on a ticket with Gen. Grant?"

Ex-Gov. Dennison—Secretary Sherman will accept the Presidency or nothing. Mr. Sherman would not take the Vice-Presidency if it were tendered by the vote of the National Convention without a dissenting volce.

tendered by the vote of the National Convention without a dissenting voice.

Col. Grant—Then he'll got nothing.

There was some further talk, but it was mainly a repetition of the above. Col. Grant further said: "My father will be nominated, and he will be elected. There is no doubt about that. The opposition to him to-day is not nearly so great as it was in 1972."

PENNSYLVANIA.

INTERVIEW WITH A DELEGATE.

A TRIBUNE reporter an across a Pennsylvania politician at the Palmer, but he was averse to talking. However, as he was known to be well posted regarding the delegation from that State, having special means for getting information, the reporter stuck to him and finally got him to open his mouth after promising not to use his name.

open his mouth after promising not to use his name.

"I was at the Harrisburg Convention," said he, "and Cameron, in order to prevent a disastrous boit, had to respect the wishes of the minority; and the Grant program was pulled through, as you know, by the siender majority of about two dozen. In that Convention, unlike the one in Illinois, where Logan had a slate of out-and-out Grant men, and ignored the minority entirely, a committee of nine was set up to whom the district delegations had to present the names of delegates to the National Convention, and the Committee could incorporate the names thus presented in their report, or not, as they saw fit. The result was, although bound by instructions, there are

delegates to the National Convention, and the Committee could incorporate the jnames thus presented in their report, or not, as they saw fit. The result was, although bound by instructions, there are

ELFTERN STRAIGHT OUT-AND-OUT ANTI-GRANT DELEGATES IN THE PENNSYLVANIA DELEGATION,

and five who are known to have preferences for any man except Grant. It is a well-known fact that James McManes, the President of the Philadelphia Gas Trust, as powerful a political machine as the Tammany-Hall organization of New York, recently called the ten Philadelphia delegates together and announced that under no circumstances would he support Gen. Grant,—that he would belt the instructions. He has said that over his own signature in print. He is followed by William Elliott, ex-Sheriff of Philadelphia, William E. Douglass, and, when you get outside of the city, by men who have been in National politics for years, and who in the Conventions of 1888 and 1878 bolted instructions in order to respect the wishes of their constituents. Cameron so far recognized the break in Philadelphia that he was compelled to go there and make a promise that, if the defection was kept in abeyance until he got to Chicago, he would then heed the wishes of the minority. His object was to give to the Nation at large the idea that he controlled the politics of the State. The fight on the part of Don is vitid to his political future. He has the ioftiest contempt for Hayes for surroing him out of what might be called political obscurity and made him a Cabinet officer.

HE HAS THE SAME INTEREST IN GRANT THAT CONKLING AND LOGAN HAYE.

ONKLING AND LOGAN HAYE.

If another man like Hayes is made President, be will lose the vast patronage of Pennsylvania and his grip on the party machine. Don isn't consistent. He is now here advocating the complete recognition of the binding force of the rule on the Pennsylvania and all other instructed delegations; yet, in the Chicago Convention in 1888, when the Pennsylvania delegation was instructed and uninstructed delegatio

showing on the Committee on Credentinis and in the organization of the Convention, I don't believe Grant will be nominated."
"Have you seen Cameron yet?"
"Yes."
"Is he confident?"
"Thoroughly so. He believes he has all the votes needed to nominate Grant on the first ballot."

"Thoroughly so. He believes he has all the votes needed to nominate Grant on the first ballot."

"Where does he get them?"

"He makes up his his total by counting as entire all the delegations that are instructed for him, and leaves the field just what he chooses. He counts in seventy solid from New York, when it is known that five Senators have protested against a third term, and said they would not countenance it here. There are others in the New York delegation who think as they do. In other States, too, where there are opposition men, Don counts them solid for Grant. His figures are based on the idea that the unit rule will go through, and he will not admit that any delegate will go back on the instructions, while the chances are that they will."

OPPOSITION TO GRANT IN PENESYLVANIA.

"Is there much opposition to Grant in Pennsylvania?" "Is there much opposition to Grant in Pennsylvania?"

"Yes; it is intense all over the State."

"Could be carry New York?"

"No. I was at the Utica Convention by accident, and the strength of the anti-third term men surprised me. None of the independent Republicans will support him unless the Democrats put up Filden. He is the only man that Grant can beat, in my opinion."

"Will there be a large party here from Pennsylvania?"

craits put up Tilian. He is in only man that Grant can beat, in my opinion."

"Will there be a large party here from Pennsylvania?"

"Yes. There will be two clubs of about 200 each from Philadelphia, and squads from other parts of the State; but of more importance in influence and standing will be a designation from Philadelphia embracing leading Gormans, leading merchants, bankers, and others, who will combine with similar bodies of the National Republican League from New York, Boston, Cincinnati, and St. Louis to effect the demoralization of the Grant program. They will come armed with petitions signed by thousands of Germans and Independent Republicans, which will be formally presented to the Convention by way of protest against Grunt's nomination. And it is a remarkable fact that the head and front of this movement in Pennsyl vania is the Hon. Wayne MacVeagh, Simon Cameron's son-in-law."

"Suppose Grant is nominated, do you think he can be elected?"

"Id on not, if the Democrats are sensible and put up anybody except Jeff Davis or Tilden."

NOT MUCH, NARY ANY.

"Will not all the opposition Republicans quiet down before November and fall into line?"

"You 'would not think so if you traveled around as much as I do. I candidly believe the Republicans are in the minority in this county to-day; the majorities have been growing less ever since Grant's second Administration, and the corruption at Washington when he was in office is responsible for it; and his nomination here next week would drive away fully one-third of the party vote. With a man whose record is clean,—a man not identified with the machine,—I bolieve we can win, but not other-wise."

COLORADO.

INTERVIEW WITH EX-SENATOR CHAFFER.

A reporter called on ex-Senator Chaffee, of Colorado, at his room in the Grand Pacific Hotel, and found the gentleman feeling ill and by no means inclined to submit to a formal interview. In the course of the conversation the Senator said, relative to the Colorado delegation elected the day before: "I believe that the delegation was fixed up by Routt. He saw how things went in Illinois, and went for Grant on that account, to be on the winning side. The sentiment of the people of Colorado is about evenly divided between Grant and Blaine, and even the delegations at it stands has a strong second choice for Blaine. Any of the candidates could carry the State. However, I have just come from New York, and haven't been in Colorado since last fall."

reporter.
"Well, personally, I would be in favor of "Well, personally, I would be in favor of Grant if there were any general call for his nomination, but there is no such call, and in its place is the most bitter antagonism. I don't like the methods by which they seek to nominate him, and I don't see how the people can indorse such tricks. This opposition makes things look as if we were fighting the Democrats right here, instead of a mere discussion in regard to candidates within the party.

THIS OPPOSITION TO A THIRD TERM CANNOT BE RADICATED.

I believe that some Democrats would vote for Grant, but I also believe that a very large percentage of Republicans would oppose him."

"How do you stand on the question of district representation, and the unit rule as it was worked here in Illinois?"

"I am decidedly opposed to all such buildosing. I voted against the unit rule in 1876, and I don't believe that it should be enferced. Things are in a bad way here us fliinois. The onli certainly specifies that there, shall be two delegates from each district. The districts elect the Elect

"What do you estimate his strength at on the first ballot?"

"It is altogether too early now to go into the question of figures. But I would say that Mr. Sacrman's friends are entirely satisfied with the situation. He is developing strength constantly, and we come here greatly encouraged that the Convention will find him the most available man for the nomination."

The truth of that is certained for a spontaneous in the sease of the same and the sease of the s

\*\*Section of the control of the cont

who are counted as being for Blaine who will

who are counted as being for Blaine who will vote for Grant."

"Who are they?"

"That I am not yet ready to tell."

"Suppose Grant is not nominated, who do you think will be?"

"I don't know. But the Pennsylvania delegation will work for and unanimously support the nominee of the Chicago Convention, whoever he may be."

nomines of the Chicago Convention, whoever he may be."

GEORGE C. GORMAM,

ex-Secretary of the United States Senate, and member of the National Republican Committee, arrived at the Palmer House last evening from Washington and a Thisuna reporter had a brief talk with him.

"I am for Grant," said be, "and I have been for him since 1874. I favored him then for a third term."

"Who have you agreed upon as the choice for the Temporary Chairman of the Convention?"

"I don't know. I am for the man that is agreed upon by Grant's frienda."

"Do you favor the unit rule?"

"Certainly I do."

"Will it be broken by the Convention?"

"Certainly not. And if it is California, which has instructed for Blaine, might give two or three yotes to Grant. Grant might get them, but, if the unit rule was broken, I still believe that California would vote as a unit, for the delegates chosen are all hoporable men, and they would not go back on their instructions, and it would be a long time before they would desert Blaine. The unit rule could only be broken by lying.—by men going back upon their words. Here and there strong Grant States have put a Blaine man on their delegations for effect, and these have been encouraged to talk of breaking away simply to add more to Grant's strength. I think that is the position of Senator Woodin in New York, and McManes in Philadelphia. I have not seen either of them, but I don't think either of them will go back on the first ballot."

THE CONTESTERS.

A VIGOROUS INDICTMENT AGAINST THE LOGAN-GRANT GANO.

Beveral of the anti-third-term delegates on the contesting delegations held a meeting yes-terday at the room of William E. Chandler in the contesting delegations held a meeting yesterday at the room of William E. Chandler in the Pacific. There were present W. C. Kueffner, of St. Clair, C. W. Marsh, of De-Kalb, John Gray, of Fulton, Washington Hesing, Hermann Raster, and E. G. Keith, of Cook, among the contestants, and Gen. Hurlbut, Kirk Hawes, C. B. Farwell, E. N. Bates. A powerful protest had been drawn up for a general inspection and discussion. It is a powerfully constructed document. It begins by a recital of all the facts connected with the Chicago bolt and disfranchisement, and challenges and impeaches the entire State delegation as appointed by the Logan crowd, on the ground that their election or appointment was a fraudulent one and in violation of the practices of the party. It impeaches the four delegates at large on the same ground, and for the further reason that they organized and sustained the bolt in Chicago. It further impeaches and denounces the appointments of the Springfield Convention as the result of a conspiracy that was entered into as far back as the issuing of the call for the Convention by the State Central Committee; and that the departure by that Committee from the form and spirit of the National call issued at Washington was made with the intent to defraud the State and the people. It is needless to say that the document received the signatures of all the contesting delegates.

term, Governor?"

"It hink every delegate from Ohio is opposed to the third term on principle.—solid against a third term on principle.—solid against a third term for say man."

"If Grant should shappen to grap the nomination, do you think he could carry Ohio?"

"That is a question too far shead to be discussed, and one which I must decline to say anything about a fresh butch of callers entered, and the interview, which he desired should be of the impersonal description, was brought to an end. That it does appear in a rather personal from Ohio had already partially unbosomed himself through the columns of an evening age."

OKN. YEARING,

OKN.

ELSEWHERE.

MISSOURI. DEMOCRATIC DELEGATE CONVENTION Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribun Moberlly, Mo., May 23.—The Democratic Convention met here to-day, with 800 del present. John S. O'Day, of St. Louis, call

Convention to order, and nominated J. M. Williamson, of Macon County, Temporary Chairman.
Committees on Credentials and Permanent Organization were appointed, after which a short recess was had, during which ex-Gov. Silas Woodson and Senator George Vest addressed. Woodson and Senator George Vest addressed the Convention. The Committee on Permanent Organization reported for permanent Chairman B. Gratz Brown, and for Secretary J. P. Lindell. The report was adopted, and the delegates were then elected by districts to the Cincinnati Convention.

A careful

then elected by districts to the Cincinnati Convention.

A careful canvass gives Tilden 9; anti-Tilden, 18; doubtful, 3. Hyde, delegate at large, claims a tie between the Tilden and anti-Tilden men.

To the Western Associated Pren.

St. Lotis, No., May 25.—The Republican's Moberly special says: "After several speeches the Committee on Credentials made a report, which was adopted. The Committee on Permanent Organisation reported B. Gratz Brown President, with one Vice-President from each Congressional district: T. J. Single, of Henry, Secretary, with four assistants.

Capt. Parks, of Platte County, nominated the Temporary Chairman, J. F. Williams, for Permanent President, saying Brown is a Tilden is now to be made. This led to a good deal of discussion, when Mr. Williams obtained the floor, and declined to be a candidate, and asked Capt. Parks to withdraw his name.

The report of the Committee was then adopted unanimously, and Mr. Brown was escorted to the chair. In returning thanks to the Couvention he referred to the enfranchisement of the Democrats of Missouri several years ago, in which he took a leading part, and said he now felt as though recommissioned for a great work, and during the coming campalay, be the candidates who they may, he would do a man's work.

A call of districts for the announcement of delegrates to Cheinnati was made with the following result:

First District—Charles W. Francis and Je-

Sixth District—E. P. Lindsay and Charles Mor-

Seventh District—W. D. Steel and John Cos grove.
Eighth District—M. Munford and Walls

grove.

Eighth District—M. Munford and Wallace Pratt.

Ninth District—James Craig and J. M. Riley. Tenth. District—J. B. Nailor and B. F. Taylor. Eleventh District—J. B. Nailor and B. F. Taylor. Eleventh District—Howard McCabe and H. D. Marshall.

Tweifth District—Howard McCabe and H. D. Marshall.

Thirteenth District—N. C. Dryden and James P. Wood.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribuna.

Sr. Louis, Mo., May 28.—The election of Missouri delegates to the Cincinnati Convention today has resulted in a claimed, though not altogether certain. victory for Tilden. The town was crowded with delegates and hundreds of lobby workers, and the morning was passed in the liveliest kind of cancusing among the Congressional district delegations, and their meetings to select members of the Committees on Credentials, Organization, and Resolutions were quite exerting. In some of the meetings efforts were made to elect district delegations to the National Convention, but generally without success, owing to entangiements on the Presidential question. The First, Sixth, Eighth, Tenth, and Eleventh Districts

\*\*ELECTED ANTI-TILDEN DELEGATES.\*\*

The others were of all sorts or the meetings failed to elect. There was very bitter fighting in every direction up to the hour of the meeting of the Convention. There was a terribly jammed crowd in the hall at 11:15 a. m. when John O'Day, Chairman of the State Central Committee, called the Convention to order. In his remarks he alluded several times to Tilden, and each time there came a responsive cheer. But when he closed with the remark that "No man should be nominated who could not upite the support of the whole Democracy." the burst of applanuse indicated where the sympathy of the portion of the lobby lay. The morning session got as far as the appointment of Committees on Credentinis and Fernancent Organization, and then the Convention took a breathing spell till 2 o'clock, when

SENATOR VEST MADE A SPEECH. Nothing more was done till 4 o'relock, the mittee on Credentials asking for lime. To den issue was raised when the report of committee on Permanent Organization made, nominating B. Gratz Brown for P.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION. MAIL-IN ADVANCE-POSTAGE PREPAID.

TO CITY SUBSCRIBE anday excepted, 25 cents

THE TRIBUNE COMPANY, POSTAGE. red at the Post-Office at Chicago, Ill., as &

ight and Twelve Page Paper. TRIBUNE BRANCH OFFICES.

THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE has established follows: FORK—Room 2 Tribune Building. F.T. Mo ADDEN, Manager.

GLASGOW. Scotland-Allan's American News
Gency. Shenfield-st.

LONDON, Yangong, al Renfield at ONDON, Fas - American Exchange, 40 Stra-NEY F. Gi. LIG. Agent. (ASHINGTUN. D. C.—1819 F street.

AMUSEMENTS McVicker's Theatre, street, between Dearborn and State mpty-Dumpty and Spanish Students. Mooley's Theatre.

Indolph street, between Clark and La Salle. En
ment of Powers' Parakon Comedy Company
for Clyda.

attion Builds

Central Muste-Hall.
Corner Randolph and State streets.

THURSDAY, MAY 27, 1880.

THE Italian Parliament was opened yes-A MAN named Lynch was killed by light-

ing near Streator, in this State, during the term of last Tuesday. THE result of the Italian elections is the turn of 263 Ministerialists, 149 Constitutionalis or Conservatives, and ninety Radicals or Diss

Col. Morron, a respectable and respective of Oulney committed en of Quincy, committed suicide yester ning. He has been suffering from ili-he

YESTERDAY was one of the hottest days wer experienced in New Hampshire and Massa-busetts. The thermometer ranged from 92 to

ip Borneo, from New Orleans for den with oil, was wrecked on Beaver dand on the 18th while trying to make her way Halifax, N. S. For the future, monks and nuns engaged

the pedagogical profession in France must ave diplomas from the State and not from the B. GRATZ BROWN was vesterday awakened

his political sleep of eight years to be Chairman of the Missouri Democratic ation at Moberly. FOREIGNERS who have been instrumental

in getting up the Communist demonstration of last Sunday in Paris will be banished France by order of the French Government. It is now probable that the Kellogg cas-

will be disposed of this session. There is not the least doubt that Kellogg will be permitted to ICEBERGS in the Atlantic off the coast of

Newfoundland continue to strike terror to the hearts of the Transatlantic mariners. The

SENATOR BROWN, the recently appointe sorgia Senator, took the oath and his seat sterday. Unlike his predecessor, Gordon, he tends to sit by his colleague, Ben Hill.

PRINCE LEOPOLD, accompanied by the darquis of Lorne and Princess Louise, arrived last evening at Toronto from Quebec. The loyal Canadians were very much elated at the visit of the young man. FOURTEEN-VEAR-OLD boy of Barry Com

ty, Michigan, committed suicide Tuesday night. The boy had been so maltreated by his father that he said before he committed the rush act A PIERCE tornado swept over portions of

Carroll, Ida, Sac, Calboun, and Hamilton Coun-ties, Iowa, doing great damage to farm property, demolishing many houses, and severely injuring several persons—two fataliy. again. A pair of citizen's pantaloons was found concealed in the sleeve of his overcoat Tuesday after he had declared that there was no citi-

con's clothing in his apartment. Owing to the number of Senators and Congressmen who will attend the Chicago Convention, no measures of a political character are likely to be discussed in either House of Congress until after the 5th of June.

THE Municipal Council of Paris have, by The Municipal Country for consured the Pre-rote of thirty-four to seven, consured the Pre-loct of Police of that city for interfering with

foct of Police of that city for interfering with the Communist demonstration last Sunday. The Prefect says it is none of the Council's business, as he is responsible to higher authorities.

The thermometer stood 94 in the shade at New York yesterday. The intense heat and long-continued drought in the city and vicinity is doing great damage in the rural districts. The farmers are plowing up the first crop of vegetables in many places in order to plant after the next rain.

yesterday reflected all the old officers, adopted a platform, and listened to a number of speeches by lady orators, after which they adjourned. An effort was made to indorse the Greenback Labor party, but it received only a slight back-ing and failed of success.

THE Blackhawk Distillery, owned by the Chicago Distilling Company, consisting of Messrs. Bermingham, Rutchinson, J. J. Fitzgibbon, and Col. P. J. Hennessey, caught fire about 8 o'clock last evening and was totally destroyed. The loss is estimated at \$25,000, and is fully covered by insurance.

algaria were recently destroyed by a depre ting force of 2,000 men composed of police en, gymnastic societies, militiamen, and brig ds of all nationalities, principally Bulgarians is will furnish another case for the interfer ice of the English Government.

THERE is a possibility that, should Don dameron attempt to nominate the Temporary hairman of the Chicago Convention in opposition to the wishes of a majority of the National committee, he may be deposed from his position

EXTENSIVE oil-works at South Brooklyn EXTENSIVE OIL-WOLKS in explosion of gas-cook fire yesterday from an explosion of gas-the flames soon communicated with some large that the flames soon communicated with some large oil-tanks, and laid hold of a steamboat lelose by. A lumber-yard in the vicinity

Over one hundred of the most pro ublicans of Indianapolis have signed a docu at declaring that they will not vote for Gen nt hould be be nominated at Chicago ere, it seems that the third-termer

GEN. HATCH is still in pursuit of the Indians who have committed so many depredition in New Mexico recently. The number of the murders committed by the savages is greate than at first supposed, and includes the killing as it berdemen at Tularosa, fifty-five persons it lorocco County, and seventy-eight at Socorto. The ranches in these districts have been comjetely broken un.

On the 181st ballot the Hon. Dietrich C. oith, a German banker of Pekin, Tazewell unty, was nominated for Congress for the integenth Illinois District yesterday. His com-citors were Bauer, of Mason County, Dono-De Witt, and Funk, ex-Mayor of Bloo ngton. There is a very large German pop ion in the district, and Smith's election is d. The district is now represented by th Fiat-Democrat Stevenson.

day was not so favorable to Tilden as it was dicipated to be. Of the delegates elected hteen are reported to be anti-Tilden, nine fo den, and three doubtful. Some of the Tilder men, however, claim a much larger proportion of the delegates for their man, one claiming as many as thirteen for him. By the skillful apern out so.

Reports are in circulation in London that Henry Drummond Wolf, Ald. Fowler, and O'Donnell, an Irish M. P., have received let-Mr. O'Don Mr. O'Donnell, an Irish M. P., have received let-ters threatening them with death if they persist in opposition to the admission of Mr. Bradlaugh to a seat in the English Commons. At least two of the three persons mentioned, Wolf and O'Donnell, would be greatly gratified at the re-ceipt of such letters. It would make their po-litical stock in trade for months, if not years, to

A REQUISITION numerously signed by the Radical and Liberal members of the British Parliament has been presented to Mr. Gladstone, requesting him to recall Sir Bartle Frere from the Governorship of South Africa. The request is made on the ground that one of the main planks of the platform on which the Liberals rode into power was that the South African policy and administration of the Tories was a failure, and to be consistent now the Liberal Government should make a change in the Government.

COUNT ORLOFF, the Russian Minister to France, who retired in such disgust to St. Peters-ourg after the Hartmann affair, returned to Paris yesterday, bringing with him expression of good will towards France on the part of th Czar. President Grévy said that France recipro cated the cordial feelings of the Russian Mon-arch, and with a true Frenchman's politeness added that he was giad that Russia was represented by so intelligent and popular a diploma as Count Orloff. Thus was the Hartmann epi

No RAIN has fallen in the region around about ten days ago. As a consequence the ground is so dry and parched that farmers and gardeness have lost all their early crops, water is becoming quite scarce in the rural districts, and grass, grain, and fruit-trees look as if they had been singed by fire. The drought region ex-tends into the adjacent districts of Ohlo and West Virginia. The thermometer for the past month has ranged high in the nineties, and an the children, has been the result.

SENATOR WINDOM offered an amendment to the Pensions Deficiency bill yesterday propay of Marshals. The Senator explained that the courts in various parts of the country were about to be closed for want of funds, and that as Congress was on the eve of adjournme some provision was necessary. The amendme was defeated by a strict party vote, Sens David Davis, as usual, voting with the Demo-crats. This vote may be considered in the light of another bid for the Presidency at the hands the Democratic party.

WE print this morning several letters received from earnest Republicans throughout the Northwest protesting in vigorous language against the Springfield outrage and as vigor-ously against the third-term idea. These letters express the opinions of many as Stalwart Re-publicans as any of the third-term Bosses. They roclaim an intention not to be dragooned into oting for the nominee of a buildozed Convenn, or one which shall be gagged in the in of machine politicians, place-beggars, and pap-fed officials. These men have come to the con-clusion that the ring-rule of "political Bosses" might as well be fought against now as at any

EX-SENATOR CHAFFEE well expressed the feeling of many Republicans in reference to Grant's candidacy to a Tribunk reporter yes-terday. Personally, he said he would be in favor of Grant, if there was anything like a general call for his nomination. Instead, however, there was the most bitter autagonism among a large class of Republicans who have done the party good service in the past. He did not like the methods by which it was sought to nominate Grant, and did not believe that the people would indorse such methods. There was, he said, a feeling of opposition to the third-term idea which any amount of campaign oratory could not eradicate. This is the opinion of many stai wart Republicans besides the ex-Senator.

THE debate on the Chief-Supervisors-of-Sections bill was continued yesterday, Senatordonunds, Rollins, and Teller being the prin Edmunds, Rollins, and Teller being the principal speakers on the Bepublican side. Mr. Edmunds ridiculed the amendment offered by Thurman, rendering the present Supervisors incligible to office, and characterized the bill as a political maneuvre in the interest of the Demoratic party. A reference by Senator Rollins to the outrages against negroes in South Carolina and Mississippi brought angry rejoinders from Senators Butler and Lamar, the former saying that Rollins had "ransacked all the flithy, dirty that Rollins had "ransacked all the filthy, dirty records in Washington and elsewhere for the "from beginning to end a contemptible calum-ny upon the character of South Carolina." To this Senator Rollins quietly remarked that all he nad uttered was based on the sworn testimony of the people of South Carolina. This was too much for Butler, who retained his seat during the remainder of the debate. The bill was finally passed with Thurman's amendment— which is mainly directed against Superviso Davenport of New York,—by a strict party vote

In reference to the campaign roorback printed in the noonday Grunt organ yesterday as to Senator Blaine's connection with the Texas Pacific land-grant job, and the purpose of the Democrats to investigate the matter, should Blaine be nominated, a gentleman residing in this city, who is thoroughly conversant with all the facts in this case, who has examined every one of the documents in the hands of Col. Newell, the boss of the fellow George, in this matter, called at TWE TRIBUNS office last evening and said that there was not a word of truth in the called at The Triburs office hist evening and said that there was not a word of truth in the whole statement, that it was made of whole cloth, and was a malicious, malignant, and dastardly attempt to ruin the character of one of the ablest men in the Republican party. The gentleman in question does not favor the nomination of Mr. Blaine, but he could not allow, with the knowledge he has, the moral assasins of the third-term crowd to make such cowardly and villainous statements and ro uncontradicted. The gentleman further asserted that Mr. Blaine was not directly or indirectly connected with the grant to the Texas Pacific, and that the only Senator at present in Congress who was in the least suspected that the only Senator at present in Congress who was in the least suspected of any concern in the matter is entirelastically in favor of Grant's nomina-

THE POPULAR PROTEST LAST NIGHT If anybody has had any doubt about th pular indignation in this city at the grea fraud and outrage that were perpetrate upon the Republican party of Illinois Springfield, that doubt must be dissipated this morning in reading the accounts of the wo meetings held in Central Music-Hall and Farwell Hall last evening. To popularly appreciate these demonstrations it must be kep in mind that the great crowds which as bled were not drawn together by any of the usual methods of political managers, and that the Post-Office and other official purificus were not called upon to contribute any of the enthusiasm. If ever a political demonstr tion came direct from the people, that of last night took its origin and caught its spirit from the popular heart.

The meeting was first announced on Sunday morning, but it became evident the very next day that there would be a crush, and only the arrangement for admission by tickets up to a certain hour protected Central Hall from a jam that might have resulted in serious accident. Thousands were turned away from the doors, and the announce that an overflow meeting would be held at Farwell Hall served to fill that house as well. Still, many hundreds went home, disappointed at not getting into what they regarded as the principal meeting. It was ound, however, that the Farwell Hall meet ing, though an impromptu gathering, had all the enthusiasm of the other. At the Music-Hall the speakers were Henry W. King, who presided. Messrs. Kirk Hawes and E. G. Mason, Gen. Rueffner, of St. Clair County Col. Waterman, Hermann Raster, and Mr Gregory. At Farwell Hall, Gen. Bates, who resided, Gen. Hurlbut, Elliott Anthony, Kirk Hawes, and others presented the case of the disfranchised Republicans. At both neetings there were constant and timely outbursts of feeling which completely over-

vhelmed the speakers. The tone of the speeches was uniformly oderate and restrained, though earnest, nonest, sincere, and impressive. There was no effort to incite the populace to any rash desertion of the party which has retained for twenty years the confidence of the mass of the intelligent and responsible citizens. The common sentiment was in favor of an appeal to the National Convention for prote against the fraud which the "Boss" and his inderlings have attempted to put upon the iblicans of this city, county, and State; and confidence was always expressed that such an appeal will find an impartial hearing and a just verdict in the court of last resort, But there was a deep undercurrent among the assembled people which no one present could fail to recognize, denoting an enduring repugnance to any faction that would undertake so flagrant and unprecedented a conspiracy to throttle the prevailing sentiment of a majority. When any one in the crowd shouted "Bolt!" to meet some pertinent question, that contingency, if forced upon the protestants, seemed to be as popular among the assembled masses as it was among the fifty-eight Grant delegates who seceded from the Cook County Convention. The speakers said nothing to encourage these extreme manifestations of indignation and disgust, but it will be sheer folly for the desperate manipulators of the third-term tations denote.

Mr. Kirk Hawes' presentment of the case was as clear and forcible as that which he made to the deaf ears of Logan's bogus ma jority in the Springfield Convention. He had a story to tell,-"a plain, unvarnished tale," -and he told it in a concise, straightforward, and convincing style that left no one in doubt as to its truth and justice. Any one who is still uninformed as to the exact nature of the outrage committed at Springfield by the exclusion of the Cook County delegates, the fraudulent procurement of a bogus Grant majority, and the disfranchisement of ten Congressional districts, may find in Mr. Hawes' speech at Central Hall, reported in full elsewhere, a complete and condensed exposition of the triple villainy. No impartial man can read this statement without feeling an assurance that the action of the Logan delegates at Springfield will be repudiated by the National Convention. The third-term cause was desperate at the best;

the Illinois fraud has sealed its doom. Mr. E. G. Mason turned his attention especially to the self-appointed "Boss" of the Republican party in Illinois, and in an elegant but incisive manner related some experiences in Logan's personal career, the revival of which at this particular time will contribute to the popular indignation which his recent course has excited. Mr. Mason made a telling point, too, when he recounted how the three Consuls of the Republic of France once led up to an Emperor, and asked what the Senatorial triumvir of this country propose to do. Gen. Kueffner and Gen. Huribut represented the support which the anti-Grant districts outside of Chicago will bring to the appeal against Logan's usurpa-tion, and Mr. Hermann Raster spoke plainly and unequivocally as to the sentiment and purpose of the German Republicans here and

elsewhere. There is one feature about this anti-Grant protest against disfranchisement which gives it National importance. The eyes of the en tire American people are looking in the direction of Chicago. The reading people of this country-from the Atlantic to the Pacific Coast, from the extreme North to the extreme South-are fully informed as to the merits of the Illinois contest. The sentiment which was manifested at the two Chicago meetings last night extends to every city and hamlet in the Republic where justice is revered and outrage resented. The people of Chicago have merely given expression to a popular protest that prevails everywhere, because it is the people of this city and this State who immediately represent the victims of fraudulent disfranchisement. But the fraud canland the same vigorous, manly, and irreconcliable resentment that found expression last night in Central Hall, Farwell Hall, and the streets of this great city.

In 1876 there was no division of the party in Illinois, and the vote for Preside thus divided: Hayes....

against the third-term issue all the elements of the opposition will unite, and in addition to this the votes of many thousands of Re terminedly opposed to a third term. The cent action of the Boss has intensified the opposition. It has embittered the opposition the Republicans of ten Congressional stricts by maliciously robbing them of eir representation at the Chicago Conventheir representation at the Chicago Conven-tion. These ten districts gave Hayes 28,000 candidate who shall be nominated by the lisfranchisement of these districts. Is safe, then, in the face of a Republican mathe opposition of the Republicans of ten Re-publican districts in Illinois? Is it safe to ask them to submit as slaves to insult, outrage, and disfranchisement? Is it advisable for the Convention, in order to give John Logan the personal triumph of having 49 votes to dispose of in the Convention, to also make it certain that the 49 Electoral votes of Illinois will be given to the Democratic can-

A GREAT BLAINE VICTORY WON IN

PENNSYLVANIA. The most significant political event of the day, as showing unerringly the popular sentiment in the Keystone State, was the vote last Saturday in the great Republican County of Lancaster on the direct issue of Blaine vs. Grant. The election was held under what is known as the "Crawford County System" of nominating, which is by direct vote of the

The election was held to nominate a Congressman, a batch of Legislative Represer atives, involving the choice of a United States Senator, and a county ticket.

The County Central Committee last Febru-

ary, instead of calling a County Convention, took it upon themselves to appoint de to the State Convention, and they sent non but third-termers. These packed agents of Don Cameron, when they reached Harrisburg, elected two Grant delegates-A. J. Kaufmann and William K. Seltzer-to the Chicago Convention, while it was notorious fact that the Republicans of Lancaster County were overwhelmingly for Blaine. From that day on there was trouble in the "Old Guard" county, which is a small State of itself, and which gave Henry Clay 4,000 majority and Hayes 8,000, being nearly half the majority he got in the State. The dissatisfaction becoming intense at the disnonest trick played upon the party, it was finally agreed by both factions to submit the juestion of Presidential preference to a direct vote at the time of nominating the county ticket, which was last Saturday. The third-termers professed to be as con fident of sweeping the county as were the third-termers in Cook County, and, while they failed as decisively there as here, they did not bolt when beaten, as did the delerates of Cook. The contest was naturally a not one, and the vote cast very large. The Blaine men swept the by nearly a three-fourths majority! The third-term thing was whipped about 4.000 votes on the direct issue. The Blaine men not only swept the county, but took the preeaution to elect two Blaine delegates to the Chicago Convention. Of course the two Grant delegates previously elected by the Central Committee will now retire, as the listrict has declared against Grant and for Blaine by three to one, on the stipulation of the two factions to fight it out at the Repub-

lican primaries, and to abide by the result. This election adds two votes to the nineteen ennsylvania delegates who had previously leclared their intention to support Blaine in the Chicago Confedition and disregard the unit gag rule attempted to be fastened in their mouths by the less. The revolt con-tinues to extend in the "Keystone State," and we are prepared to see a majority of that delegation vote for Blaine, who is undoubtedly the "favorit son" of that great Com-

JUDGE DAVIS AS AN INDEPENDENT CAN-The publication of the letter recently writ-

en by Senator David Davis to his friend, O. H. Browning, of Quincy, has been generally ccepted as a declaration of the former's candidacy for the Democratic Presidential nomination. It is not unlikely, however, that the letter has another purpose and significance, and really means that, under certain circumstances, Senator Davis may be an independent candidate for the Presidency. A careful reading of Judge Davis' letter

vill reveal that it contains sentiments not ikely to appeal with great force to the reguar Democratic Convention. It condemns in very direct manner the methods employed in many Southern States to put the Demo crats in power, and it has an independent ring throughout which will not inspire the Democratic Convention with confidence that Davis would be a pliable tool in their hands if they made him President. The Democrats are disposed to nominate, and if possible to elect, a man who will act simply as recording clerk for the enrollment of Democratic legislation, and the appointment of such persons to office as the natorial bosses and Congressional dispensers of the patronage may designate Had Senator Davis been bidding for the Dem ocratic nomination he would have avoided e manifestations of party independence

which characterize his letter. It is more reasonable to assume that Sens tor Davis has concluded that the Republic ans are likely to nominate Grant and the Democrats to nominate Tilden, and that, in such case, hundreds of thousands of men in both parties will want to vote for an inde

David Davis is in a position to attract a arge following in the event of any notable defection from either or both of the regular parties. He was a Republican of Whig antecedents till a few years ago. He was elected to the United States Senate by a fusion of Democratic and Independent votes, beating John A. Logan as the regular Republican candidate. His election occurred at a juncture which enabled the Repu to secure a majority of the Supreme Judges on the Electoral Commission that decided in favor of Hayes, and he naturally thinks the Republicans owe him some gratitude for this. In the Senate Judge Davis has been about as independent as it is possible for a man to be in a political body, and he has taken a sort of judicial attitude in all unpartisan questions which has been service ble to the country and won him respect Personally he is a man of clean record and fair ability. He is rich, and yet a Granger. He is with the people in their opport lent disfranchisement. But the fraud can-not be matured without arousing all over the the capital of the country would not be afraid to intrust the Executive power and influence in the hands of a man person ally so conservative, and having large interests of his own at stake. Discontinut hesita-ocrats could vote for Davis without hesitaests of his own at stake. Discontented Dem-

tion, and anti-third-term independent Republicans would much rather to be for him than for a State-sovereignty Bourbon running as the candidate of the Democratic party.

What would constitute David Davis' following as an independent candidate under make him one? In the first place, it may be assumed that

David Davis could start out with all that in-

pendent nominations not growing out of mere focal issues. At the election of 1878 this vote amounted to a million of votes. If Grant be nominated by the Repu man more terms than Washington, and ion will have been brought about, if at all will readily vote for Davis. This class may number a million more. If at the same time Tilden be the Democratic candidate, the number of Democrats who will refuse to stomach the sham reform and eigher record of such a candidate will certainly not be les han a half and may reach a million of votes. They would naturally and eagerly go to Davis. It is not improbable that David Davis, as an independent candidate under such circumstances, could obtain some three uillions of votes, and carry half a dozen to what would the result be?

The election of President would be thrown into the House of Representatives, who would choose the President from the three persons having the highest number of votes—viz.: Tilden, Grant, and Davis. At first thought one would say that this would result in the election of Tilden. But this is by no means certain. The Republican candidate would not receive a majority of the votes in the House, and, knowing this, the Republicans in the House would natural prefer to give their votes to Davis as the only way to defeat Tilden. If, by any unforeseen event, there should be the smallest probability of Grant's taking the lead of Tilden in the House, the regular Democrats would unquestionably join the Davis forces to elect. Davis in preference to Grant. Though the House of Representatives has a Democratic majority, it is divided lmost evenly by States, and the delegati from any State that Davis might carry would e disposed to yield to the popular prefer-

ence of its constituency. From these reflections it will appear that the notion that David Davis may run as an independent candidate is by no means unreasonable or far-fetched in case Grant and Tilden be the regular party candidates. Nor is it at all preposterous to predict that, in such an event, his chances for reaching the White House will be better than those of either of his opponents. It is in the power of the two regular parties, of course, to put the chances of independent candidacy out of the question; but, if the "Bosses" on both sides shall have their way, both Grant and Tilden will be nominated, and David Davis will have the opportunity which he probably forecast in his own mind before he wrote the Browning letter. It would be a curious outcome of Boss" rule, but none the less a vindicatio of the popular protest against such dictation.

THE CASE OF ILLINOIS. Republicans from this and other States will understand the enormity of the bulldozing action of the Springfield Convention when they read the following call for the Vational Convention. The call says: Republicans, and all who will cooperate with

The call is not, as Logan asserts, for a convention of States"; it is a convention of Republicans, represented by delegated chosen from each Congressional district, and

four from the State at large. In Indiana the Republicans of the thirteen Congressional districts held separate conventions in their respective districts and elected their twenty-six delegates. The State Convention met in Indianapolis and selected four delegates for the State at large, and ad- with the election of a President. No doubt journed. It never entered into the minds of this State Convention that it had any right or authority to interfere with the delegates elected by the Congressional districts.-per haps because they had no Boss.

In Maine the Congressional districts made their own selection of delegates in their re-spective territories and independent of the State Convention, whose work was confined to appointing four delegates as directed in the National call.

In Massachusetts four delegates-at-large were appointed by State Committee; twentytwo delegates were appointed by Congres sional districts. In North Carolina, no State Convention; lelegates-at-large appointed by State Com-

gressional District Conventions. In all these States the delegates were appointed in literal compliance with the Na-In all the other States, Illinois and Kansas excepted, State Conventions were held, and appointed the delegates-at-large, and the

delegates from each Congressional district

mittee, other delegates appointed by Con-

chose the delegates to represent such dis-In Kansas, the State Convention, while accepting the delegates appointed in two of the districts, undertook to repudiate the selection in one district, and to appoint two other delegates in their place.

In Illinois, the delegates to the State Convention from each of the nineteen Congressional districts met in district meetings, and appointed two delegates to represent each of such districts in the National Convention. After this had been done according to unbroken usage, the State Convention by a majority vote, under the dictation of gentleman from Jackson," repudiated the appointment of twenty delegates selected by ten of the Congressional districts and delib-erately selected twenty other persons to represent those districts.

This was done on the fallacious pretense that the National Convention called for the appointment of delegates "from each State"; and, that being a "convention of States," it was the right of the "States" and not of the Congressional districts to choose and appoint delegates. The Peoria Transcript, in an article which we print this morning, points out the rascality of this usurpation in several instances.

In the Ninth Congressional District of Illinois there were thirty-nine delegates appointed by the counties composing that district to the State Convention. At a meeting of these delegates all were present. W. S. Gale, of Knox County, and John A. Gray, of

elected delegates from that Congressional district to the Chicago Convention. The other five delegates were present and took part in the proceedings.

The State Convention, under Logan's orders, appointed Richard H. Whiting and Joab Mershom delegates to represent that dis-

Fulton, received thirty-four votes and were

trict in the Chicago Convention! The section in the Third Congress trict is, if possible, even a stronger instance. The whole delegation from that district was excluded from the State Convention, except the delegates from Lake County. Finally, the Convention, by an unanimous vote, admitted every one of the thirty-live delegates from the Third District from the Third District to the State Convention. There was not one of these delegates in favor of a third term of Grant. The district delegates unanimously appointed El-liott Anthony and Washington Hesing dele-gates to represent the Third Congressional District in the Chicago Convention.

The State Convention by a majority vote of

the Congressional district and to appoint the Beveridge and L. J. Kadish dele gates to the National Convention. That was a case repudiating the unanimous choice of he District Convent ther delegates who had not a vote in

district. public again read the call for the National

Will any one claim that the Republicans of the Third District elected John L. Beveridge to represent them, or that the Republicans of the Ninth District elected Dick Whiting to represent them?
The delegates from the ten districts will

present their credentials as appointed by their respective Congressional districts, the only credentials required by the call of the National Committee. Those credentials will be in exact accordance with those of all the other delegates, save those at large, and uness the purpose be to break up the Conven tion, disrupt the Republican party, and trans the National and State Governments to the Democratic party, the 550 other delegates appointed by Congressional districts will defend and maintain the rights of their assoclates in Illinois.

CHARACTERISTIC IMPERTINENCE

Mr. Powell Clayton is a member of the Na-tional Republican Committee from Arkansas. He was formerly Governor, and once United States Senator from that State. He is one of the men under whose endership the Republican party of the South has been snuffed out of existe s entirely natural, therefore, that Mr. Powell Clayton should be found among the "rule or-ruin" politicians who propose to impos the third-term issue upon the Republican party of the North. Clayton is entirely willing that the Republican party shall be wiped out at the North as it has been at the South, unless it will be instrumental in bringing into office the men with whom he trains. This man Clayton is reported in an inte view as talking thus:

"Everybody knows where I stand," said the gentleman. "I am for Grant just as long at there is a prospect of his being nominated."
"What do you think of his chances?"
"From my standpoint, I think that they are scellent."

What if Grant is nominated, -do you "What if Grant is nominated,—do you think that all the Republican party will support him?" I do, most assuredly. It is only the politicians who are fighting Grant, and if he is nominated they will be compelled to support him. That is all that there is of it. They will have to fall into line, as they will be forced to do it, and they can't do anything else unless they go over to the other party."
"But there is that opposition to a third term? "That isn't worth mention ng," said Mr. Clayton; "as soon as Grant is nominated every fellow who has eried third term will have to fail into line. There will be no half-way about it, either."

Clayton's impertinence would have been pparent enough without this common e tautology. It exceeds anything which the Northern "Bosses" have yet achieved in the way of effrontery. The managers of the Grant "boom" at the North have conten hat the opposition to third-termism is merely ntal,"—a "popular superstition as Col. Fred is reported to have called it, which it is the duty of his father and the managing politicians to put down. But along comes Clayton with the astonishing dis overy that it is only the "politicians"—the officeholders and the officeseekers-who are opposing Grant's third nomination, and that they must perforce yield after he shall be ominated or be destroyed. This is an entirely novel view of the case.

There is a strong probability like Clayton cannot really comprehend that the people—the masses who vote without ever expecting office-have anything to do he really believes that the on comes from one set of officeseekers fust as Grant's support depends upon another set of officeseekers. He knows that the "machine" is run by a clique of politicians, and no doubt he fancies that the opposition is in the hands of another clique of politicians. Clayton's impertinence is to be traced to his ignorance. He is the sort of man who really cannot understand a "sentimental" obje tion to breaking a National precedent. He probably never heard of such a thing as the unwritten Constitution" of a nation. He don't know that anybody ever votes for one man or one party in preference to another for the good of the country. No patriotic in stinct ever governed his preference or his vote in all probability, and he has never dreamed that it could possibly influence any other man's preference or vote. All Clay-ton knows about the present struggle is, that he and some other fellows want Grant nominated so that they can control and divide the spoils, and he supposes the only reason why ome people don't want Grant nominated is because, in that case, they will not have so good a chance for grabbing offices. Never-theless he thinks their only chance will be to elect the Republican candidate, and that, consequently, the anti-third-term sentimentalists will wheel into line as soon as they shall have been beaten in Convention by fair means or foul means, no matter which.

viously implies.

THE Hon. C. L. Sholes, of Milwankes,

who has been prominent in Wisconsin political for thirty years, and one of the ablest men in

for thirty years, and one of the ablest men in the Democratic party, writes a letter to the Sunday Telegraph in which he comes to the aid of the third-termers. He assumes, what is not correct—to-wit: that the opposition to the third term has its chief inspiration in the fear that public patronage will be prostituted for the benefit of the andidate, and declares that Grant must be free from such suspicion for the reason. "that he has not so much as a ten-dollar Post-mastership in his whole arsenal of offense and defense." Mr. Sholes misapprehends the real reason of the opposition to the candidacy of Gen. Grant. It is not because of the fear that all the influence of the Government will be turned to his account, as it was in 1806 to elect Martin Van Buren, but mainly because his election for a third time would needlealy violate a well established usage of the American people as old as the Government itself, and sanctioned by Washington and all his eminent and patriotic successors. It is one of the traditions of the fathers that is now for the first time sought to be discrepted and abroacted Mr. Sholes outest to know

that is now for the first time sought to be dis-graced and abrogated. Mr. Sholes ought to know that when twenty-four of the thirty-eight States and all the Territories emphatically declare against a third term when so distinguished a

against a third term when so distinguished a soldier and statesman as Gen. Grant stands as its representative, there must be a deep-rooted projudice in the minds of the people against the innovation. He ought to know, also, that, in addition to a very large majority of the Republican party being opposed to a third term for any man, however great and good, ninety-nine, hundredths of the Democratic party are of the same way of thinking, so that the third-term soheme is utterly anti-Republican and anti-Democratic from every honest point of view. It is only urged upon the people by a Senatorial Syndicate whom an inscrutable Providence permits to out such fantastic tricks with the Republicans.

Syndicate whom an inscrutable Providence permits to cut such fantastic tricks with the Republican party as make all honest men blush for

ZACH CHANDLER, Sept. 23, 1879, wrote to the Republican State Central Committee of Michigan:

I am under the impression that Grant's chances are better than those of any person; but unless he is nominated without a contest buill be out of the field, and there will be a trial of strength between the friends and supporters.

The most serious reason why Grant should not be nominated has never occurred to Clayton. It is because his nomination is not antagonized by the politicians and office-holders, but by a large class of men who want to vote the Republican ticket but will not vote for a third term under any party auspices. These men are acting upon a principle which is as profound a mystery to persons like Clayton as the doctrine of transubstantiation. He doesn't comprehend it. Tens of thousands of anti-third-term quiet citizens have prac tically served notice on the professional politicians that they will not vote for any third-term candidate, and, as they are not seeking office, they will be pretty apt to keep their word. Clayton is naturally incredulous about this, and says that the opposition to the third-term "isn't worth mentioning." That is, simply because it is a principle, and, in the minds of such fellows as Clayton, principles "ain't worth mentioning" in a matter of politics. Powell Clayton should be trotted out in the National Convention as a specimen of the genuine, simon-pure machine thirdermer.

of strength between the friends and supporters of a few staiwart radicals.
Old Zach don't appear to have known his man as well as he thought he did, for we are now told by I. B. Brown, of the Galena Garette, who is appeared. THE most infamous part of the Logan ampaign is naturally assigned to, and gratefully accepted by, his most mendacious and unprincipled organ, the L-O. of this city. Yesterday that paper published the following special dispatch from its Washingon agent:

ton agent;

Washington, May 25.—Yesterday there was strong talk among the Democrats of a committee to investigate the Texas & Pacific Railroad scandal, but it was asserted that nothing would be done till after the Chicago Convention, and then, if by chance Blaine should be nominated, they would show their hand, and a committee of investigation would be appointed, with power to compet the production of papers and persons; and that Committee would send forth campaign bulletins all the summer. One thing is certain, if Democratic wants are consulted by the Chicago Convention, Blaine will be nominated, although they all deny it, and, when asked about the investigation of what would be done.

The malignity of this dispatch is exactly paralleled by its devilish ingenuity. For, while the main part of it is devoted to the insinuation that the George /Texas Pacific Railway scandal reflects upon Mr. Blaine, that in the event of his nor

amittee of investigation will be appointed to sit during the car sailing his character, the last line of it con-This contradiction of his own story affords nade up his lie out of whole cloth. But there is other evidence at hand. While the indrel, hired to lie by the Grant organ in this city, was engaged in forging his false dis-patch for the wires, Mr. McLane, Chairman of the House Committee on Pacific Railways, was informing another correspondent the the George letters do not, nearly or remotely, reflect upon Mr. Blaine. Mr. McLane said:

form in line, and many of the War, including Sheridan, have significantly present. Gov. Smith is

in it, and has visited loan of Government boys on that occasion. has issued a proclama

the soldiers and their

THE Great Bend

adopted THE TRIBUNE adds those recommended logical Association. It

in all cases.

many papers both with hav adopted the spell word at least is getting ized. So also is the wor

The Leavenworth I

The Ness County (Frank Sheldon, drops re The Anthony Journa

papers in Suthern Kans method of spelling. It

C. Greene, is a man of I

Francis A. March, LL.

Language and Comparat College, says in regard t

ade. F is the proper fabet of the Greek A.

Latin in the post-Augusti ation of Greeklings at

Athenian pronunciation, away, and the MSS, of the as do also the Italian and direct inheritors of Latin.

It is openly charged John A. Logan caused a

lous bolt of the Grants Convention. John is mi case his third-term schem

pecial to the Cinc

e changes in spellit. rs, and the substitu

catalog, and definit.

ed in this country is

to open their h

Not the remotest suggestion in the document submitted—and he had seen them all—reflects submitted—and be had seen them all—reflected upon Mr. Blaine as concerned in any way, and that all attempts to concert that rentleman with this business were malicious and unjust. Mr. McLane observed further that he had examined all the papers presented by Mr. Georse; as well as the responsive statement submitted on behalf of the Texas & Pacific Company, and as the result of such examination, he felt he was under no obligation to take the initiative in bringing such matters to the attention of the House. The statement of the Texas & Pacific Company was in substance to the effect that Mr. George had offered to surrender the papers in question for a pecuniary consideration, and, failing in that, had adopted his present course by way of revenge.

This lie out of whole cloth of the Inter-Ocean is the counterpart of its insinuation month or so ago that in the event of Mr. Blaine's election to the Presidency the office would be under the control of Jay Gould. When called upon to justify by proof its infamous insinuation the lying organ was ab-solutely dumb. And so it will be now when confronted with a conclusive refutation of its malignant slander. Where an apology is due the organ will maintain a sullen sil Instead of making confession for its sin. it will proceed to manufacture fresh false hoods. But it nevertheless wears the brand of infamy,—a manufacturer of lies, a forger of dispatches, a malignant and menda lefamer!

NEW ORLEANS, May stered into between the Sherman, and Blaine, on should have eight deleg-and Biaine one, with Blain all the delegates. The roll it was found there were on which there was a c-WHEN the Legislature of a State wishes to when the Legislature of a State wishes to press a subject upon the attention of Congress, the wording of the joint resolution generally is that the Senators in Congress are "instructed" and the members are "requested" to give the matter their support. A Legislature elects the United States Senators, and has a right to inmorning Gen. John A. L. back to send a full set of struct its servants. But it does not elect a mem-ber of the House of Representatives, and has no legal right to give him any "instructions." The would guarantee tion. The Grant heir agreement, and aking only forty-one of the leading Grant men-amson, and Lewis—rem people of his district are the only pro-hority to "instruct" him in regard to h lic acts. Anything beyond a simple request the part of the Legislature is justly regarded impertinent. So, too, in the matter of appoining delegates to the National Republican Covention: the State Convention exhausts LET every Republica serve the unity and harm its legitimate power and function when it elects and "instructs" the delegates at large which represent the United States Senatorial disand cut out for reference al Convention. That ca. WASHINGTON, D. C., Ja al Convention of the Rep at Chicago on Wednesday riet, so to speak. The Congress at Chicago on Wednesda next, at 12 o'clock neo-candidates to be suppo Vice-President at the lican and all who will cotriot, so to speak. The Congressional district delegates can only be properly chosen by the districts themselves, and any injertemence with this inalienable right is in utter disregard of the true theory upon which the call is based. The State Convention that undertakes to set at defiance this well-established rule strikes a blow at the spirit and genius of our free institutions. It is a gross usurpation on the part of the machinists thus ought to be redistrict, four at large t the part of the machinists that ought to be re-sisted to the bitter end. Happily, the last Re-publican National Convention that met is Cin-cinnati four years ago has established a whois-some precedent bearing directly upon the reserved. take from each of ten some precedent bearing directly upon this pome, and to which The Trusture has already referred. The case was that of the four delegates from elegates" "to repres Pennsylvania who refused, very properly, a obey the instructions of the State Convention MR. N. M. ALLEN, S. and vote for Gov. Hartranft. They gave as

ciate delegate to the Chi the Thirty-third New Yo reason that the people whom they represented preferred Mr. Blaine, instead of Hartrant, and they appealed to the President of the Conven-tion, Mr. McPherson, to protect them in the right. The Chair did so, and ruled that in), has written the nominate Grant: I was glad to hear of you I was glad to hear of you about the vote you intens gate to 'be Chicago Conventend to do I intend; and I hout that the votes we shall tion will correctly reflect majority of our constituour party this year is of the clevation or defeat what earnest and true Rhere every day is to be to Gen. Grant could not get the vote, and there are others we right. The Chair did so, and ruled that the delegates from Congressional districts had the right to vote as they pieased in the Convention, in spite of the dictation of Bosses and unit rules passed for the benefit of "favorit sons." From this righteous, conservative, and eminently Republican decision an appeal was taken to the house, and upon the yeas and nays being called the decision of the Chair stood as the judgment of the House by the decisive vote of 305 to 354, a majority of 41. The decision was not rendered by a novice in the application of naritamentary law, but he a person chosen benot rendered by a novice in the application of parliamentary law, but by a person chosen because of his eminent qualifications as a presiding officer, so that if the case had rested entirely upon his simple averment it would have stood the test of criticism; but the appeal being taken the ruling has all the force now of established precedent. The delegates from ten districts in Illinois propose to take advantage of this common-sense decision next week, and avail themselves of the doctrine that it so obviously implica. THE Pittsburg Disp

The Pittsburg Dispatch publican paper of the city Nothing funnier can be of indorsement Pennsylvathird-term crowd. County committee after committee diated the farcical pretense the which was held in Februre Republican daily newspaixty have declared flat agadication. Colored citizensmally and with purpose their sentiments; yet the mation thrust upon them still booming for Grant.

SAYS the New York Davis' letter to Browning: The letter is, of course, it is too indefinit. It sugn tion. And that is, why ha tion. And that is, why has more than three years of senator proposed one me remedy even a portion of at which he discourses? Mr. I ure as a Senator. He has a term to slip away in idlen will probably go by in the any hope that such a man tess as a President? One of our exchanges

Pinchback, having been with Logan, bolted with a reprobates, and a solid G fixed up. If the Bosses shithe unit rule, put down York and Pennsylvania, an gates from ten Congressio nois, they would be able to crowd. It is very happy to pen just before the Conven

THE nice little qu News has combined to put and become an "organ." veally converts its first is service is to read The Chio ing Journal, and Staats Zee publican party, which the about a quarter of the control of the cont publican party, winds about a quarter of a centur about a quarter of a centur Go it, little one; we admire Go it, little one; we adm

THE little News has ence and donned the duds its penny whistle for third-ln this rôle it reflects the of its readers in just about Boss' delegates which he a istrict represent the visitereof,—that is to say, l

How will The Tribut for President, Ulysses S. G fice President, John Shering News. If the first is nominated They are both monometalists, and in these respects ency to the ficket. But won't ride behind.

Ar the recent election pennsylvania, on the Proceed 1,770 soics, Grant 137, total Republican vote of 2,000.—Philadelphia Press (R. And this is about the pro-Republicans throughout Per reference to Blaine and 6 the State is solid for the th

by I. B. Brown, of the Galena Gazette, who is apparently "inspired," that George W. Childs, of the Philadelphia Ledger, was mistaken in saying that Grant's name would be withdrawn from the contest at the National Convention in Chicago. Brown puts it in this shape:

Neither George W. Childs nor any one else has authority for making such an assertion. Gen. Grant's name has never gone before the public as a Presidential candidate by any word or act of his own, and he most certainly will not order his name withdrawn. of his own, and he most certainly will not order his name withdrawn.
Old Zach never dreamt that his filustrious friend would allow his name to come before the Convention in the extraordinary, disreputable, and anti-Republican manner in which the fillinois Boss is doing it. Senator Chandler never supposed that Grant would enter into a dog-pit fight for the nomination, but he was not a seer, and, altho tolerably well versed in human nature, had not penetrated all the recesses of lurking ambition in the heart of man. Says the Cincinnati Co

THERE is to be a great reunion of the old THERE is to be a great reunion of the but Wisconsin soldiers in Milwaukee from the 7th to the 19th of June, inclusive. The citizens of Milwaukee are making extensive preparations to give the old veterans of the Union army a cordial welcome to the city, and nothing will be left undone to make the visit one of pleasure to the men who perfied all to save the Nation's life. Twenty thousand ex-soldiers are expected to

SAYS the Cincinnati 6 Republican: "The Chicag ask not what the machine the people who control the latter will settle the election nation may be determined.

The overwhelming defeat party throughout the Unite the nomination of Grant at ain as any event for the we have to wait a few mo would be thoroughly deser Now THAT David Davi ent, Tilden wants him eventy pounds at one end ther would hardly bald

even it up.

form in line, and many of the famous Generals of the War, including Grant, Sherman, and Sheridan, have signified their intention to be present. Gov. Smith istaking an active interest in it, and has visited Washington to obtain the loan of Government tents for the use of the bors on that occasion. The Mayor of Miwaukee has issued a proclamation calling on the citizens to open their houses for the entertainment of the soldiers and their friends, and one of the grandest demonstrations of the kind ever witnessed in this country is expected to take place.

THE Great Bend (Kansas) Register has adopted THE TRIBUNE'S rules of spelling, and adds those recommended by the American Filo-logical Association. It drops ph and substitutes

logical Association. It drops ph and substitutes final cases.

The Kanses State Board of Education and many papers both within and without the State, hav adopted the spelling program, so that this word at least is getting to be pretty well authorized. So also, is the word catalog.

The Leavenworth Times spels depo, program, catalog, and definit.

The Ness County (Kan.) Pioneer, edited by Prank Sheldon, drops redundant letters.

The Anthony Journal, one of the best edited papers in Suthern Kansas, has adopted the brief method of spelling. Its editor, the Hon. Charles C. Greene, is a man of markt ability and a fluent speaker.

peaker. Prancis A. March, LL.D., Professor of English Francis A. March. LL.D., Professor of English Language and Comparafty Filology at Lafayette College, Says in regard to f for ph:

The changes in spelling, the omission of silent letters, and the substitution of f for ph ar wisely made. F is the proper equivalent in the Roman nifabet of the Greek f. The use of ph came into Latin in the post-Augustan period thru an affectation of Greeklings at Rome imitating the Athenian pronunciation. The fashion passt away, and the MSs. of the later Emperors use f, as do also the Italian and Spanish peple, the direct inheritors of Latin.

Inter-nuation of Mr. office Gould. its in-

It is openly charged in New Orleans that John A. Logan caused and ordered the ridicu-lous bolt of the Grantites in the Republican Convention. John is making bolting easy in case his third-term scheme is buildozed through. A special to the Cincinnati Enquirer reads as

Aspecial to the characteristic of the supporters of Grant, sherman, and Blaine, on Sunday, that Grant bould have eight delegates, Sherman seven, and Blaine one, with Blaine as second choice of all the delegates. The roll was agreed upon, and it was found there were only twelve delegates on which there was a contest. At 10 o'clock this soraby Gen. John A. Logan telegraphed to Pinch-legate was a full set of delegates for Grunt, and he would marrante their admission to the Contention. The Grant men on this advice broke their agreement, and bolied the Convention, taking only forty-one delegates with them. All the leading Grant men—Pardee, Ludeling, Williamson, and Lewis—remained with the Convention, and the agreement of the day before was earried out.

Let every Republican who desires to preserve the unity and harmony of the party, and who is in favor of honest and fair dealing, read and cut out for reference the call of the National Convention. That call reads:

WASHINGTON, D. C., January, 1880.—A National Convention of the Republican party will meet at Chicago on Wednesday, the 2d day of June next, at 12 o'clock neon, for the nomination of candidates to be supported for President and Vice-President at the next election. Republicans and all who will co-operate with them in supporting the nominaces of the party, are invited to choose two delegates from each Congressional district, four at large from each State, two from each Territory, and two from the District of Columbia to represent them in the Convention.

THOMAS B. KEOGH, Secretary.

How under this call could a State Convention

How under this call could a State Convention take from each of ten of the nineteen Illinois Congressional districts the right "to choose two delegates" "to represent them in the National

Mr. N. M. ALLEN, Senator Sessions' assoeate delegate to the Chicago Convention from the Thirty-third New York District (both Blaine-nen), has written the following letter to Mr. Sessions, saying that it would be fatal folly to

nominate Grant:

I was glad to hear of your fitly-spoken words shout the vote you intended to give as a delegate to the Chicago Convention. What you intend to do! Intend; and I have no doubt at all but that the votes we shall give in that Convention will correctly reflect the wishes a very large majority of our constituents. The success of our party this year is of more consequence than the elevation or defeat of any man; and, it what carnest and true Republicans are saying here every day is to be taken as correct, then fen. Grant could not get the united Republican vote, and there are others who can. It seems to me almost or quite a fatal folia to nominate him, set were and a will not belo to do. if and you and I will not help to do it.

The Pittsburg Dispatch, the leading Republican paper of the city, says:

Nothing funnier can be imagined than the sort of indersement Pennsylvania has given to the high-term crowd. County after county and committee after committee have publicly repudated the farcical pretense of a State Convention which was held in February. Out of sixty-fre Republican daily newspapers in the State, sixty have declared flat against dictatorship and detailon. Colored citizens as well as white formally and with purpose aforethought proclaim their sentiments; yet the public have the information thrust upon them that Pennsylvania is still booming for Grant. It is a queer kind of a boom. THE Pittsburg Dispatch, the leading Re-

Says the New York Graphic of Judge Says the New York Graphic of Judge Davis letter to Browning:

The letter is, of course, a bid for place. But it is too indefinit. It suggests a puzzling question. And that is, why has not Mr. Davis in the more than three years of his official term as sensor proposed one measure which would lemedy even a portion of any one of the evils on which he discourses? Mr. Davis has been a failure as a Senator. He has allowed one-half his lerm to slip away in idleness. The other half will probably goby in the same way. Is there may hope that such a man would prove a suchess as a President?

One of our exchanges drily remarks: One of our exchanges drily remarks:
Pinebback, having been in communication
with Logan, bolted with a gang of the usual
reproduces, and a solid Grant delegation was
lard up. If the Bosses should be able to hold
the unit rule, put down the rebellion in New
York and Pennsylvania, and keep out the delegates from ten Compressional districts of Illia
nois, they would be able to let in the Pinchback
crowd. It is very happy to have this thing happen just before the Convention. As an illustration of the recklesness of which the third-term
revolutionists are capable, it may be useful.

THE nice little quondam independent Neus has concluded to put on John's dog-collar and become an "organ." With the zeal of veally converts its first labors in its master's service is to read The Chicago Tribuna, Evening Journal, and State Zesung out of the Republican party, which they helped to found about a quarter of a century before it was born. Go it, little one; we admire your spunk, if not your wisdom.

THE little News has doffed its independence and donned the duds of an organ. It pipes its penny whistle for third-termery and the Boss. In this role it reflects the prevailing sentiment of its readers in just about the degree that the Boss' delegates which he appointed for the Third District represent the views of the Republicans thereof,—that is to say, less than ten per cent of them.

How will. The Tribune enjoy this ticket: For President, Utysses 8. Grant, of Illinois; for Vice-President, John Sherman, of Ohio.—Even-ing Nece.

ing News.

If the first is nominated, why not the second?
They are both monometalists and contractionists, and in these respects it would lend consistency to the ticket. But John swears that he won't ride behind.

Ar the recent election in Snyder County, remaylvanta, on the Presidency, Blaine recised 1,70 scies, Grant 137, and Sherman 19. The total Republican vote of Snyder is less than 1300—Philadelphia Press (Rep.), May 22. And this is about the proportion in which the Republicans throughout Pennsylvania stand in reference to Blaine and Grant. Still they say the State is solid for the third term.

Says the Cincinnati Gazette, conservative

Republican: "The Chicago Convention should ask not what the machine men want, but what the people who control the ballots want. The latter will settle the election, however the nomination may be determined. We are for the men who handle the ballots that will, as snow-flakes, be dropped into the boxes in November."

Says the Cincinnati Commercial (Rep.): The overwhelming defeat of the Republican ary throughout the United States in case of a nomination of Grant at Chicago is as certain any event for the fulfillment of which the have to wait a few months, and the defeat waid be thoroughly deserved.

NOW THAT David Davis is out for Presi-Tiden wants him for Vice-President.

Streety pounds at one end and 370 pounds at the
coar would hardly balance, unless a bar'l
could be rolled on the Tilden scale. That

#### WASHINGTON.

The Supervisors'-Tenure Bill Rushed Through the Democratic Senate.

Mr. Edmunds in Vain Calls on the Democrats to Speak.

But They Have Not a Word in Defense of Their Measure.

The Authorship of the Springer **Anonymous Letter Fixed** upon Finley.

Secretary Sherman Will Advertise His Low-Priced Bonds for Sale.

IN THE SENATE.

DAVID DAVIS PLATFORM.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribuna.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 28.—The last sennee in Senator David Davis "platform" is, "My votes will speak for themselves at the fit-ting time." One of them spoke to-day in favor of closing the courts and cheating the Marshals out of their pay for services already rendered. Senator Windom offered an amendment to the Pension bill which appropriates \$600,000 for the Marshals. He briefly called attention to the fact that the courts in various parts of the country were about to be closed, and that Congress was on the point of adjournment. The Democrats voted solidly against the amendment, and so did David Davis.

and so did David Davis.

SENATOR BROWN.

Ex-Gov. Brown, of Georgia, took the oath of office to-day as the successor of Senator Gordon. He looks like a clergyman. He will not occupy the seat vacated by Senator Gordon, having exchanged with Senator Groome, in order to be beside his colleague. Senator Hill. Senator Gordon and Senator Hill have not been friends, and have conspicuously antagonized each other on several important occasions. The exchange of seats probably indicates that the new Senator does not inherit the prejudice of his predecessor. The point has been the subject of some inquiry since his appointment to the Senate became known.

THE DEBATE.

To the Western Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 28.—The morning nour having expired, the Senate resumed consideration of the bull defining the terms of hief Supervisors elections.

hour having expired, the Senate resumed consideration of the bill defining the terms of Chief Supervisors elections.

Mr. Windom moved to lay the bill aside informally to consider the Agricultural Appropriation bill.

Mr. Bayard objected.

Mr. Windom thought the appropriation bills should have preference, as usual.

Mr. Davis (West Virginia), Chairman of the Appropriations Committee, said it was not worth while to antagonize the regular order, which would soon be disposed of, and the appropriation bill could then come up.

Mr. Windom said he would obey the orders of his chief on the Committee, and withdraw the motion.

his chief on the Committee, and withdraw the motion.

Mr. Edmunds said that for the first time a political maneuvre had been permitted to crowd out an appropriation bill in order that the Senate might make haste to grasp the power to regulate the appointments of Supervisors in the interest of the Democratic party. Having thus killed the appropriation bill for to-day, in order to secure control of the elections, he wished to

by which the thing was to be done. He proceeded to oppose the pending bill. If, said the the pending bill. If, said the the people of the United States desire to sweep away every vestige of National control over National elections, they have a very easy way to accomplish that object. They have only to give a victory to the Democratic party in the coming election. If they are not quite ready yet to do that, they would also know what other action they should take. He admired the courage of the Democrats in bringing forward this and a chain of similar measures in this Presidential year, though, as had been said yesterday, the silence with which they were attempted to be carried through was ominous. A bill recently passed took away from the Executive the appointment of purely executive officers—the Deputy Marshals—and placed it in the Courts. It was argued that judicial calmness was requisit in the appointment of executive officers—and that they must be of different political pirties. Now the argument is that judicial officers—Supervisors—shall be appointed practically by the Senate. That is, by a majority of one or another political complexion. In other words, while the Executive Deputy Marshals must be judicially appointed, the Judicial Supervisor EXAMINE THE MACHINERY

MUST BE POLITICALLY APPOINTED.

If they should be appointed by the Senate, why should not Heceivers, Registers in Bankruptcy, and all Court officers be appointed by the Senate? The effect of the bill was that the Senate might appoint the Chief of Tammany as the Chief Supervisor in New York City, and then there could be no Supervisors of Election appointed in that district unless they were agreeable to Tammany, because the Court must appoint them, if at all, from those recommended by the Chief Supervisor. The planness of this design of the bill was something admirable. The proposed amendment of the Senator from Ohio, (Thurman) which, of course, would not go in, forbade the reappointment of any man who now holds or ever has held the office. When called on to show a precedent for thus disqualifying citizens for office, the Senator cited the law that no importer shall be made Secretary of the Treasury. MUST BE POLITICALLY APPOINTED.

no importer shall be made secretary of the Treasury.

Mr. Edmunds not only regarded this as a non sequitar, but thought this decree, which might just as logically say that no man who had once been a Senator should ever be a Senator again, would have been thought rather stiff for an edict by a Roman Emperor or King of Spain 200 years are. If it could be made concerning one office, it could be made

oince, it could be made

REGARRING ALL OFFICES.

It would be as competent to amend the bill by saying no man who has once been President should be eligible for a reclection. He wanted to see the yeas and nays on this amendment. He would not believe until he saw it that this ukase of the grand sachem of the majority would be obeyed. The members of the majority were American citizens, and would hesitate to thus by a legislative stab take away from a large number of their fellow-citizens, without even giving them a hearing, the right to hold an office-under the Government.

Mr. Rollins gave his views upon the results of the investigation by the Committee on Civil Service and Retrenchment in New England. He then referred to the naturalization affair in New York in 1868, and to the Southern outrages. The Democratic Investigating Committee had

OVERLOOKED ALL THESE THINGS

and gone up into New England to see if some REGARDING ALL OFFICES.

Democratic Investigating Committee had
OVERLOOKED ALL THESE THINGS
and gone up into New England to see if some
laborers were not disfranchised. He supposed
Kellogg was to be ousted for fear Louisians
would not go Democratic in the next election.
A Democratic Senator was to walk over the dead
bodies of thousands of Louisians Republicans
in order to secure Democratic supremacy. He
quoted from the evidence of outrages in the
South, and paid special attention to South Carolina, represented in the Senate by the Chairman of the Committee on Civil Service and Retrenchment. Referring especially to the Hamburg massacre, he spoke of it as the result of an
unprovoked and unjustifiable attack by Southern chivalry upon a parading negro company,
whose resentful comments, though accompanied
by no resistance, furnished the pretext for a
raid upon and massacre of the whole town. He
spoke in a sarcastic way of the results of the
various Democratic investigating committees.
The Democratic investigating committees.

On the conclusion of Mr. Rollins' remarks, Mr.
Butler said: "The Senator from New Hampshire has ransacked all the filthy, dirty records
in Washington and everywhere else for the purpose of pronouncing a benediction on my State. I
simply desire to say now that what he has said
is from beginning to end a contemptible calumny upon the character of South Carolina. I shall
take occasion hereafter to pay my respects to
what the honorable Senator has said. I will not
delay the Senate now."

Mr. Rollins—In justification of myself. I will
say that nearly all I have said about South Carolina is taken from the swort costimony of her
citizens.

Mr. Butler aball not make any reply to the

citizens.

Mr. Butler—Just about what I supposed.

Mr. Lamar—I shall not make any reply to the references of the Senator from New Hampshire to the State of Mississippi at this time. I am not well enough to do so, but I shall, before adjournment, probably take occasion to repel the accusation which he made against the people of my State.

sation which he made against the revision State.

About an hour was then occupied in a discussion between Messrs. Cameron (Wis.), Hampton, Butler, Teller, McDonald, and Kirkwood as to whether the honor of inventing and first using tissue bailots in South. Carolina belongs to the Republican or Democratic party, and as to the manuer and effect of their use, as shown by the testimony before the Teller (now Wallace) Committee.

mittee.

Mr. Teller made a speech upon the evidence as to frauds in elections. He repeated his charge that the Democrats would not discuss this bill, or pretend that it was in the interest of a free ballot. The Democrats never declined to scept the results of fraud when it resulted in their MR. THURMAN

said that, fortunately for the Senator from Col-orado, there was no rule compelling a Senator's remarks to be germane to the pending bill. Not a sentence of his remarks had been to the point. He had not shown that the bill weakened the laws in any respect. But he had started the campaign of 1880 by flaunting the bloody shirt.

and digging up his miserable old report on Southern outrages. This bill did not take a single power from the Supervisors. It simply limited the term of office.

Mr. Edmunds said the Senator from Onio forgot one point in the bill. It took the appointments from the Courts and put them in the hands of the Senate.

Mr. Thurman—No, it does not; it puts them in the hands of the man who holds his office by the greatest frauds in American history.

Mr. Edmunds—Is that the reason you vote for it?

Mr. Edmunds—Is that the reason you vote for it?

Mr. Thurman—No, sir; the bonorable Senator knows very well it is not. But that cetops him from objecting to it.

Mr. Edmunds—If the President appoint these men without the consent of my honorable friend and his political associates—

Mr. Thurman—The bill answers that. If the President shail do his duty and send the names in before we go, we will consider them; and does the Senator from Vermont say the majority of this Senate will not do its duty?

Mr. Edmunds—According to your view, but not according to mine. But is there any constitutional provision by which the President can adjourn the Senate, and cannot it

SIT HERE UNTIL NEXT DECEMBER

after the elections if it chooses, and thus pre-

not according to mine. But is there any constitutional provision by which the President can adjourn the Senate, and cannot it

SIT RERE UNTL NEXT DECEMBER

after the elections if it chooses, and thus prevent any appointment during the recess at all?

Mr. Thurman said that was an absurd position. The Senator from Vermont was hardpushed for an argument against the bill.

Mr. Edmunds said if he was a Democrat and held their views on this subject, he would not go home till a certain hot place froze over without accomplishing that object.

Mr. Thurman said the Senate sitting all summer, as it had the right to do under the Constitution was not revolutionary.

Mr. Edmunds said the Senate sitting all summer, as it had the right to do under the Constitution was not revolutionary.

Mr. Thurman, in further remarks, said it was ridiculous to charge the Democrats with not discussing this bill, when the minority had taken up all the time in campaign speeches, and not the discussed bill at all. There was too much important business on the calendar for the Democrats to engage in such a discussion.

Mr. Edmunds asked why this bill was passed if, as was claimed, it made no essential change in the existing law. Why, for the first time in fourteen years, was an appropriation bill displaced by a bill that didn't courtain some important changes in the laws? This bill did contain such a change

BEYOND ALL DOUBT.

The milk in the coccanut was so obvious that even a person no longer a babe and who was so old as to have almost forgotten the taste of milk could not fail to discern it. It was too plain to hide. It had better be admitted that this was one brick in the edifice of retrogression being orested. There was nothing and on the other side, just because they did not like to avow this. He thought that the amendment adopted allowing the President to appoint during the recess was merely ostensible. The Democratic majority would never be so recreant to their poulies they would burn at the stake first, and our staying here was very much

tempore.
Mr. Hoar demanded the yeas and nays on his amendment, which was rejected, and the Committee's amendment was agreed to by a party The following is the text of the bill:

Be it enacted, etc., That the term of office of the Chief Supervisors of Election provided for in Sec. 2.025 of the Revised Statutes shall be two years. Such term shall begin on the list day of May in each even numbered year. The terms of those now in office shall expire on the ist day of May, 1880, land their successors shall be appointed from among the qualified electors of the proper judicial district by the President of the United States, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate. The President may appoint such efficers during the recess of the Senate, who may hold and exercise their office until the next session of the Senate; and it shall be the duty of the President to send in such nominations within thirty days after the next ensuing session of the Senate; provided that no person now holding, or who has held, the office of Chief Supervisor of Elections shall be reappointed.

After executive session, adjourned. THE BILL.

IN THE HOUSE.

MORE POETICAL THAN PRACTICAL.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribuna.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 26.—The House thought 4t had helped to put in circulation 20,000,000 of silver dollars to-day by voting that all the money appropriated by the Sundry Civil bill should be paid in silver dollars. This was done on motion of the poetry delegate, Downey of Wyoming, whose epic was recently published in the Record, and the amendment was adopted amid applause. Downey's poetry, however, is probably better than his financiering, as neither he nor the House seemed to think that persons not disposed to take silver dollars could demand silver certificates for them, not-withstanding this amendment, and that the Treasury vauits would not be relieved of their MORE POETICAL THAN PRACTICAL Treasury vaults would not be relieved of their burden by his amendment. The practical effect, doubtless, will be to increase Treasury silver certificates without diminishing the amount of coin in the vaults.

SPITE WORK.

There was a curious piece of spite work in the House this afternoon which resulted in vacating the order setting apart to-night for the consideration of the Ute bill. Hooker, of Mississippi had a Choctow Indian bill in advance of the Ute bill. The House set his order aside, and he today succeeded in organizing a filioustering movement which prevented the night session, so that the Ute bill could not be considered. He predicted before that, since his Choctaw measure could not be considered, the friends of the Ute bill would have a hard time in securing a hearing, and his malicious prophecy was verified.

NOTES AND NEWS.

GONDON.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 28.—Before retiring from the Senate, Gen. Gordon had intended speaking against the revolutionary scheme to unseat Kellogg, but, thinking that his motive

unseat Kellogg, but, thinking that his motive for such action might be construed as an attempt to influence the course of his successor he abandoned it. It is understood, however, that Senator Lanur will speak in support of Kellogg.

ADJOURNMENT.

The prevalent impression among Senators on both sides is that Congress will not adjourn until after the Chicago Convention, and by a tacit understanding the time for the consideration of the Kellogg case has been deferred until the Convention adjourns. Senator Kellogg is a delegate himself, and will leave for Chicago on Friday. Assurances have been given to several Senators by those in charge of the matter that they will arge a final disposition of the case hat they will urge a final disposition of the case

this session.

BOND PURCHASES.

May THEASURY DEPARTMENT, May 28.—To Gen. Thomas Hillhouse, Assistant Treasurer United States, New York: I am not satisfied with the States, New York: I am not satisfied with the prices the Department has been compelled to pay for the bonds recently purchased, and am disposed to extend the call for bids for 4s and 4½s which at market rates will pay the Government a better interest. I have no fear but that Congress will provide the means for the payment of the bonds as they mature, and am quite sure the hope of the holders of bonds that they will run jonger than maturity is unfounded. You will, therefore, please give notice that next Wednesday, and every Wednesday hereafter, until further notice, the Department will receive bids for 4 and 4½ per cent bonds of the United States, as well as for those of the description heretofore purchased. Very respectfully,

PASTENED UPON PINLEY. Another expert testified to-day that, im im-pinion, Pinley wrote the anonymous letter to pringer.

THE RECORD.

THE RECORD.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 26.—Ex-Gov. Brown took the modified oath, and then took his seat as Senator from Georgia, in place of Gordon, re-

signed.

The President pro tem, faid before the Senate a message from the President, transmitting a communication from the Secretary of the Inferior with reference to an agreement with the Ute Indiana. The President recommends the immediate attention of Congress to the dauger that would result from a failure to act upon the agreement.

swamp land, including drains for swamp land, indemnity under the acts of 185s and 1857.

Mr. Edmunds rose to a point of order that the amendment was not admissible under the twenty-sevent rule, which profibits certain amendments to general appropriation bills.

After debate on the point of order the President proton, and questions under that rule were constantly arising, and had been decided differently. It was an important matter, and in order to settle it once for all he would submit to the Senate for decision: First, is this a general appropriation bill? The question was decided in the affirmative-yeas, 46: nays, 5.

It is thus settled that deficiency bills, being supplemental to general appropriation bills, are general appropriation bills are general appropriation bills within the meaning of the rules.

Mr. Edmunds withdrew his point of order, being satisfied that the amendment provided for carrying out existing laws.

The President protein, therefore did not put that question to the Senate.

The question being on Mr. Cockrell's amendment, Mr. Conkling commented upon what he thought Mr. Eston's inconsistency in objecting to an amendment providing for Marshals' fees, because it was not proper on a pension bill, and admitting an amendment touching swamp lands.

The amendment was agreed to, and the bill passed.

On motion of Mr. Paddock, the House bill

Dassed.

On motion of Mr. Paddock, the House bill passed for the relief of homestead and pre-emption settlers in Kansas and Nebraska who lost their crops by drought, extending for one year the time in which to complete their pay-

year the time in which to complete their payments.

Mr. Cockrell introduced a bill amending the act of 1872 regarding pensions of soldiers of the war of 1812, so as to place on the pension rolls the names of the surviving officers and enlisted and drafted men without regard to color, including the militia and volunteers of the military and naval service of the United States who served in the war of 1812 for the term of fourteen days, beginning prior to the date of the ratification of the treaty of peace, or who were in any engagement and hosorably discharged, and the surviving widows of such officers and enlisted and drafted men. Referred,

On motion of Mr. Carlisle, the Senate amendments to the House bill, amending the Internal Revenue law in regard to distilled spirits, were concurred in.

On motion of Mr. Thompson, the Senate bill, for the ioan of tents, flags, camp equipage, etc., for the soldiers' reunion in Muscatine, Ia., was passed.

On motion of Mr. Thompson, the Senate bill for the ioan of tents, flags, camp equipage, etc., for the soldiers' reunion in Muscatine, Ia., was pussed.

The Speaker pro tem. (Blackburn) laid before the House a messare from the President urging on Congress the necessity of action on the Ute agreement. Referred.

The House went into Committee of the Whole on the Sundry Civil Appropriation bill.

The pending question was on the appropriation of \$15,000 for a National Board of Health, and it was agreed to, the amendment increasing the amount being rejected.

Mr. Downey, of Wyoming Territory, moved to insort a provision authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury, in order that he may have accommodation for the storage of coin, to pay the sums appropriated by the bill in lawful silver coin. Adopted amid applause and laughter, 5t to 21.

Mr. Warner moved to strike out the appropriation of \$150,000 for continuing the work on the Washington monument, and proceeded to state the reasons for his motion, amid shouts and jeers of laughter. The ages of pyramids, towers, and spires were, he said, ages of barbarism ignorance, and superstition. Men whose memories were worthy perpetuation had them perpetuated in their own works, not in the works of others. If this monument were completed it would perpetuate not the memory of Washington, but the foily of the age that built it. The Solons, Lycurguses, Confuciuses, and Zoroasters had come down to the present time not in monuments of brass or granit. The tombs of Achilles and Patroclus had not been revealed, but the song of Homer had made it practicable to discover the site of Troy and the tombs of Agamemnon and Menolaus. [Derisive laughter and shouts of "Vote!" "Wote!"] Heedless of interruptions, Mr. Warner went on with his speech as follows: "The names of the Kings who built the pyramids through the labor of millions of enslaved subjects have been long forgotten, but a lawgiver who was a slave of one of those Kings has stamped his impression on every continent and every isle of the s

Mr. Townsend (Ohio) presented an adverse re-port on the bill to authorize a railroad bridge across the Detroit River. Ordered printed. Mr. Forney made a conference report on the Military Academy Appropriation bill. Agreed Leave of absence was asked for many mem-bers, Mr. Frye putting his application on the

pers, Mr. Frye putting his application on the ground of his desire to attend the Chicago Convention, but Mr. Hutchins objected, except ecupled with the condition that those members with whom absentees are paired may vote to make a quorum. So leave was not granted.

A motion for recess (the evening session to be for the consideration of the bill) was antagulized by Mr. Hooker, who made the point of "No quorum." A vote was taken by tellers, and resulted—95 yeas to 9 nays.

There being no quorum, a call of the House was ordered. Only 131 members answered to their names.

Still the House refused to adjourn, but finally, at 5:45, adjourned by a vote of 56 to 58,

JAMES R. KEENE. His Reported Failure a Device of Gould to "Bear" the Stock Market-Sound Advice to Rural Speculators,

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune. NEW YORK, May 26.—In the absence of James New YORK, May 20.—In the absence of James R. Keene at Newport, desperate efforts have been made by a gang of speculators here in the Gould interest to raid certain stocks in which he was considered a large holder. For the purpose a raft of false reports were set afloat on Monday, the chief being that Keene had falled and that a large number of brokers would be swamped with him. Among the reports sent out to conlarge number of brokers would be swamped with him. Among the reports sent out to confirm this was one to the effect that Keene had lost \$1,500,000 in lard, \$3,-000,000 in grain, and \$3,000,000 or so more in stock, and that he could not bear up under these losses. The reports were so widely and confidently spread that they did in a measure what the unprincipled speculators purposed, and there was a panicky feeling. To offset these reported losses of \$7,500,000 Mr. Keene's friends claimed that he had made \$13,000,000 on the rise last spring, and was \$12,000,000 on the rise last spring, and was able to lose. All this was rumer on both sides and could not be verified, and the rumors have continued, becoming modified to-day to the effect that Keene was

sides and could not be verified, and the rumors have continued, becoming modified to-day to the effect that Keene was hard pressed only. This much is known: He has lost in nearly all his ventures for some weeks. But, on the other hand, at the close of the very day on which he was said to have failed he had on deposit in three of the best-known banks in New York \$1,800,000 as a cash balance. Beyond that, the fact that he has not failed, and that none of his brokers have collapsed, though three days have passed, is perhaps the best answer that can be given to the reports. The opinion among the respectable men on 'Change to-day was, as it has been from the first, that the whole thing was a trick to capture outsiders, and that there is no prospect of Keene's getting "busted." No reliable information was obtainable from any of the persons obtainable from any of the persons supposed to have close relations with Mr. Keene in his speculations, but among the well-informed men on 'Change' there is no apprehension of any such failures as the gambling clique have prophesied. A shrewd financier commends the following editorial in the Commercial as good reading for outsiders disposed to speculate: "The general telegraphic dispatches from New York to the press throughout the country yesterday declare that Wessrs, Russell Sage, Jay Gouid, and other leading speculators state that the 'bear' movement has culminated and bottom prices have been reached, and that both gentlemen whose names have been mentioned predict a much liveler and stronger market this summer shan the public expect. Very beautiful and fascinating information. Every one who knows Mr. Gouid at all knows how good he is of uttering predictions as to what the market is going to do, As for Mr. Sage, over a month ago he was accredited by some New York correspondents as being convinced that bottom prices had been touched. Since then the market has broken from 16 to 20 per cent. All such information as that quoted above is manifestly improper, especially where it is spr

Ute Indians. The President recommends the immediate attention of Congress to the danger that would result from a failure to act upon the agreement.

The Pensions Deficiency Appropriation bill was caken up. The amount appropriated for passions is \$3,240,000. Several amendments were agreed to and the bill passed.

Mr. Cockrell offered an amendment appropriating \$5,000 for continuing the work of settling the claims of States, under the set of liable for its feet and shot. No symptoms of the

terrible disease appeared till yestenlay morning, from which time Hanna was confined to his bed, suffering at short intervals terrible agony, and requiring four men to held him, the bedstead breaking down in the struggles. The poor fellow died this afternoon quite easily and his terribly sufferings ended. He was 21 years of age. Another young man named Quinn, now in Illinois, was bitten at the same time.

POLITICAL.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribuna.

GENEVA, Ill., May 25.—The interest in the Presidential war has been so absorbing that little thought has of late been given to home political matters. However, this lack of interest will not continue long. As soon as the public mind is at rest on the momentous question of the Chicago Convention, it will commence to agitate itself upon its local rivalries. This fall the voters of Kane County are called upon to elect, and aid in electing, aside from the Presidential and State officers, a Representative in Congress, a State Senator, and three members of the General Assembly, a Circuit Clerk, State's-Attorney, and Sheriff. ILLINOIS.

The Kane County Republicans in the late The Kane County Republicans in the late State fraud at Springfield showed their preference for the Plumed Knight by a two-thirds majority, which would have been almost a manimity had the Blaine party taken the pains to call for a just apportionment of delegates. With the exception of the third-term instructions, Kane County Republicans will almost to a man support the ticket of the State Convention.

The Fourth District will soon be called upon to nominate its Republican choice for Congressman. This choice will most assuredly fall upom its present Representative, the Hon J. C. Sherwin, who, by his strictly faithful and unbiased discharge of official duty, has shown himself the man of all others who will give us honest representation.

its present Representative, the Hon. J. G. Sherwin, who, by his strictly faithful and unbiased discharge of official duty, has shown himself the man of all others who will give us honest representation.

The candidates for State Senator are the Hon. H. H. Evans, of Aurora; the Hon. J. H. Mayborne, of this city, the present incumbent; and O. P. Chisholm, of Elgin. Evans, although defeated in the last election of Assemblymen, will, it is thought, puil through, as Chisholm and Mayborne may be considered of the three the rival candidates. The Republicans expect to elect two members to the Lower House. Hows, Lawell of Kane, and Wright of Du Page, may easily become their own successors, and the latter will, it is thought, submit to the yoke for another term. It is not known as yet whether Mr. Lovell has announced his purpose.

C. P. Dutton will no doubt become his own successor as Circuit Clerk. For the Shrievalty there are scarcely less than a dozen candidates. The most prominent are Nato Carlisle, of Hampshire: Marshal Powers, of Elgin, For State & Attorney there are some four or five candidates, Mr. Willis, the present official, standing foremost in the race. A. J. Hopkins, of Aura; Terrance Ryan, of St. Charles; John Russell, of Elgin, are the other candidates.

Special Dispetch to The Chicago Tribuna.

Lincoln, Ill. May 23.—The midnight adjournment of the Republican Congressional Convention was followed by the carnest solicitations of the friends of the various candidates to come to thour man, and far into the night groups of anxious workers loitered in the hotel corridor, preparing for the contest that was to open this morning. But long before the Convention was followed by the carnest solicitations of the friends of the various candidates to come to thour man, and far into the night groups of anxious workers loitered in the hotel corridor, preparing for the contest that was to open this morning, and the lead bailot was immediately taken, resulting in the nomination of the Hon. D. C. Smith, of Pekin, the vote b

John H. Gollier, of Gibson, Ford County, were nominated as Representatives for the Eightenning of the Sixteenth District, comprising Kankakee, May 25.—The Senatorial Convention of the Sixteenth District, comprising Kankakee and Iroquois Counties, met yesterday at Gilman and nominated James Chatfield, of Momence, Kankakee County, and Ed Rumley, of the Gilman Star, for Representatives, and the Hon. Conrad Secrest, of Watseka, for Senator. A resolution was passed indorsing the candidacy of the Hon. Reuben Richardson, of Kankakee County, for member of the State Board of Equalization.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribuna.

BLOOMINGTON, Ill., May 25.—The Republican County Convention, this afternoon, to nominate county efficers, was the most enthusiastic and spirited in years. Rivery voting precinet was represented by a full delegation. The Hon. John M. Hamilton was Temporary and Permanent Chairman. The most persistent fight was as to the nomination of Representatives. There were five candidates, Thomas F. Mitchell, George B. Okeson, and John Curtis leading. On the twenty-first ballot Mitchell was nominated, and on the twenty-third Okeson. Joseph W. Fifer, present Prosecuting-Autorney, renominated and on the twenty-third Okeson. Joseph W. Fifer, present Prosecuting-Autorney, renominated was renominated for Circuit Court, Joseph Ator renominated for Circuit Court, Joseph Ator renominated for State's-Attorney.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribuna.

Lincoln, Ill., May 25.—The Thirteenth District Congressional Convention met here to-day all o'clock. One hundred and twenty-one builots have been taken with but slight variation, as follows: B. F. Funk, 16; D. C. Smith, 14; Michael Donahue, 5; Joseph Baner, 4. The Convention has Just adjourned (12 o'clock) until 8 a. m.

Convention has just adjourned as the convention has just adjourned as the convention of the Editor of The Chicago Tribuns.

KANKAKEE, Ill., May 24.—In your report of the proceedings of the Springfield Convention, in referring to Mr. Swigart's nomination you intimate that Mr. Clint Campbell was ontitled to the credit of it. Mr. Campbell was opposed to Swigart and voted against him. Mr. Swigart's nomination was one of the most masterly pieces of work done in that remarkable Convention, and the pian and details of it was the work of Mr. R. D. Sherman, who is entitled to the credit.

JUSTICE.

LOUISIANA. Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune. NEW ORLEANS, La., May 25.—The Republic New ORLEANS, La., May 20.—The Repulsions of mominated Congressmen as follows: Third District, Taylor Beattie, of Lafourche; Fourth, George Williamson, of Caddo; Fifth, James S. Matthews, of Tensas; Sixth, Charles B. Anderston, of St. Landry. The First and Second Districts postponed nominations till June.

RHODE ISLAND. PROVIDENCE, May 25.—The General Assembly has elected H. H. Littlefield Governor and H. H. Fay Lieutenant-Governor.

KALLOCH'S IMPEACHMENT.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 26.—In the Kalloch impeachment case the morning seasion of the Court was occupied by an argument on the question as to whether the office of Mayor comes within the statutes providing for the impeachment of officials, the Court finally deciding that point in the affirmative. The defense then made the point that the acts committed by Kulloch which are the subject of complaint were not done in his capacity as Mayor, but as a private citizen, and entirely without any jurisdiction, station, or responsibility. In arguing that point, counsel for the prosecution made some admissions that had the appearance of prejudicing his case, though not conclusively. Thus far the decisions of the Court on the points raised in the demurren are in favorof the prosecution, but the decision of the last point named is reserved pending further argument. KALLOCH'S IMPEACHMENT.

MURDERED BY INDIANS. MURDERED BY INDIANS.

Los Pinos, N. M., May 28.—The latest Indian news is that six herders were killed on the ranch of Patriccino Lunay, eight miles from Tularosa. In Secorro County and in the Magullans about fifty men were killed, two women, and three Americans, names unknown. In the vicinity of Tularosa, Socoito County, every ranch has been cleaned out by Apaches, and the number of those murdered since May I is seventy-eight. Gen. Hatch's command has marched more than 1,000 miles in pursuit of the Indians.

PEDESTRIANISM.

PITTSBURG, May 28.—The score of the seventytwo hours' "go-as-you-please" walk, now in
progress at the Exposition Building, third day,
10:30 p. m., was as follows: Mignault,
Boston, 202 miles 1 lap; Hearty, Boston, 196
miles 5 laps; Burns, Pittsburg, 187 miles 1 lap;
Cox. Pittsburg, 178 miles 7 laps; Campans, New
York, 175 miles 2 laps; McRovy, Brookryn, 173
miles 3 laps; Freeman, Pittsburg, 170 miles 3
laps; Dan Kent, Ohio, 96 miles 2 laps.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP NEWS.

New Youk, May 26.—Arrived, Helvetia, from
Matwerp, and the Altmore, from Liverpool.

Moverage, Defand, May 26.—Arrived, Ethiopia,
from New Tork.

Queensrows, May 26.—Arrived, City of Montreat. from New York.

AGAIN IN PERIL.

Cowardly Attempt to Assasi nate Col. D. R. Anthony, of Leavenworth, Kas.,

By P. C. Thurston, a Printer, and a Former Employe.

The Assasin Misses Anthony and Shoots the Hon. Lucien Baker.

Terrible Excitement in Leavenworth and Threats of Lynching Made,

The Victim the Successful Attorney of the Cowardly Murderer

In a Recent Trial for the Killing of Embry, Thurston's Partner.

Execute Dispets to the Chicago Tribuna.

Leavenwore, Kas., May 28.—A cowardly attempt was made at 2 o'clock this afternoon to murder Col. D. R. Anthony, editor of the Times, by T. C. Thurston, formerly a printer in his employ, also engaged in the past in the publication of several newspapers. The attempt failed, but the most terrible results attended it. Thurston has had e hatred for Anthony for a year or two, as he was an associate of a class which the Times has repeatedly denounced as dangerous to society. Jan. I Thurston shot and killed W. W. Embry, his partner in the publication of the Sanday Morning Herald, who several years ago also tried to kill Anthony. There had been trouble just prior to this killing between Anthony, as Postmaster, and the Herald publishers over a matter of postage, in which the Department decided with Anthony, and Anthony claims that the two were then endeavoring to draw him into a personal quarrel as an excuse to kill him. The death of Embry and the arrest of Thurston for killing him had a quieting effect for a time. But upon Thurston being cleared the Times denounced the verdict, as an outrage upon decency. This sitred the murderous nature of Thurston, and he made threats that he only wanted to provoke Anthony into a quarrel to settle him. This afternoon Anthony was coming down Delaware, the principal business street of the city, toward the river. He passed Thurston near the convers of Fourteenth street without recognizing him. After passing Thurston called the Colonel. No strention being paid to him, he said: "Gol. Anthony," Anthony half turned, when Thurston said: "God damn you, I understand you mean to shoot me on sight." As he said this he drew a large navy revolver and fired at Authony. The shot missed the intended mark, but about ten feet further along struck John P. Douglans, advertising solicitor of the Time. Authory when Thurston again fired. This ball passed through the fiesd in the wooden, continuing on, shivering a heavy plate-diass window and burying itself in the wood

gan to be heard from the steadily-increasing throngs. The would-be murderer was taken to Fort Leavenworth, where an attempt was made to lodge him with the military authorities, but they refused to take him in, and at this writing his whereabouts are not known. There is a rumor that he has been taken to Atchison, which is perhaps the only thing that prevented him from being lynched. Baker was taken to his home in South Leavenworth. Although late reports are more encouraging, it seems scarcely possible for him to live. He was one of the foremost attorneys of the city, in fact of the State, and has friends everywhere throughout the State, who will be bained to hear of the sad affair. A remarkable circumstance is that Baker had just cleared Thurston of killing Embry. Nothing that has happened for years has created greater excitement in this city.

TRADE AND LABOR.

STRIKE IN LEADVILLE.

Special Depatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DENVER, Colo., May 28.—Dispatches from Leadville give the following startling information: The greatest strike among the miners ever known in the Western country was commenced in Leadville this morning. There had scarcely been a rumor of the impeuding trouble or of dissatisfaction. The wages paid here are from 3 to \$3.50 a day, fully as high as anywhere in the country, At 7 o'clock this morning 400 men appeared at the Chrisolite Mine and ordered out the men. George Daly, acting manager, in the absence of Mr. Keys, was sent for. After consultations he ordered out the men. The augmented crowd then proceeded to the Little Chief, of which Mr. Daly is the General Manager. Here they proposed going into the shafts, but Daly drew his revolver and said he would kill the first man that entered his mine. STRIKE IN LEADVILLE. shafts, but Daty drew his revolver and said he would kill the first man that entered his mine. He said he would call out his men himself, which he proceeded to do. The Little Pitteburg, Climax, Amie Duncan, and Robert E. Lee mines were then visited with the same reself, which he proceeded to do. The Little Pittsburg, Climax, Amie Duncan, and Robert E. Lee mines were then visited with the same result, as well as all the smaller mines. Crossing to Carbonate Hill, the growd, now some 3,000 strong, proceeded to the Evening Star, Morning Star, Catalpa, Carbonate, Glass, Pendery, and other mines, when a clean sweep was made. A large force them went to Iron Hill, and another to Yankee Hill and Breece Hill to-night. It is estimated that the band of strikers number fully 5,000 men. Some 3,000 other miners do not sympathize with the movement and are keeping quietly at home. All the leading mines are strongly guarded to-night, notably the Roberts shaft, on the Chrisolite. Intense excitement has reigned all day. The mining managers, the miners, and the general public are all discussing the event. The smelters have not shut down, but will soon have to do so. The mine-owners and managers seem unanimously resolved not to yield, and it seems probable that trouble will ensue. The strikers were to present their minmatum this afternoon at 4 o'clock, when they deferred it till 5 o'clock this evening, and have again put it off till to-morrow morning at 7 o'clock. This evening a crowd of 3,001 strikers marched up Harrison avenue headed by a band of music. In front of the Clarendon a speech was made by Michael Mooney, a Molly-Maguire from Pennsylvania. He is at the head of the movement. There is tobe a grand parade of the entire force in the morning. No violence has been offered as yet, and the crowd has dispersed for the night. But little drinking has been indulged in by them. A large force of extra police is on duty.

LEADVILLE, Colo, May 25.—Twenty-seven hundred miners struck to-day, demanding an advance from \$100 struck. Several mines of the several leadville military organizations are in the hands of the strikers. There had been little or nothing rumored as to the movement until it developed itself this morning in the force. The wayes paid are from Pennsylvania, is at the head of the move

MONTREAL STEVEDORES. MONTREAL STEVEDORES.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MONTREAL, May 26.—The strike among Allan's stevedores continues. The Company refuses any further advance, and expect to get all the

men required in a few days. The Chief of Police had an interview with the men to-day and urged them to go to work, but they refused.

LIGHTNING FREAKS. LIGHTNING FREAKS.

The lightning accompanying the storm of yesterday was almost as dangerous and destructive as it was during the storms at the beginning on the month. At 12:30 yesterday afternoon the residence No. 454 Walmus street occupied by G. O. Howard, destist was struck by lightning. The northwest corner of the house was tern partially out, and and Mrs. Howard, who was standing in front a an open window, was slightly shocked. The damage to the house is not great.

At 10 o'clock John Hemper, the proprietor of a dairy near the corner of Grand and Chicago avenues at the western city limits, while out in a pasture adjoining the dairy attending to his cows was struck by lightning and fastanity killed. The boil appears to have first struck him on the right side of the head, and thence ma down to the ground, scorching the flesh badly. The deceased was a German, 29 years of ago, and left wife and child. The Coroner held an inquest in the afternoon, and the jury returned a vertice in accordance with the facts.

Out on Archer avenue a valuable horse belonging to a well known German eitizen was struck and instantly killed shortly after Mo'clock.

A LOST ZULU. Directed Directed to The Oricago Trouss.

Directed Directed to The Oricago Trouss.

Directed Directed to The Oricago Trouss.

Directed The Delice in a search for a Zulu warrior who was missing when the show reached Ypellanti, and is believed to have been left behind last night. The Zulu is a member of the band recently imported to London by Farini. Detectives have searched every portion of the negro quarters, but can obtain no trace of him. BUSINESS NOTICES.

From Eminent Wilmer Brinton, M.
D., Baltimore,—"I have used COLDEN'S
LIEBIG'S LIQUID EXTRACT OF BEEF in my
practice in consumption, debility, weakness

Travelers, stop at the Aster House. New York. DRESS GOODS.

Chas. Gossage of Co.

**Great Reductions** Seasonable Dress Goods 24-inch All-Wool DeBeige - 25 cts 36-inch All-Wool DeBeige - 40 cta 46-inch All-Wool DeBeige - 50 cts

"Fancy French Camelettes," 24 in: wide, 40 cts. Silk and Wool French Novelties 24 in. wide, 50 cts. Polka Spot Crepe de Lyon 24 in. wide, 60 cts.

Linen Battiste - 15 cts French Cotoline - 25 cts Fleur de The - - 45 cts

Yeddo Crepe - - 45 cts "Buntings." JUST RECEIVED,

PLAIN AND FANCY French and American Buntings IN COLORS AND BLACK.

1.000 PCS.

Latest Shades! Choicest Styles! Lowest Prices!

Chas. Gossage & Co., State-st. Washington-st.

AMERICA STILL EVEN

GLENN'S SULPHUR SOAP.

IF NOT AHEAD Among the Creat

Discoveries.

The Announcement of the Dis covery of Pure Native Sulphur of Great Medical Value in Italy

Is Followed Almost Immediately by the Discovery of the Same Identical Thing in Pennsylvania.

From which Source Glenn's Sulphur Scap Has Been Supplied for Several Years With Its Real Curative Property---Sulphur.

There is no country in the world where so many persons are sufferers from Skin Diseases as in the United States. And the reason is that there is so fictle suphur found in metare here. In itsely where Skin Diseases are almost unknown, suppure is so abundant in the soil that it enters increly into, first, vegetable, and then, in its turn, into animal matter, thereby teeping the blood pure, and preventing those troublesome, urly, and sometimes loathsome diseases. It becomes a matter of great importance here to supply this sulphur to the human system. And after many experiments by the abiest men, if is admitted its local see, as found in GLEEN'S SULPHIVE SOAP, is the best See that "C. N. CHITTENTON. Proprietor," is printed on each panket, without which none is genuine. Soil by druggists at 25c; 3 Cakes, 40c. Son't by mail on recept of price, and fice extra for each Cake, by C. N. CHITTENTON, 7 Sixth-ex.

RUBBER HOSE.

any Republican Senators and Representa-incounce their purpose of attending the o Convention that it is feared one or both is will be left without a quorum, especial-respect to questions of a political char-upon which the absentees being paired emocrats, the latter will be prevented oting upon this class of questions.

HOW IT LOOKS.

DER UTON.
Special Depatch to The Chicago Tribuna.
Isw York, May 27.—The New York Tribuna.
Is: In the tables which are printed hereh, demonstration is made by figures which
not be controverted that Gen. Grant's supt for the Presidency comes mainly from
mocratic counties and States which canigive a vote to secure his election. Reblican counties in the States and Republican
ites in the Union are shown to be against his
indidacy by overwhelming majorities. First, publican counties in the States and Republican States in the Union are shown to be against his candidacy by overwhelming majorities. First, the three great States, New York, Pennsylvania, and Illinois, constituting his whole Northern strength, are taken up. In the first of these the counties are divided, as their delegates stood on the test vote in the Utica Convention. This division shows that the counties which voted against Grant instructions cast last year a Republican plurality of 45,141, or 2,364 greater than Gov. Cornell's total plurality. In Pennsylvania the same course is purshed with an equally emphatic result. The twenty-two Republican counties which were against Grant at Harrisburg cast in 1876 over the ninoteen Democratic counties which were against Grant Hayes carried the State. The vote for Grant-came from nine Republican and sixteen Democratic counties, and represented a Republican plurality over the Democrate of only 3,841.

In Illinois again a similar demonstration is reached. The vote against Grant came from seventeen Republican and fifteen Democratic Counties, which in 1876 gave 18,894 of the 19,630 plurality which the State gave to President Hayes. The vote for Grant came from twenty-nine Republican and thirty-four Democratic counties, which in 1876 gave 18,894 of the 19,630 plurality of only 2,652.

In each of the three States it will be noticed that Grant support is largely drawn from Democratic counties. Thus in New York there are sight Democratic to nineteen Republican, and in listos thirty-four Democratic to twenty-nine

ILLINOIS.

ATUR, Ill., May 26.—The Democratic passers held throughout Macon County ht, and Tilden, Seymour, Hancock, and Da-delegates were selected. The County Con-tion meets next Saturday, and the delega-

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribuse.

Gathesisting, Ill., May 26.—The delegates from this county to the late State Convention have all returned and find their constituents well pleased with their united action at Springfield. The Stalwart Republicans of this district are almost united in their opposition to the management of the State Convention, and if the delegates selected by this district are not admitted to seats in the National Convention there will be a terrible break in the Republican ranks in this section. The third term and the manner in which its adherents are striving to gain success has no friends in this strong Republican portion of the State.

INDIANA "SCRATCHERS."

INDIANA SCRATCHERS.

BEPUBLICANS WHO WILL NOT YOTE FOR GRANT UNDER ANY CIRCUMSTANCES.

Brotal Dispatch to The Chicago Tribuna.

INDIANAPOLIS. Ind., May 28.—The News this evening (an independent paper with Republican procivities) publishes a list of upwards of 100 names subscribed to a paper bearing the following statement: "We, the undersigned, who have heretofore supported the Republican party, will not vote for Gen. U. S. Grant if he is nominated for President at the Chicago Convention." Many not vote for Gen. U. S. Grant if he is nominated for President at the Chicago Convention." Many of those signing are gentlemen prominent as business men and well known throughout the State. The following are taken from the list: John I. Morris, Gen. Thomas A. Morris, Berg Applerate, H. Severin, Frederick Ostesmeyer, T. H. Spann, B. Rorison, B. F. Hetherington, Dr. L. W. Munhall of the Evangelist, S. F. Gary, George W. Sloan, John S. Spann, John M. Spann, John Huber, J. C. Pierson, James M. Hume, Robert E. Smith, Henry G. Hannaman, George C. Webster, Dr. W. Clinton Thompson, Charles M. Rischig, Fred P. Rush, and Woo d Browning. Following this list is the result of

of the principal manufacturing establishment of the city, including the Western Machine Work, the Eagle Machine Works, the Gas-Works, and Merritt Coughlin's woolen mills. One hundred and fifty-seven Republicans expressed their choice, and of these 119 will not vote for Gen. Grant if nominated under any considerations. In summing up the situawill not vote for Gen. Grant if nominated under any considerations. In summing up the situation the News says: "Porty-two Republicans told our reporter they would not vote for Grant, but did not wish their names published. In one grocery on the West Side twenty-five men said the same thing. Mr. J. F. Nowland, the Pan-Handle Yard-Master, says that thirty-five of the Republicans in that yard will not vote for Grant. The number who would not vote for Grant. The number who would not vote for Grant unless Tilden was nominated was very considerable, and those who said they would vote for ANY DEMOCRAT but Tilden was also large. But one or two persons were found who were in favor of Grant as their first choice, and most of those who said they would vote for him if nominated, were praying for his defeat at Chicago. From all these expressions it is fair to say that probably 1,000 names of Republicans can be had in this city on a fair canvas who

eity on a fair ennyass who

WILL NOT YOTH FOR GEM. GEANT

under any circumstance, and that he is not the
choice of 10 per cent of the Republicans is
evident. The expressions noted on every hand
were most decided and positive. In some cases
even bitter. A number of men who have never
known what it was to vote anything else but the
Republican ticket said they would rather
endure one term of Tilden than to vote for
Grant for a third term." The News is a very
strong anti-Grant paper, but in its published
report it deals only with names, and would
rearcely dare to fabricate, even if disposed to
do so.

GRANT ENTHUSIASM.

AN EXPLANATION.
PIELD, Ill., May 26.—One of the lead Democratic politicisms of the State, in private conversation with some friends at a hotel in the city, let a cut out of the bay last evening, which is too good to keep quiet. He declared that, through the assistance of Logan's henchmen in the State Central Committee, every Democrat who was in Springfield on the day of the Convention was furnished with tickets of admission to the lobbies and ralleries of the hall; that 200 or 300 Democrats were admitted by prearrangement to act as claquers and applause-manufacturers for the Grantites; that all the Democrats of Illinois are anxious for Grant's nomination by the Republicans, in which event they would push David Davis as the candidate of their party, and carry Illinois and where Western States; and for the reason that they want Grant nominated by the Resulticans, they helped to make all the noise they ould for Grant at the State Convention, this half-boosy Democratic leader said that mother the prominent Democratic leader and the prominent Democratic leader and that mother the prominent Democratic leader and the

s nominated."
This explains a good deal of the Grant "en-husissm" that was so noisily manifested in the obbies and galleries of the Convention. Poli-icians will not fail to see the point. KANSAS.

TOPEKA, Kas., May 23.—The Democratic State convention met at 3:30 this afternoon, and ected Col. Thomas Moonlight Temporary Chair-an and H. M. Moore Secretary. After the aptill 7 p. m.

manent Chairman and Henry O. Burnett Secretary.

The Committee on Resolutions reported majority and minority reports. The former is along declaration of Democratic principles, ending with a resolution in favor of Seymour, of New York, and Hendricks, of Indiana, for President and Vice-President, and instructing the delegation to vote at Cincinnati as a unit for the two-thirds rule. The latter is as follows:

Resolved, That we place entire confidence in the action of the National Democratic Convention, and hold that the Convention will be such as to commend itself to the approval of the great Democrat masses, and to this end, that our delegation will be insuch a situation as to exert the greatest influence to such a desirable accomplishment, we hereby declare it to be the sense of this Convention that they go wholly uninstructed as to any particular candidate for the Presidency.

The minority report was adopted by a vote of 186 to 188.

A recess was then taken to allow the district delegations to choose delegations and the choose delegation to choose delegations to choose the choose delegation to choose the choose delegation to choose delegation to choose the choo

A recess was then taken to allow the distric

Chapman.
Second District—John R. Goodin, Thomas M.
Darroll, M. V. Bennett.
Third District—John Martin, Thomas George, George Craggers.

Gen. C. M. Blair, of Fort Scott, was elected delegate at large and W. C. Timmons alternate.

Adjourned at midnight.

The Convention was the largest and most enthusiastic Democratic body ever held in the

The Convention cannot be considered a victory for any one candidate, as there are strong friends of Seymour, Hendricks, and Tilden in

BEN BUTLER. HE IS INTERVIEWED BY A CHEYRNNE REPORTER CREYENNE, Wyo., May 26.—The following from "You do not contemplate supporting Grant at all, General?"
"Why, certainly not, my dear sir, The idea is most preparenteeous."

"It looks now, General, as if the National Greenback Convention will nominate you for "Well if they only give us a good platform, said the General, thoughtfully, "the honor would be most worthy."

"You would, of course, accept the nominal

"I never decline anything in advance," quick-yr replied the prospective Greenback candidate for the Presidency.
"What do you think of the outcome of the Republican and Democratic Conventions?"
"Well, I think that Gen. Grant and Mr. Tilden will be nominated, and Grant will prove to be the stronger man before the public." HIRAM PRICE.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DAVENPORT, Ia., May 26.—As is generally known, the Hon. Hiram Price, member of Congress from this district, is President of th National Blaine Club of Washington, and has facilities for informing himself thoroughly on the Presidential prospects of the man from Maine. A representative of THE TRIBUNE med Maine. A representative of The Tribune met Mr. Price, who has but recently returned from the National Capital, to-day, and from him ob-tained the following information in answer

Reporter—What is the outlook for Blaine from your standpoint as President of the Na-tional Blaine Club? Mr. Price-It is much better, I think, than t was six or eight weeks ago. Our calculations were then that Gen. Grant would have the Solid South and New York and Pennsylvania delegates in full. It is pretty clearly demonstrated now that

HE WILL NOT HAVE THE SOUTH

HE WILL NOT HAVE THE SOUTH
solid, nor New York and Pennsylvania. This I put down as sure.

R.—How will the Maine Senator stand on the first ballot at Chicago?

Mr. P.—That will depend upon contingencies. If Gen. Grant has strength enough on the first ballot he may get the nomination. But it is pretty certain that if he doesn't develop sufficient votes on the first ballot his opportunity will be gone.

R.—But can you give me your estimate for Biaine on the first roll-call?

Mr. P.—Blaine has now 250 votes on the first ballot sure, with chances for more. Georgia, for instance, will give him some of her delegates, tut the reports conflict as to how many.

R.—What is the feeling at Washington and elsewhere between the friends of Senator Blaine and Gen. Grant?

easewhere between the friends of senator Blaine and Gen. Grant?

Mr. P.—Unless Grant's supporters combine to defeat Blaine the latter's prospects are very good, indeed. If they get the idea that Blaine has been the means of fairly defeating Grant, and out of revenge unite their strength against THERE MAY BE TROUBLE.

But I know of no reason why they should cherish a spirit of that kind.

R.—It has been stated by a Democratic paper at Des Moines, and copied elsewhere, that there would be a break in Iowa's delegation to Chicago, and that it would be in the interest of Grant. Can you throw any light on this fase of the game?

Mr. P.—There is no earthly chance of that. The Inter-Ocean, for instance, is pursuing the same course on this question that it did on the currency issue, and just as absurdly. The twenty-two delegates from this State to Chicago are a unit for Blaine, and not a man of them can be moved.

M. L. Use BLAINE BETTER than Cincinnati did four years ago?

will use BLAINE BETTER
than Cincinnati did four years ago?
Mr. P.—Most certainly it will. His strength is
more pronounced and his chances surer than
they were a week before the National Republican Convention there.
Mr. Price was asked as to his return to Washington during this session of Congress. He said
he is in readiness to move eastward at any time
when informed that his services or vote are
needed.

GRANT BLOWERS AND STRIKERS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribuna.

New York, May 28.—Chester A. Arthur, exPolice Commissioner Wheeler, and perhaps a
gang of seventy-five other Grant men who train
under them, left here this morning for Chicago.

HANNIBAL HAMLIN.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribuna.

New York, May 27.—A dispatch from Washton to the New York Tribuna says: Semator Hannibal Hamlin will leave for Chicago Thursday.

He declined to go as a delegate, but he will be
personally present as Mr. Blaine's special friend,
fully authorized to speak for Mr. Blaine on any
and every point that may arise.

ORIO GREENBACKERS.

oni ogreenback-Labor party of this district held a convention to-day, which was very lightly attended, and elected B. F. Moore of Madison, D. C. Meeker of Franklin, Daniel Krum of Franklin, and L. C. Athey delegates and alternates to the Uhicago Greenback Convention June 9.

LOUISLAYA.

New Orleans, May 26.—The Republican Congressional District Conventions nominated the following candidates: Fourth District, George Williamson; Fifth District, J. S. Matthews; Sixth Williamson: First District, J. S. Anderson.
The Grant bolters nominated the following candidates: Third District, Judge Taylor; Sixth District, John C. King.
The regular Republicans postponed the nominations for the First, Second, and Third Dis-

TECURSES, Ala., May 24.—To the Editor of the Cincinnol Commercial: Gov. Smith and myself were elected delegates by our districts and defied the the State Convention of Alabama, which is not solid for Grant. The right of the districts to elect was conceded by a call for reports from the districts of their choice. The fun has just begun.

THE UNIT RULE.

THE UNIT RULE.

GEN. GARRIELD'S VIEWS—DISTRICT DELEGATES

NOT AMENABLE TO STATE CONVENTIONS NOR

CREATED BY THEM, BUT THEY REPRESENT THE

PROFILE OF THEME DISTRICTS.

Special to Cincinnati Commercial.

WASHINOTON, D. C., May 24.—Your correspondent interviewed Gen. Garfield this evening on
the unit rule as applied to the binding of delegates in the National Convention. He said:

"Delegates to National Conventions are two
classes, delegates at large and district delegates. The delegates-at-large, which are elected
by State Conventions, are, by virtue of their
creation, the representatives of the Convention
to which they owe their official existence. The
Convention has the undoubted right to instruct

them to vote as it sees it, but district delegare either selected by the people of a distin a county or district convention, or by delegates from a district to State Contions. They are creatures of a district and no State Connention, and they should be leed to be the voice of the people of the district when that is not well defined, to their own is vidual judgment. A State Convention has right to dictate as to how they shall cote. I deep of States instructing district delegate olds that connect

tion above any State authorit zen in giving his allegiance t s untrammeled by State inter or license. A citizen in giving his allegiance to the Government is untrammeled by State interference, and so a delegate, as a representative direct from the people, should be allowed to vote as his people request, and not as a State Convention demands. This State unit instruction business is the introduction of the Confederate idea into a Union Convention, and the question is, Shall the Confederate idea usurp the Union one, and control its Convention? It is a Tammany-Hall method of controlling a party for personal or sinister motives, and if it is introduced at Chicago it will be the first time that Tammany rule has captured a Republican Con-

it down?"
"I know nothing about combinations of any kind whatever, but I believe that all, whether they be for Grant, Blaine, or Sherman, who are opposed to this anti-representative rule, will unite to effect its destruction."

BLAINE IN PENNSYLVANIA THIRD-TERMERY LAID OUT THREE TO ONE.

Special Dispatch to the Philadelphia Press.

LANCASTER, Pa., May 24.—The great Reput ounty. Desperate as were the efforts of the machine politicians to accomplish the opposite suit, the county has gone overwhelmingly for ames G. Blaine for President and Galusba A result, the county has gone overwhelmingly for James G. Blaine for President and Galusha A Grow for United States Senator. The vote in city, with the Third Ward to hear from, stood 1,25 for Blaine and 728 for Grant. The returns from the county, up to a late hour in the day, footed up 4,17 for Blaine, with 2,390 for Grant, and no possibility of reducing Blaine's majority. Indeed, it is believed by those who are in a position to know best that the vote will be three to one for Blaine. In Salishuty Township the vote was two to one for Blaine, while in Caernarvon, which I merely give as a sample of many other districts, the vote stood—Blaine, 76; Grant, 3.

LATEL-Since my first dispatch some new developments have been made. It is now well assured that the county will give three for Blaine to one for Grant.

\*\*LANGATER, Pa., May 24.—This has been an exciting day for the Republicans of this, the "Old Guard" county of the State, always good for its 6,000 to 7,000 Republican majority, but which at this time is the scene of a terrible struggle for the supremacy between the adherents of Blaine on the one side and Grant on the other. The Crawford County system of nominating a ticket prevails.—that is, the people vote direct for their choice of candidates, those having the majority constituting the ticket to be voted for on the day of the general election.

The primary elections held on Saturday re-

the ticket to be voted for on the day of the general election.

The primary elections held on Saturday resulted in the choice of Blaine men against the Grant candidates. The Blaine men had their tickets circulated around the country for two or three weeks previous to the primary election. The Grant adherents remained quiet until the day before the primaries, when they hurried their tickets out all over the county, expecting to catch the other side napping. In this they failed. At the State Convention they named two Grant men as delegates to the Chicago Convention, while the district has voted to send two Blaine men, and this is where the fun comes in.

The return judges met to-day to canvass the votes as returned. The meeting concluded with renominating A. Herr Smith for Congress, electing two Blaine delegates to Chicago, and instructing the Senator and Representatives nominated to vote for Galusha A. Grow as the next Republican United States Senator from Pennsylvania. A full county ticket was also nominated.

GRANT.
Special to Philadelphia Press. LANCASTER, May 24.—The good news of last sight of three to one for Blaine and Grow in his country, the redlection of the Hon. A. Herr mith to Congress, against all political combinations, and indeed all the results stated in my lispatch, have been confirmed by the returns of

BROOKVILLE, Pa., May 24.—The Republican County Convention, in session here to-day, noninated Gen. Harry White for Congress and passed the following resolutions indorsing Sen-

Gen. White, who was present, made a strong speech in favor of Blaine. BLAIR TAKES SINILAR ACTION. MAIR TAKES SINILAB ACTION.

ALTOONA, Pa., May 24.—The Republican County Convention met here to-day and neminated for Congress Anthony S. Morrow. Among the resolutions which were adopted by a vote of 51 to 25 was one favoring James G. Blaine as the candidate for President, and urring the delegates from this district to the Chicago Convention to use all honorable means to secure his nomination. Another resolution deprecates the action of the State Convention in adopting the "unit rule," and protests against such action in future State Conventions.

WHAT LACKAWANNA WILL DO.

WHAT LACKAWANNA WILL DO. SCRANTON, Pa., May 24.—The Republicans of Lackawanna County meet in convention in this place to-morrow. It is probable that a Blaine resolution will be offered in the Convention, and that the Hon. Gaiusha A. Grow will receive the indersement of the county for United States

THE WEATHER. OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER, WASH-INGTON, D. C., May 27-1 a. m.—Indications: For Tennessee and the Ohio Valley, stationary or falling, followed in the western portions by rising barometer, nearly stationary temperature, winds mostly from south to west, cloudy weather and local rain.

ture, winds mostly from south to west, cloudy weather and local rain.

For the Upper Mississippi and Lower Missouri Valleys, stationary or rising barometer, winds mostly north to west, stationary or lower temperatures, partly cloudy weather and local rain.

For the Upper Lake region, stationary or rising barometer, winds mostly from southwest to northwest, stationary or lower temperature, partly cloudy weather, with local rains.

For the Lower Lake region, nearly stationary barometer and temperature, winds mostly south to west, partly cloudy weather, and local rains.

LOCAL OBSERVATIONS. LOCAL OBSERVATIONS. CHICAGO, May 26.

Time. | Bar. | Ther. | Bu | Wind. | Vel | Weather | R'n.



UNFOUNDED. the Denver Republican, copied by the St. Louis Globe-Democrat May 13, said to be from any place, is calculated to do great injury so Silver Cliff. There are no Indians within 130 miles of here, and no danger is ever approbeded. Business interests were never more secure. FOREIGN.

The Bradlaugh Oath Case Still Engrossing the English Commons.

Orthodox Constituencies Threat ening the Liberally-Inclined Members.

French Communists to Be Treated to Preventive Rather than Suppressive Measures.

Speculations Concerning the Anticipated War Between Russia and China.

Government Victory Claimed as the Result of the Italian Elections.

GREAT BRITAIN. STOCKS.

London, May 26.—The Stock Exc sumed this morning a very buoyant face. All the American railway securities rose consider-ably, among them Erie, which opened at 35, after having closed at 31 last night. Atlantic & Great Western also was 22 Should be Great Western also rose \$3. Should to-morrow which is pay-day, pass without any failures, then it is expected that the scare of the last few days will leave no further mischievous traces except the fear that a very heavy assessment will be a search of the last few days will be a search of the search o will be levied on Philadelphia & Reading shares.
The great English bankers state that they do not expect any serious difficulties on other American lines. Very influential houses are making purchases in the good lines.

To the Western Associated Press.

LONDON, May 28.—In the House of Commons, the reference to the Committee in the Bradlaugh case has been enlarged. The Committee is now instructed to inquire into the facts and circumstances on Bradlaugh's claim to affirm instead of taking the oath; also, into the law applicable to the claim in the jurisdiction of the House to refuse it. It is stated that several members who hitherto supported the Government in the attempts made to facilitate the admission of Bradlaugh have received strong representations from their constituents against the advisability of counternancing in any way the claim of Bradlaugh to enter the House. Sir Henry Wolf, and Fowler, and O'Donnell have annonymous letters threatening their murder for opposing the admission of Bradlaugh.

SIR BARTLE FRERE. BRADLAUGH'S CASE.

SIR BARTLE FRERE. A requisition from members sitting on the Ministerial side, addressed to Mr. Gladstone, has been numerously signed. The memorial merely expresses the opinion that Sir Bartle Frere should be immediately recalled, on the ground that his policy in South Africa was condemned by a majority at the recent general election.

RUSSIA. THE PLOTTERS.

Special Cable.
PARTS, May 26.—A St. Petersburg corresp ent telegraphs as follows: At the opening of the sitting yesterday the public prosecutor re-plied to Dr. Weimar's advocate, and maintained plied to Dr. Weimar's advocate, and maintained that the horse and pistol used in the assasination of Gen. Mezentzoff had been purchused by the prisoner. After a brief rejoinder from Dr. Weimar's counsel the prisoners were heard successively. Michaeloff was the first to speak. He declared that though he was a Socialist he was by no means a Sevolutionist. a Socialist he was by no means a revolutionist.

He cited certain articles of the law which he desiared could alone affect him, and affirmed that he could not be touched by any other statute. Sabouroff followed in a Socialistic speech, which was several times interested by the Resident Gan Leich The

errupted by the President, Gen. Leichl. The er asked him if he could not recall his real name, but Sabouroff refused, saying his pass safety of that person.

Boulanoff, accused of Socialistic propagandism, pleaded simply and purely his innocence. Troschienski produced a voluminous written defense and insisted on reading it, but he was finally compelled to cease by the President on the ground that he was wandering from the charge. The Jew, Lowenthal, followed, and implored the pity of the Court on account of his family.

Dr. Weimar, in a short speech, repelled the charge, and contended that nothing had been proved against him. uld not give his name without imperiling the

charge, and contended that hothing had been proved against him.

Witaniell, the accused female, followed in an elaborate discourse on the rights of woman. The woman Natinsen said it was unnecessary for her to address the Court, as the witness had sufficiently defended her.

The President suspended the sitting at 3 o'clock, and the Court retired to deliberate. A large crowd assembled in the precincts of the court awaiting the judgment. The prisoners heard their sentences with calmness. Not more than 100 persons, mostly the friends and relatives of the condemned, waited to hear the judgment of the Court pronounced. Among those composing the small audience, however, was the German military attaché, Gen. Werder. THE COMING WAR WITH CHINA.

THE COMING WAR WITH CHINA.

To the Western Associated Press.

ST. PETRISBURG, May 26.—The manufacture of torpedoes for conveyance to Vladivostock has recently been much accelerated.

It is believed that it has been decided in the event of a rupture with China, to act as much as possible on the defensive. The Russian fleet would not blockade any Chinose ports which trade with Europe, but would confine itself chiefly to the waters between Japan and the coast of Transamoor district, and thus prevent Japan from aiding China.

THE NIHILIST TRIALS.

Sr. Petersburg, May 26.—The great trial of the Nihilista has been concluded. After the public proceedings yesterday the members of the court-martial remained in consultation eleven hours. They reentered the court-room at half-past 3 this morning, when the President sentenced Michaeloff and Saburoff to be hanged, Dr. Weimer to fifteen years hard labor in the mines. Costchansky to twenty years hard labor, Berdnikoff to eight years hard labor, and Lowenthal to ten years hard labor, The women Malinowska and Boulonoff were banished to Tobolsk. The sentences will be submitted to Gen. Melikoff, Chief of the Supreme Executive Commission, for confirmation.

NAVAL.

CRONSTADT, May 25.—The necessity for Russian men-of-war in Chinese waters is considered so pressing that a vessel shortly expected at Alexandria on the way home to refit will, instead, have a fresh erew sent to meet her there.

ANOTHER YISHERY QUESTION.

LONDON, May 28.—A correspondent at St. Petersburg telegraphs that the Privy Counselor, Shishkin, Russian Minister to Washington, has recently had several interviews with the Czar, and also with the leading members of the Cabinot. It is understood affairs seriously affecting the interests of the two countries have been under consideration. Russia has made repeated complaints concerning the alieged deterioration of her fisheries on the Pacific coasts of her provinces, owing to the incessant operations of American whalers. Russia demands that the United States pay a stipulated sum annually for the privilege of fishing off her Pacific coasts, but the latter considers the price coordicant. The United States also questions the correctness of the statements of alleged facts, whereupon the liussian Government proposes to dispatch a cruiser to investigate. It is understood that the negotiations are proceeding in an amicable spirit, and there is little doubt that a satisfac-ANOTHER PISHERY QUESTION.

IRELAND.

THE IRISH RIPLE TEAM.

Special Cable.

DUBLIN, May 25.—The preliminary p
for places in the Irish rifle team was cor DUBLIN, May 26.—The preliminary practice for places in the Irish rifle team was concluded to-day. All the gentlemen who have shot will to-morrow send in their six days' scores to Maj. Leech. In this city to-day the weather was favorable, although it was far from perfect. The following are some of the principal scores: Mr. John Rigby scored 190 points, making 69 at the 1,000 range; Mr. Milner scored 190, making a miss at the first shot, in consequence of having shot with a new rifle; Mr. Joynt unde 250, Mr. Banks 188. A telegram from Mr. Somerset Maxwell, who is the nephow of Lord Farnham, and who is shooting at a private range on his own estate at Mount Nugent, shows that he made a very remarkable score. James Murphy, at Dundalk, also made a good score. The weather to-day was unfavorable. Messrs. Saunderson and Adams have been practicing under the rules at Cavan, but have not made good scores. The Belfast men are hot doing very well. They have decided not to complete in the next stage. There will be no further practice until Thursday week, whe all those whom the Captain invites will seet at North Bull. They will snoot for three days in succession, which will be the crucial test, and will decide who shall compose the international team. From present appearances, the team, if six men are wanted, will be composed of John Rigby, Young Esson, Milner, Coghlan, and Maxwell, with William Rigby and Joynt as a reserve, par if eight are in requisition the last two will shoot, and Banks or Murphy will be the reserve men. The first six are almost sure. Maj. Leech has written to Lords Eloho and Wharneliffe inviting the Scotch and English teams to come to Iroland, and with the Irish and American teams

FRANCE. PARIS, May 28.—The Chamber of Deputies passed the Tancarville Canal bill, designed to give Havre easy access to the Scine and the in-

THE COMMUNIST DEMONSTRATION.
Englebard has raised a discussion in the Municipal Council regarding the measures taken by
the Prefect of Police in connection with the nicipal Council regarding the measures taken by
the Prefect of Police in connection with the
Communist demonstration of last Sunday. An
order of the day was adopted stating that the
Council blames the Prefect for giving orders
the execution of which, by renewing the most
detestable proceedings of the Empire, involved
sorious encroachment upon the liberty of citizons. The Prefect of Police left the Council
Hall as soon as Englehard broached the quetion, declaring that the matter was beyond the
sphere of the Council's deliberations. The order
of the day was passed by a vote of 34 to 1.
Fifteen Counciliors abstained from voting.

TO BE BANISHED.

The newspapers announce that the Government, being convinced that certain foreigners are promoting the Socialist agitation in Paris, have resolved to banish all foreigners who signed the protests published in the Radical journal against the proceedings of the police on Sunday, together with other foreign Socialists who are most active agitators.

THE ACTION OF THE POLICE.

The Deputies for Paris have decided to see the second of the police of the police. TO BE BANISHED.

The Deputies for Paris have decided to ask of the Minister of the Interior for explanations re-garding the acdon of the police on the Sunday before bringing the matter before the Chamber. THEATRE BURNED. LYONS, May 26.—The Theatre des Cele ecently built, has been burned. STATE VS. CHURCH

PARIS, May 28.—The Chamber of Deputies to-day by a vote of 355 to 105, passed a bill abolish-ing the certificates granted by Bishops to monks and nuns, which have hitherto served the same purpose as the Government examination diploma required of lay teachers.

PREVENTIVE RATHER THAN REPRESSIVE MEASURES.

PARIS, May 26.—Louis Blanc, Clemenceau, and Barodet, acting on a resolution of the Deputies for Puris, waited on Constans, Minister of the Interior, who informed them the police measures taken in regard to the Communist demonstration on Sunday were previously decided upon in Cabinet Council. Constans said the Government could not allow any manifestation which might cause disturbance in the streets. The Government preferred to take preventive rather than repressive measures. The Minister declared he could not admit that foreigners organized the manifestation with the object of bringing the Government into disrepute.

COUNT ORLOW.

has visited President Grévy, and informed him he was instructed by the Czar to express a de-sire for cordial relations between France and Russia. President Grévy expressed gratifica-tion at seeing Russia represented by a diploma-tist who had won so much sympathy and good-will.

THE ELECTIONS.

ROME, May 26.—Returns from all the co encies except one have been received. The dovernment claims 263 votes, against 149 of the Right and 90 of the Dissident Left. The elecon in five constituencies, through irregules, has not been proclaimed.

OPENING OF PARLIAMENT.

The Italian Parliament opened to-day. The King's speech was almost exclusively devoted to internal affairs. It recommends the abolition of the grist tax and reform of the Electoral law. Respecting foreign affairs, it says the initiative taken by a friendly Power and approved by other Powers, including Italy, justifies the hope that the remaining difficulties attending the execution of the Treaty of Berlin will be removed. It is also to be hoped it will be possible to prevent an outbreak of war in the territory bordering on Montenegro. Italy will cooperate in the endeavors to solve the Greek question in accordance with the treaty. OPENING OF PARLIAMENT.

GERMANY. THE SOUTH SEA TRADING COMPANY. BERLIN, May 26.—The South Sea Trading Con pany has decided on going into liquidation Negotiations are still pending for the formation

BANK STATEMENT. Berlin, May 25.—The statement of the Im al Bank of Germany shows an increase in s ie of 8,380,000 marks.

BISMARCK AND THE VATICAN. BERLIN, May 26.—On the 20th of April Bis marek sent a confidential dispatch to the Ger-man Ambassador at Vienna, remarking on the retrogression of the negotiations with the Vatican, and intimating that it was du-to the easily overwrought expectation of Catholic prelates through their faulty of Catholic prelates through their faulty acquaintance with the real situation of affairs. The Prussian Government only intended to disarm, not destroy, the weapons they could command by legislation. The dispatch proceeds to mention the long-continued opposition of the Centre party, though a single word from the Pope or Bishops would terminate the unnatural alliance of the Catholic aristocracy and priesthood with the Socialists. Bismarck declares he never uttered a syllable which could be interpreted as indicating a willingness on the part of the Government to abolish the May lays in conformity with the demands of the Clericals. The peaceful practice of the endurable modus vivendi on the basis of mutual tolerance was the most that ever could be obtained.

INSURRECTION.

LONDON, May 25.—A dispatch from Rangoon says: There are disturbances in Upper Burmah, close to our frontier. On Monday three men disguised as monks, with twenty followers, men disguised as monks, with twenty followers, crossed the frontier and burnt a village after a fight. The Governor was killed, and the insurgents are triumphant. Great excitement prevails on both sides of the border, and many Burnese are crossing into our territory. There are rumors to-day of a great pitched battle in which the insurgents were victorious.

The Burmese Embassy remains. Its allowances have been stopped.

BULGARIA. THE RECENT OUTBREAK.

BUCHAREST, May 26.—Semi-official reports
from the Black Sea coast districts of Bulgaria give accounts of the recent outbreak in the Balkan villages bordering on the abovementioned territory. A dozen villages were destroyed by the Bulgarians. The depredating forces numbered 2,000 men, composed of police, gymnastic societies, militia, armed villagers, and brigands of all nationalities.

AFGHANISTAN.

THE AMERISHP.

LONDON, May 28.—A dispatch from Cabul says: According to unofficial but trustworthy advices an unfettered offer of the Ameership has been made to Abdurrahman Khan by the British mission. Abdurrahman wishes to consult the Chiefs before deciding.

CANADA.

The Viceregal Party in Montreal—
Report of the Board of Steamboat
Inspection—Church Savings—Banks.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribuna.

Montreal, May 28.—His Excellency the Governo-General and their Royal Highnesses the Princess Louise and Prince Leopold arrived at the Hochalaga Depotahis evening from Quebec, and were met by the Mayor, some members of the Council, and the officers of the corporation. Carriages being in waiting, the Viceregal party proceeded to the Windsor Hotel, where they dired, and afterwards they all'went to the Academy of Music to witness the performance of the "Figites of Penzance." A brilliant audience was present.

There was great rejoicing here this evening at Hanlan's victory.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribuna.

Otrawa, May 28.—Mr. Samuel Rissley, Chairman of the Board of Steamboat Inspection, in his report for 1870, states that during last year there was a greater loss of life by steamboats than had occurred in Onnada in the previous twenty-two years of his connection with the service. For the first time in the history of theo-navigation a steamer (the Wauhano) went down with all on board leaving no one to tell the story of her disaster. The following portion of the report explains itself: Acting on instructions from the Department on the subject of overcrowding excursion-steamers with passesses, and can be about 40 persons on such vessels. The rule assumed the length and breadth of a vessel at the water-line to be the chief factor in the missirement of her stability and seaworthiness, taking the draft of water in paddle-steamers as about 40 persons, including crew; inferior vessels, including the order of the steamers would. I think, have favored the rule, but, some of the other steamers being rated much lighter by their owners than the relied allowed, no general approval of it could be got, and the matter that I think may be left with t

the competition of the above teams. This match is shot at 1,000 and 1,100 yards, twenty shots at cach range.

CRIMINAL NEWS.

HELD FOR MURDER. Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

Kenkuk, Ia., May 28.—At the last term of the Circuit' Court of Scotland County, Mo., the Grand Jury indicted Frank Lane, the so-called detective, for the murder of Bill Young. Lan examination, and admitted to bail.
On the morning of the indictment he
made his escape, but was overtaken and arrested to-day at Yankton, D. T., and will be brought back for trial. Young was tried and acquitte in Clark County, Missouri, for the murder of th Spencer family, and afterwards taken from h home and hung by a mob headed by Lane.

STOLEN MONEY RECOVERED. Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.
INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., May 26.—This morning le the janitor at the Jeffersonville, Madi & Indianapolis Railroad yards was sweeping passenger-coaches be found a large amount of money in a pasteboard box secreted under one of the seats. There was also in addition a value containing several revolvers in the same place.
The seat was occupied by Stevens and Jones who were arrested at Columbus yesterday for robbings bank at Louisville, and is supposed to be a part of their booty.

REPRIEVED. REPRIEVED.

Columbus, O., May 28.—Gov. Foster to-day granted a reprieve of six weeks, or until July 9, to George Price, of Cincinnati, who was sentenced to be hung for the murder of Ville Black. The reprieve is granted after an examination made of two prominent physicians, who state that they have decided that Price is of unsound mind, caused by injuries to his head, and that he has epileptic convulsions, caused, it is said, probably from the injuries. The reprieve is granted to allow a fuller examination to be made.

MURDERER CAPTURED.

MEMPHIS. Tenn., May 28.—Ed. Neims, the negro
who assasinated Rufus Armstead by shooting
him in the dark three weeks ago, near Hernando, Miss., was captured yesterday in Tunioa
County, Mississippi, by three colored men, who
will secure \$850 reward offered for his body,
dead or Tive. The assasin is now in jail at
Heroando. It is generally believed he will be
taken from jail to-night and hanged by the
friends of the murdered man.

SURRENDERED. Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribuna. CLEVELAND, O., May 28.—Daniel Sheridan wanted for a fraudulent conveyance in Lecounty, Ill., was turned over to Sheriff Jona than Hill of that county this evening. The case has been on hearing in the Common Pleas Court here for a day or two, an effort having been made to obtain the prisoner's release on the ground of informalities in the indictment.

KILLED BY AN OFFICER. Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

CENTRALIA, Ill., May 28.—The City Marshal of Metropolis, Effingham County, shot and killed a farmer named Knowles to-day. Knowles was

LEVY, THE FORGER. New York, May 28.—Herrman, alias Herman, alias Henry Levy, arrested here on the charge of forgery in Chicago to the amount of \$37,000, is held to await the arrival of a requisition from heid to await the artificial to the Governor of Illinois. Levy was a lawyer's clerk here, and defrauded his employers of several thousand dollars by collecting their fees.

DESPERADO KILLED. Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribuns.

DUBUQUE, Ia., May 28.—Jim Delaney, a noted desperado of Favely, was shot to-day and killed by By Reynolds.

PORT HURON, Mich., May 28.—Up—Propellers Arabia, Oscoda, Kincardine, Conestoga and con-sort, Burlington with H. P. Baldwin and consort; steamers City of Cleveland and Pearl; schooners J. Bart, Selkirk, Charles Hinckley, C. S. Magili.
Down—Propellers Roanoke, Mary Mills and

consort.
Wind—South, brisk; weather fine.
Port Huron, Mich., May 26—10 p. m.—Passe
up—Propellers Nashua, John N. Glidden with i
Minch, H. J. Webb, George H. Warmington Annie Smith with schooners Brightie and Goshawk, S. E. Sheldon and consort; schooners Col. Hathaway. H. D. Rust, Melvin, S. Bacon, I. N. Foster. Arrived—Tug A. A. Carpenter.
Down—Propellers Japan, Mary Pringle and barges, O. Townsend and consort, Victoria and consort; schooners L. Hannah, Higgie & Jones, George S. Hazard.
Wind—South, gentle; weather fine.

Horsford's Acid Phosphate in Con-sumption, Dyspepsia, Etc.

I have used Horsford's Acid Phosphate in several cases of dyspepsia, to my general satis-faction; and also have tried it in two consump-tion cases where I think it has done them a service.

MIDDLETOWN, O.

AMUSEMENTS.

CENTRAL MUSIC-HALL. SEATS

TO-NIGHT, "The Creation," NIGHT BY THE

APOLLO CLUB, HISS ABBIE CARRINGTON,

PR. CHAS. T. BARNES, And Grand Orchestra, To-Night. In order that the general public may enjoy an op-portunity to secure seats for this grand event, the ac-tive members have unanimously orded to give up their seats, so that those desiring to attend can se-cure to-day choice seats at 50 fish and fills accord-ing to location, GEO. B. CARPENTER, Manager.

CENTRAL MUSIC-HALL. GRAND SUBSCRIPTION CONCERT RIVE-KING LITTA COMBINATION.

Friday Evening, May 28, Mr. A. E. PHELPS, Tenor. Sig. BRIGNOLI being unable to meet the engage-ment. Box Office Now Open.

Tickets, including Heserved Seats, 25, 50, 75c, 21, and 21.50, according to location. Secure seats. OLYMPIC THEATRE.

Every Evening, Saturday and Sunday Mating LINGARD'S SPECTACULAR OAKEN HEARTS. EXPOSITION BUILDING.

**GRAND OPENING** 

Republican National

THE LARGEST AUDITORIUM IN THE WORLD!

Room for Everybody, and Everybody Will Be There.

The Greatest Event in the History of Chicago, the Fire Only Excepted.

The Grand Amphitheatre, with its myriad have and gaily decorated with patriotic banners and es-signs, with its tier upon tier of terraced seats, alone worth the price of admission. TO-NIGHT! TO-NIGHT! Monster Popular Concerts

The New Liesegang Orchestra, EMIL LIEBLING | support- | Gracie Stern,

MRS. S. C. FORD. JESSIE BARTLETT DAVIS, ADA SOMERA JOHN MeWADE, CHAS. A. KNORR, C. F. NORIE. The Oriental The Chicago

Those who purchase seats at up-town ticket office ave separate entrance and avoid the crush. Security at Clayton's, 83 Madison, Skiff's, 27 W. Madison hicago Music Co., 122 State. Popular Prices, 25, 50, and 75c. (ALL PRICES IN BIG PLAIN TYPE)

WILL J. DAVIS, Acting Manager, M'VICKER'S THEATRE. Every Even'g, Matinees Wednesday & Saturby HUMPTY DUMPTY SPANISH STUDENTS.

BOOTH'S THEATRE, NEW YORK GRAND DOUBLE HARLEQUINADE - CLOWNS - PANTALOONS HARLEQUINS COLUMBINES JAS. S. MAFFITT & ROBERT FRASER W. H. BARTHOMEW. N. D. JONES Pauline Barretta and Milo. Elise, Boille? Belle Wharton, Snow Brothers, Valjean, L. Pantomime Novelty and Musicai Art, all with a volume of New York Tricks, Scenie Exciting Surprises, of the time-bonored and hold Comic Trick Pantomine of Humpey Bu

GERMANIA SUMMER GARDEN. Germania Summer Garden,

NEAR HARRISON. Music by the Juvenile Band of Milway-

kee. Admission, free. Refreshments of all kinds served. Strictly a family resort. No Attractions next week.

CENTRAL MUSIC-HALL. **PEERLESS** 

Monday, May 31. BOX OFFICE OPEN TO-DAY.

SECURE YOUR SEATS Before the 100,000 Strangers arrive. HAVERLY'S THEATRE.

LAST NIGHT BUT'S SURE! Last Nights of the New Mammoth Bill! member! Remember! Remember! Fare-well prior to their departure for Europe! HAVERLY'S UNITED Mastodon Minstrels! The Biggest and Best in the World. All the Lecting Lights of Minstrelsy now living consolidated guide one management. A FLOOD of FRESN FEATURE, NEW (12) CLOG CONGRESS! THE AUGUST SONG AND DRINCE! THE BALLY LATER BOYAL BIDDY. HARRY PARKER HANGO THE MOYAL BIDDY. HARRY PARKER HANGO LOUIS. The Grandest Confedencies on Manager. You can Existence. With which with charge Participation of Manager. You can be presented to the Confedence of the Manager. However, which was the confedence of the Confedenc

\_ HOOLEY'S THEATRE.

Monday, May 24, positively last week of the GREAT OMEDY SUCCESS by Sydney Rosenfeld, entitled DOCTOR CLYDE! Powers' Paragon Comedy Company to remain One Week Longer. Matinees Wednesder, and Satorday. Sunday, May 31 Last Performance of Monday, May 31, ED ARNOTT in "VICTIMS OF PARO."

NOTICE. LEVY-COURTOIS!

MR. LEVY TO MR. POOTE. NEW YORK, May 8, 1880. MR. J. HOWARD POOTE:

DEAR SIM-I have thoroughly tested the newly-strived Couplois cornet you sent me. and, after giving it a fair trial. I have no heestation in saying it so use of the finest and most perfect cornets I sowner; tried, and the grandest ever imported to this grandest ever the couple of the saye ever tried, and the grandest ever imported to this greatest tried, and the armonistry in the saying it is the saying t MONS LEVY will play this splendid instrument for the first time in public at the Monster Concerts to be given this week at the Exposition Building. The granuse Courtois cornois are for sale in Chi-cago by Sole Agent for the United States.

CHURCE Olocesan Con

Episcopa

The Bishop's The Prov

Improved Church-A Proceedings in

eral Confe Methodist Protes

Action Regar Meeting of the Re

ference of Interesting Proc

byterian Gen THE EPIS The forty-third Con Church of the Diocese Church of the Diocese
morning at the Cathedt
The morning was
ponal exercises. At the
athedral choral servi
of Joliet, preached the
having for his text Act
ties and Elders carae
this matter," the subjebeing "Changes in th
Christ."

Christ."
The Roy. J. H. Knowler, and Mr. C. R.
Treasurer of the Dioce
THE MISHOP THEN REA
in which he made he
of Diocesan history,
ing the year the Di
harmonious, prosperoution, some relief he
the financial stress wit. The somewhat
the clergy had been generated been increased,
sionaries had been paid
Fund, it was hoped, was
promptness and puncta.
Among the encourag
of the past convention
cration of the store
completion of St. Panil
markable revival at St.
cago, and excellent wor
Trinity, Wheaton; at
terior or the building he
churchely manner; and
within the jurisdiction
During the year pay
the debts of St. James,
Andrew & Ascension, as
St. Paul's, of Hyde Par
ford; Trinity, of Highla
ling, and others, and
doubt that within the
churches in Chicago with
since the great fire of its
The Bishop then re
episcopal work during the
took up the subject. The Rev. J. H. Know

the address in this count favor of each one giving pered" him. The condit the Diocese, most of who debts, make it a necessal crimination in giving. downent for the supportutions of learning, but and yet Church enterprises here had been in the usands of dollars by in this Diocess. It shou the honge obligations a discharged. Much of the condition of the Diocess fire, which nine year.

not build the elergy-hot the hospital now, and hait ion of seeing the succe one's benedicent purposes. With regard to the supaddress expressed regred of the Diocese but few ported, a condition of affect methods now emptoy for the support of the system, at the bottom been a failure and will coan improvement upon the recommended that a plan ment, or a laying by in a be grafted on to the plan contributions. At any rebe grafted on to the property of two-thirds of two-thirds of may decide upon such needful to be acquired submit them to the Gaproval: provided, he

submit them to the Gen approval: provided, how thus approved, ahail no three Conventions of Springfield have given as The Bishop recommending to the fullest assument again to meet a may be permitted, w Quincy and Springfield in promoting the growth of this great Commonwealt The Convention then business of the Convention then business of the Convention of Logislation of 1879, Convention in favor of tion of

tion of

THE PROVINCE

A lengthy and interesting was had, in which the five state of the legislation urged the advision of the present state of the levantages, financial and from the division of a legislation, the present state of the levantages, financial and from the division of a legislation, to whom with the present was finally a "The report was finally a "The report was finally a "The undersigned, a mi on Legislation, to whom with the loint Committee, app litinois, Springfield, and Committee designated by in reference to the subject of the provisions of General Convention, between the proposed ought Convention, and are of the by them proposed ought Convention; and according to the subject of the s

recommend the adoption lutions:

"I. Resolved, That it is vention that it is expended in the second of the provision of the provision that it is expended in the supreme authority of the in the supreme authority of the in the supreme authority of the in in all matters pertain and canons of the Church of the known by the name of "2. Resolved, That the adopts and establishes the stitution of the Federat ince of Illinois, the exercine specified not to be force of law, until the set to and approved by the contemplated in Canon & Convention:

"SECURED THE SECURED IN THE SECURED THE

contemplated in Canon & Convention:

"SECTION 1. The Diocese of Ouisey, and the Diocese of Ouisey, and the Diocese associate themselves as the Province of Illinois, erats Council as permittee the General Convention.

"SEC. 2. Each Diocese helect and appoint ten I shall be clergymen and rether with the Bishops constitute a quorum; a journ from time to time.

"SEC. 3. The Federate first meeting in Chicago June of the present year, once each year on such das the Council shall dee resolution or by adjourn SEC. 4. The Council of being present, may on the present year, and the singular present, may on the present year.

"SEC. 5. The presiding."

SEC. 5. The presiding shall be a Bishop, to be a set, the Province.

SEC. 5. The presiding shall be a Bishop, to be a set, the Province.

SEC. 6. The Council motion with the continuous tith the continuous tith the continuous set.

"Sec. 7. This cor all its provisions as and confirmed by the S. Resolved, Tha by such Federate

CHURCH COUNCILS.

ING.

RIUM

d Every-

ory of Chi-

IGHT!

ncerts

ERLY, intro

chestra.

SOMERS

F. NOBLE.

Quartette.

and 75c.

k Saturday

PTY

NTS. YORK. NADE.

FRASER

en.

els!

o GREAT Intitled DE!

ÎS!

newly-srter giving
it is one
have ever
scountry,
greatest
creat gift
ally good,
e, all beroughout

raightfor-ink you a tention to LEVY.

Diocesan Convention of the Episcopalians of Illinois.

The Bishop's Annual Address-The Provincial System Indorsed.

Improved Condition of the Church-Amending the Canons.

Proceedings in the Methodist Gen-

eral Conference at Cincinnati.

Methodist Protestants Decline to Take Action Regarding Masonry.

Meeting of the Reformed Episcopal Conference of North America.

Interesting Proceedings in the Presbyterian General Assembly.

THE EPISCOPALIANS.

The forty-third Convention of the Episcopal Church of the Diocese of Illinois met Tuesday morning at the Cathedral of SS. Peter and Paul. The morning was wholly consumed in devoponal exercises. At the conclusion of the full cathedral choral service the Rev. H. C. Kinney, of Joliet, preached the annual Diocesan sermon, having for his text Acts, xv., 6: "And the Aposties and Elders came together to consider of this matter," the subject matter of the discourse being "Changes in the Unchanged Church of Christ." THE EPISCOPALIANS.

Christ."

The Rev. J. H. Knowles was redlected Secretary, and Mr. C. R. Larrabee was redlected Treasurer of the Diocese.

THE BISHOP THEN READ HIS ANNUAL ADDRESS,

Treasurer of the Diocese.

THE BISHOF THEN READ HIS ANNUAL ADDRESS, in which he made his fifth annual review of Diocesan history. He stated that during the year the Diocese had been in a harmonious, prosperous, and satisfactory condition, some relief having been felt from the financial stress which had weighed upon it. The somewhat inadequate salaries of the cleray had been generally paid with commendable promptitude, and in some instances had been increased. The stipends of the missionaries had been paid in full, and the Diocesan Fund, it was hoped, was making its way towards promptness and punctuality.

Among the encouraging features of the work of the past conventional year were the consecration of the fine stone church at Ottawa, the completion of St. Faul's Church, De Kaib, a remarkable revival at St. Stephens' Church, Unicago, and excellent work at St. Luke's, Chicago; Trinity, Wheaton; at Dundee, where the interior of the building has been refurnished in a churchly manser; and numerous other churches within the jurisdiction of the Blocese.

During the year payments have been made on the debt of St. James', Caivary, St. Mark's, St. Andrew's, Ascension, and Epiphanay, of Chicago; St. Paul's, of Hyde Park; Emmanuel, of Rockford; Trinity, of Highland Park; Grace, of Sterling, and others, and there was no reason to doubt that within the next triermial period the churches in Chicago will finally be relieved from the incubus which has sorely bardened them since the great fire of 1871.

Phe Rishop then recorded the details of his piscoppal work during the past year, after which he took up the subject of

the Deputies from this Diocese to the next session of the General Convention are hereby instructed to use their influence and cast their votes in favor of such approval.

"4. Resolved, That the Federate Council, by a majority of two-thirds of the members present, may decide upon such powers as may be thought needful to be acquired by the Council, and may submit them to the General Convention for its approval; provided, however, that such powers, thus approved, shall not be acquired until the three Conventions of Hisnois, Quinay, and Springfield have given assent thereto.

"5. Resolved, also, That it is the sense of this Convention that it is expedient and desirable that the Church in the several Dioceses of the United States should provide for the better enjoyment of provincial relations, and that to this end this Convention to associate the several Dioceses into Provinces, upon such principles as shall promote the peace, growth, and prosperity of the Church.

"All of which is respectfully submitted. the Church.

"All of which is respectfully submitted.

"R. F. Sweet.

"B. Corning Judg."

SECOND DAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

The Episcopal Diocesan Convention began its second day's session at 10 o'elock yesterday morning, when the Litany Service preceded the regular business of the day. Devotional exercises over, the Convention was called to order by the Hishop, who called upon officers and committees having reported as follows:

Treasurer reported as follows:
DIOCESAN FUND. Balance from previous year. \$ 586.90
Received from parishes during the year. \$240.23
Sale of church property at Fultoh. 180.00

Total \$6,007.13

Episcopal salary, one year \$4,000.00

Secretary's salary, one year 150.00

Printing Convention journals 300.00

Taxes and incidentals 382.23 DIOCESAN MISSIONS. 

.\$ 785.21 ....\$ 530,90

intites shoulist the entire supenses for the past invelve months the entire supenses for the past invelve months the Convention expenses had been \$86.79. Heldon's salary, \$4.000; andimiscellaneous expenses nacted \$4.82.28. The report recommended that greater promptitude be exercised by the various parishes in sending their quarterly durative parishes in sending their quarterly durative was entired to the canon's held their quarterly durative was entired to the canon's work the Diocese in reference to the canon's work the Diocese in reference representative in the annual Convention was commended by the Committee to them was referred the resolution of the committee to whom was referred the resolution of the following as an addition to Canon's Title & to be numbered Sec. 4:

"Each organized mission in the Diocese, recognized by the Bishops shall be entitled to representation in the Convention by the Wardesfor Wardens of the same, who shall have the pristless of debate only."

This amendment was adopted.

A resolution drawn by the Rev. Mr. Courtie's and offered by the Rev. Mr. Morrison, calling fund, was referred to the Committee on the Extension of the Church.

Theathe Convention proceeded to the election of delegates to the Triennial General Convention of the Church.

Theathe Convention proceeded to the election of delegates to the Triennial General Convention of the Repiscopal Church to be held next October in New York City. As tellers of the lerical vote the Bishop appointed the Rev. Juther Pardee and Mr. John C. Cushman, and the Rev. J. P. Lytton and Mr. T. S. Rattle tellers of the lay vote. The bailot resulted in the choice of the following: The Revs. D. Clinton Locke, Canon J. H. Knowles, R. F. Sweet, W. E. Toll, and Messrs, S. C. Judd, Emory Cobb, W. J. Tilden, and C. R. Larrabee. Provisional delegates: The Revs. Fr. Colbaugh, T. M. Morrison, D. E. and R. A. Holland, the Rev. Fred Courtney, and Messrs, A. S. Seeberger, Emory Cobb, and J. M. Banks, and the three rural Peanse of official was the great burden

Service of the service of the control of the contro

ferences, when organized to try any case of appeal, to try all sufficiently near to come under their jurisdiction, provided due notice be given. On motion of Dr. Curtiss, it was added at the elect of the section on "The trial of members," that in all cases the preacher in charge shall pronounce the sentence of expulsion. This was suggested because of some committees of trial having added the penalty to the verdict, and claimed the right of official announcement. Thus, at least, after eight years of effort before three General Conferences, this ponderous code after being Immensely reduced, was finally passed.

Still the laynen 30. To-day several were reported gone. Some of them called out rebute, but some were formally escused. One of the German delegates reported that Christian Loeber, of Chicago, was called away. "Why?" asked a score. "By family circumstances," was the unswer. Under a motion to excuse, the same question was asked half a dozen times, but to the merriment of the hearers all the German brother could be induced to say was, "By family circumstances." At last the Bishop explained, "Brother Leober's wife is sick," and the motion passed at once, A contested election case from the Montann Cohference came before the Conference on the report of the Committee in the case. The delegate from Montana, the Rev. J. Armstrong, did not make his appearance here until within a day or two. The reserve delegate, the Rev. Hugh Duncan, came at the first of the Conference, and has been in the seat and doing good work ever since. Now Mr. Armstrong comes to claim the place, saying he had been sick. The ground of the contest is that Mr. Armstrong was ineligible, since the Discipline provides that a ministerial delegate must have traveled at least four full calendar years from the time that they were received on trial by an annual Conference, and this Mr. Armstrong had traveled for two years, then located for over one, was readmitted in another Conference, and then traveled one month short of two years more, but without th

PRESBYTERIANS. Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune, MADISON, May 25.—In the Presbyterian Gen eral Assembly to-day, the Judiciary Committee through its Chairman, the Rev. Dr. D. Atwater of Princeton, N. Y., reported relative to certain cases submitted to it. A lively debate arose over the report, many brethren claiming that the Committee had transcended its powers. During the progress of the discussion the hour for the special order, 10 o'clock, arrived. The report of the Committee on the Report of

clerks.
The Rev. Cyrus Dickinson, Secretary of the Board, addressed the Assembly at considerable length in explanation of the work and the work yet to do.
The Rev. Alex M. Darley, of Colorado, ad-

yet to do.

The Rev. Alex M. Darley, of Colorado, addressed the Assembly on the work of home missions, in which address he took occasion to emit a most violent tirade against the Roman Catholic Church.

After further discussion, the question recurred upon the adoption of the report of the Committee. The recommendations therein were taken up seriatin, and various amendments were made.

An overture from the Synod of Colorado was received relagive to the boundaries of the Columbia Synod. An overture from the Presbytery of Japan was received, accompanying a fraternal delegate therefrom. These and miscellaneous overtures received were referred to the Committee on Bills and Overtures.

The Committee on Bills and Overtures.

The committee on Bills and Overtures reported on overtures from the Presbytery of St. Lawrence concerning a plan relative to the consolidation of feeble churches.

A resolution calling on the Board of Publication to inquire into the matter of issuing works in the Spanish language was adopted.

The report of the Committee on Revision of the Book of Discipline was read by Dr. E. R. Craven, of New York. The report stated he reasons for the appointment of this Revision Committee and the work that had come before it. Dr. Crosby moved to accept the report of the majority and minority, which carried. The following was adopted: Resolved, That the Revised Book of Discipline, as it has been reported to this Assembly, be recommitted to the Committee with instructions to complete their work and report to next Assembly.

Women's Mission Societies. The Women's Society in Chicago has "simulated the work in other States. The "work among the freedmen is prospering and spreading. The domand for church or attaision in the West is so pressing that the Board say at least fifty churches costing from \$1,200 to \$2,500 each should be ersoted during the next five years.

The following resolutions were adopted:
Resolved, That this Society again commend President Hayes for his efforts to prevent unsuthorized settlers from encroaching on the Indian Territory, and that we again appeal to the Executive and Congress to protect the Indians in the enjoyment of their rightful possession.

Resolved, That we protest against the organisation of the Territory of Oklahama without the previous consent of the majority of every tribe located therein.

Resolved, That we approve of the continuance of the peace policy so successfully inaugurated, and under which there has been so great an improvement in the treatment of the Indians, and we beg Congress to make no change, but give the Board of Indian Commissioners further opportunity to assist the Secretary of the Interior in completing the reforms he is so desirous to see accomplished.

REFORMED EPISCOPALIANS.

Special Directed to The Catego Tribina.

MONTREAL, May 26.—The Reformed Episcopal Church of the United States held its first Canadian Convention to-day in the Alexandra Rooms, St. Catherine street. Delegates were present from Barrie, Hamilton, Ottawa, St. Thomas, Toronto, and Chatham, Ont., Montreal, Quebec, Moncton, St. John, and Sussex, N. B., Digby, N. S. Judge Hughes was elected Chairman. The report on the Constitution and decman. The report on the Constitution and declaration of the Reformed Episcopal Church was then read, after which a motion to discuss the subject in private was carried, when the reporters left.

PROTESTANT EPISCOPALIANS. PROTESTANT EPISCOPALIANS.
LOUISVILLE, May 26.—The Council of the Protestant Episcopal Church met this morning in Christ Church. Morning prayer was said by the Rev. Mossrs. Pettis and Tschiffly. The Bishop and others of the clergy participated in the remaining services. Twenty-three cierical deputies were presented by lay deputies. The Rev. L. P. Tschiffly was elected Secretary and W. A. Robinson Assistant Secretary. Resolutions of respect in reference to the late Judge H. R. Churchill, of Elizapethtown, were adopted.

The Assistant Bishop read his annual address, and reports from various committees were presented and referred.

UNITED PRESBYTERIANS. UNITED PRESBYTERIANS.

Special Disputch to The Obtomo Tribuna.

XENIA, O., May 28.—The twenty-second General Assembly of the United Presbyterian Church met in the First Church here at 2:30 o'clock to-day. The opening sermon was preached by Dr. David Paul, from the words "I am not ashamed of the Gospel of Christ." Prayer was offered by the Rev. S. C. Ewing, of Egypt. Dr. E. T. Jeffers, President of Westminster College, was chosen Moderator on the first ballot. There is a full attendance of delegates. This meeting is to be an important one, and is watched with interest by the whole Church.

FIRES.

THE BLACKHAWK DISTILLERY. The building known as the Blackhawk Distillery caught fire at an early hour last evening, and was totally destroyed, involving a loss of about \$25,000, which is covered by insurance, as appears below. The first alarm was turned in at 8:05 o'clock, and was followed five minutes later by the \$211 signal, which brought to the

at 8-95 o'clock, and was followed five minutes later by the 2-11 signal, which brought to the ground twelve additional steamers, six having responded to the first alarm.

The building in which the distilling operations were carried on was an old frame structure, and is more or loss familiar to the public by reason of the part which its former proprietor, "Buffalo" Miller, played in the whisky trials a few years ago. Since that time the business has been conducted by the former proprietor, "Buffalo" Miller, played in the whisky trials a few years ago. Since that time the business has been conducted by the Chicago Distilling Company, of which John Ber-mingham is President and Thomas Hutchins on Secretary. These gentlemen, with J. J. Pitz-gibbon, owned the building and contents. The exact origin of the fire is unknown, and probably always will be. At the time it broke out there were on duty as watchmen John Good-win and Joseph Duff, the former being night foreman of the establishment, white Duff

be defrayed by the Annual Conference assessments.

Resolutions on the doath of Miss Lizzie Guthrie, the Japan missionary, were offered by the Roy. Mr. Murray and adopted by the Conference.

BAPBIST HOME MISSIONS.

SARATOGA, May 25.—The American Baptist Home Mission Society bargan its anniversary exercises this afternood. Whitam Stiekney presided. The report of the Executive Board shows receipts the past year of Exacutive Evaluations, 18,233; Contributions, \$6,000 over last year; amount paid missionaries, \$30,000, being \$6,225 over last year; contributions for the freedmen, \$22,370; total number of missionaries and teachers, 281.

Harmony exists between the Society and

THE COURTS.

Another Attempt to Get Something from David Gage's Bonds-

The City Enters Suit Against Albert Crosby, Henry V. Bemis, and Others.

New Suits, Divorces, Judgments, Etc.

A LAST EFFORT.

A bill was filed yesterday in the Circuit Court by George Taylor, trustee, and the City of Chicago, against Albert Croeby, Matilda G. Croeby, the Downer & Bemis Brewing Company, and Henry V. Bemis to rake up some of the assets of Albert Croeby. The compiainants state that in January, 1872, David A. Gare, them City Treasurer, opened an account with the Second National Bank, and it, to secure the repayment of any official deposits, gave him a bond in the sum of \$500,000, with J. A. Ellis, Edward I. Thikham, Albert Croeby, and Samuel J. Walker as sureties. The Second National failed in December, 1873, owing Gare \$115,000, Tinkham has died insolvent, Ellis and Walker went through bankruptey, and the only hope—a slender one—of gotting anything on the bond is from Croeby. He has been a fugitive from the State for years, dodging here and there, as is claimed, to escape payment of summons, but he formerly had Existance of stock in the Downer & Bemis Brewing Company, which in October, 1874, were transferred over to Mrs. Croeby. Compiainants insist that these transfers are fraudulent as against them, and they sak that they may be set aside, and the stock subjected to the payment of whatever may be found to be due on the above mentioned bond.

DIVORCES.

Ole Olson filed a bill yesterday complaining that his wife Nettle has been in the habit alone their marriage in November last of slipping out of the house frequently and making visits to men down town on pretense of going to see a friend. He remonstated with her once when she had been out all night, and she then left him, saying she would not live with him any longer. saying she would not live with him any longer. He claims he can prove she has been breaking the seventh commandment, and asks for a di-

the seventh commandment, and asks for a divorce.

Lens Gislison asked for a divorce from Olif Gislison on the ground of adultery and crucity.

And Charlotte Blewitt from William Blewitt, on account of his desertion, crucity, and adul-

on account of his desertion, cruenty, and tery,
tery,
While Bridget Noian prays for the same relief,
charging her husband, Patrick Noian, with repeated crueity.
Next came Minnie Mullikin accusing her husband, Henry Mullikin, of crueity.
And the long list was closed by Anna M.
Blanchard, who charges Henderson Blanchard
with ten years' desertion.
Judge Jameson grauted a divorce to Bertha
Leugner from William Leugner on the ground
of drunkenness. of drunkenness.

Judge Tuley granted a divorce to Emma Clark from John D. Clark on the ground of cruelty.

Judge Blodgett yesterday heard the habeas corpus case of Peter Odell, the party who was accused of trying to pass off a bond of the United States Silver Mining Company on a very verdant Granger for a United States bond. On the hearing it was shown that the mining bond did not resemble a United States bond in any respect further than to have the words "United States" in large letters on it, and was not likely to deceive any one of usual discrimination. The Judge thought there had been no violation of the Federal laws, and the prisoner was accordingly discharged. harged. In the case of the City of Chicago v. Gavin, in

In the case of the City of Chicago v. Gavin, in the Appellate Court, a motion was made yesterday for a rule on the Clerk to issue the final order in the case, he having declined to issue it without payment of the costs first. The Court heid that the Clerk had only followed the privileges accorded him by the statute, and overruled the motion.

Discharges from bankruptcy were issued yesterday to Simeon and Adolphus Nusbaum, James Coleman, Henry W. Allen, and George H. Kettelle.

Robert H. Forrester and Martin Beem began a suit yesterday to recover \$8,437 of Henry

Harms.

James Weeks commenced a suit in trover against T. M. Bradley and Henry Spears. Jr., claiming \$2,000 damages.

Caroline D. Harrison filed a bill against C. A.

claiming \$2,000 damages.

Caroline D. Harrison filed a bill against C. A. Spring, Jr., Carter H. Harrison, C. H. Harrison, Jr., W. P. Harrison, Sophia G. Harrison, Harvey T. Weeks, and Joanna E. Weeks to foreclose a trust-deed for \$22,385 on Block 9 in S. J. Walker's Dock Addition.

Eunice Walker filed a bill against her daughter, Rillie E. Wickmire, claiming that she is entitled to a haif interest in the furniture and lease of the Everett House, on the corner of Madison and Peoriastreets, now in the possession of Mrs. Wickmire and her ausband, and asking for an account and settlement of printership.

H. A. Barling, A. H. Davis, and E. D. Mandell, trustees, filed a bill against Juliet S. Crawford, A. B. Kellogg, Charles Holmes, the heirs of the late Peter Crawford, and others, to foreclose a trust-deed for \$2,000 on the W. 20 feet of Lot 1, Block 48, in the Original Town of Chicago.

Anton Hrda, Jan Hurt, and Jakub Duder, trustees of Lodge No. 8, of Cesko Slovansky Podporujici Obcansky, filed a bill against their ex-Treasurer, Matej Hasek, his wife, Marie Hasek, and Vaclay Zabransky, to compel Hasek to account for the moneys he received as Treasurer.

John R. McKnight filed a bill against his partner, Seymour C. Pratt, asking for an account and settlement of partnership.

COUNTY COURT.

New suits—No. 2,421, Jason K. Snoak, use of Henry J. Goodrich, v. William H. Carroll, asst. and attehmt. \$22,32; 422, in re Heury Grote, insolvent debtor, assestd. by N. A. Blumenthal; 2,423, Christian Miller v. Charles Anderson, trespass.

Motions—Indge Loomis—1,755, Frank Diesel et al. v. John Geale et al., defts, have leave to take dep. of Thomas Geale; 2,109, John C. Knowles et al. v. Wilson S. Parker et al., 2d plea to dem. sustd. and leave to ammd within a days; T., in revoluntary assignment, of Spiegel & Co.; 1,533, J. T. Tracey, and Geo. S. Moulton, executors, v. Lucy M. Mills et al., defts, face, to narr. overd. leave to pid. in 10 days; 1,748, Mary Yandley v. Micheai Schuashni, dis. cost pd. 1,558, Camerov v. Sheppard,

II4.50, mo. n. t. by deft.

THE CALL.

CROP-NOTES.

PENNSYLVANIA.

Special Dispotch to The Chicago Tribuna.

Parrasusa, Pa., May 26.—With the exception of a slight shower about ten days ago, no raila has failen in this vicinity for nearly two months. The ground, in consequence, is dry and parched to a degree that causes farmers and gardeners to anticipate the almost total failure of early crops. Water is also becoming scarce, and the streams are very low. Grass, grain, and fruits of all kinds look as if they had been blasted by fire. Reports to the same effect come from Southeastern Ohle and Northwestern Virginia. So far, this mouth has been the hottest and dryest known for many years. The thermometer for more than a week has ranged high up in the sheeties. An unusual amount of sekness is reported, especially among children. Though the sky is cloudless this evening, local weather prophets predict a heavy storm of wind and rain within the next twenty-four hours.

WISCONSIN.

WISCONSIN.

Special Dispotes to The Chicago Tribuna.

JANESVILLE, Wis., May 28.—Two heavy rains have visited this vicinity during the past twenty-four hours, doing much good to the growing crops.

VISIT OF INSPECTION.

PROTESONIALS. IMPORTANT AND INTEREST-

Read, Mark, and Inwardly Digest --- Something for Everybody.

ING STATEMENTS.

PURITY OF FAMILY MEDICINES.

Among the many specifics introduced to the public for the cure of dyspopsia, indigestion, derangements of various kinds, and a general weakness of the human system, within a few years, decoctions of vegetable bitters have held a considerable place. Some of these have for a time had a considerable sale, but with doubtful good effects and much injury. Such should never be taken into the human body. Often bitters have been made highly popular for a time by being largely charged with whisky and other spirits, thus ministering to a deprayed appetite. In this way the medicinal purpose for which they were avowedly offered to the public has been missed, and sale to which they attained before their true character was thoroughly known has completely fallen away. The writer in his visit to Rochester has had the pleasure of meeting with "Hop Bitters," an entirely different compound from those alluded to. It is five years since their merits were brought before the public, and they have stendily increased in favor until they are, without question, the most popular and vainable medicine known. The exceeding intrinsic value of their leading components is in no way destroyed or lessened by the deleterious quality of any other ingredient. They contain, along with the purest hops, buchu, mandrake, and dandelion, other medicines recognized as possessing the most effective curative properties. They are specially beneficial to clergymen, lawyers, literary men, and all those subjected to the strain of mental labor. They cure almost every disease of the stomach, liver, kidneys, and urinary organs. For nervousness and all its attendant aliments they are a never-failing remedy, giving tone to all the organs where formerly there was feebleness and an all-prevailing freeling of weakness. They have attained to an immense sale, which is the surest proof of their successfully meeting the wants of the people. We have seen letters from old-established chemists testifying to this, and others from private individuals, stating that after they had

A Voice from the Press.

I take this opportunity to bear testimony to the efficacy of your "Hop Bitters." Expecting to find them nauseous and bitter, and composed of bad whisky, we were agreeably surprised at their mild taste, just like a cup of tea. A Mrs. Cresswell and a Mrs. Connor, friends, have likewise tried, and pronounce them the best medicine they have ever taken for building up strength and toning up the system. I was troubled with costiveness, headache, and want of appetite. The two former aliments are gone, and the latter greatly improved. I have a yearly contract with a doctor to look after the health of myself and family, but I need him not now.

People's Advocate, Pitisburg, Pa.

July 25, 1878. A Voice from the Press.

BAY CITY, Mich., Feb. 3, 1830,

I think it my duty to send you a recommen
for the beneat of any person wishing to know
whether Hop Bitters are good or not. I know
they are good for general deblity and indiges
tion, strengthen the nervous system, and make
new life. I recommend my patients to use then
DR. A. PRATT.

Treater of Chronic Diseases.

SUPERIOR, Wis., January, 1880.

I beard in my neighborhood that your He Bitters was doing such a great deal of go among the sick and affilted with most eve kind of disease, and as I had been troubled I fifteen years with neuralpia and all kinds rheumatic complaints and kidney trouble, took one bottle according to directions. It once did me a great deal of good, and I used a man but am now. once did me a great deal of good, and I used another bottle. I am an old man, but am now as well as I can wish. There are seven or eight families in our place using Hop litters as their family medicine, and are so well satisfied with it they will not use any other. One lady berehad been bedridden for years; is well and doing her work from the use of three bottles.

LEONARD WHITBECK.

BATTLE CREEK, Mich., Jan. 31, 1872.
HOP BITTERS COMPANY—
Gentlemen: Having been afflicted for a number of years with indigestion and general debility, by the advice of my doctor I used Hop Bitters, and must say they afforded me almost instant relief. I am glad to be able to testify in their behalf.

Thios. G. KNOX.

I have sold Hop Bitters for four years, and there is no medicine that surpasses them for billious attacks, kidney complaints, and many diseases incident to this malarisi climate.

H. T. ALEXANDER.

PAULDING, O., Jan. 2, 1880.

HOP BITTERS COMPANY:
I have used your Bitters, and must say they helped me materially.

JOHN FIELD, Infirmary Director.

ASHBURNHAM, Mass, Jnn. 14, 1850.

I have been very sick over two years. They all gave me up as past cure. I tried the most skillful physicians, but they did not reach the worst part. The lungs and heart would fill up every night and distress me, and my throat was very bad. I told my children I never should die in peace until I had tried Hop Bitters. I have taken two bottles. They have helped me very much indeed. I shall take two more; by that time I shall be well. There was a lot of sick folks here who have seen how they helped me, and they used them and are cured, and feel as thankful as I do that there is so valumble a medicine made. Yours,

MRS. JULIA G. CUSHING.

BATTLE CREEK, Mich., Jan 31, 1860.

I have used seven bottles of Hop Bitters, which have cured me of a severe chronke difficulty of the kidneys, and have had a pleasant effect on my system.

WALHEND, Kas., Dec. 8, 1879.

I write to inform you what great relief I got from taking your Hop Bitters. I was suffering with neural gia and dyspepsia, and a few bottles have entirely cured me, and I am truly taking the control of th

HOP BITTERS COMPANY:

I have heresfore been hitterly opposed to any medicine not prescribed by a physician of my choice. My wife, 50 years old, had come by degrees to a slow sun-down. Doctors failed to benefit her. I got a bottle of Hop Bitters for her, which soon refleved her in many ways. My kidneys were badly affected, and I took twenty for thereabouts) doess, and found much relie. I sent to Galveston for more, and word came back none in the market, so great is the demand; but I got some elsewhere. If has restored both of us to good health, and we are duly grafeful. Yours,

J. P. MAGET.

Hop British Co.:

I wish to say to you that I have been suffering for the last five years with a severe itching all over. I have heard of Hop Bitters and have tried it. I have used up four bottles, and it has done me more good than all the doctors and medicines that they could use on or with ma. I am old and poor, but feel to bless you for auch a relief from your medicine and corment of the doctors. I have had lifteen doctors at me. One gave me seven outdoor of solution of mesenic; another took four quarts of blood from me. All they could tell was that it was skin sickness. Now, after these four bottles of your medicine, my skin is well, clean, and smooth as ever.

Milton, Del., Feb. In, 1880.
Being induced by a neignbor to 'try Hop iff ters, I am well pleased with it as a tonic med cine, it having so much improved my feeling and benefited my system, which was very much out of tone, causing great feebloness.

MRS. JAMES HETTS.

rops.

VISIT OF INSPECTION.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribuna.

JANSVILLE, Wis., May 25.—60v. William E. Smith and Secretary of State H. B. Warner and their ladies arrived here to-day on a visit to the Blind Asylum. This evening a recoption was given them at the Asylum. Which was largely attended by our best citizena.

Alconomic Fatuity.

The chronic debaushee feels that he postively cannot exist without his alcohold stimulation. To quit drinking or to continue the habit brings death all the same Such a man can find in Hop Bitter, property used, a perfect panaces for the drunk ard's curse. His stomach will recover its normal state; his liver and kidneys will resume their require functions, and the drunk ard will be asyed.

#### THE CITY.

GENERAL NEWS.

SIE JOSEPH CAPLEY, Bart., and attendants, arived here yesterday by the Chicago, Burlingon & Quiney Railroad, and went East over the
rie & Chicago Line.

The topposentive vesterday.

temperature yesterday, as observed by see, optician, No. 88 Madison street (Talb-uliding), was at 8 a. m., 78 degrees; 10 a.; 12 m., 85: 3p. m., 73; 8 p. m., 74. Bar-ir, 8 a. m., 29.57; 8 p. m., 29.59.

ALL ladies who are willing to assist in making reaths for the purpose of decorating soldiers raves on Saturday, May 29, are requested to cet at George H. Thomas Post rooms, No. 167 ashington street, at 1 o'clock this afternoon, epared for work.

repared for work.

THE Committee of Arrangements appointed by the Union Veteran Club for the purpose of transfing for the Soldiers' Convention, to be eld at Haverly's Theatre June 1, held a meeting last evening at the club-room of the almer House, Mr. J. B. Reynolds in the chair. The various sub-committees ubmitted reports. The Committee on Music ras instructed to procure Dean & Nevan's band, tan expense of \$50. The Committee on Decoation was authorized to expend the sum of \$100 or decorative purposes. The Committee on rinting was instructed to have \$,000 tickets of finission printed. An adjournment was then ad until Friday evening at 7:30.

Arran services last Sabbath morning at the shelpigan Avenue Baptist Church, a unanimous sail was extended to the Rev. Kerr B. Tupper, of Kentucky, to supply the pulpit of that church furing the summer. Mr. Tupper is here spending his vacation of two or three months, and is astor of the First Baptist Church, Paducah, (y. Though only 25 or 25 years of age, he is man of fine scholarly attainments, and, as resder and speaker, quite eloquent. He a graduate both of the University of Georgia and of the Southern Baptist Theological Seminary of Louisville, Ky. He has filled two ministrial charges, one in Virginia and one in Kenacky, with marked success,—his audiences always large and enthusiastic. He will preach ext Sabbath at Michigan Avenue Baptist thurch, near Twenty-third street.

turch, near Twenty-third street.

The third annual meeting of the Chicago Muni Savings & Trust Society was held last evengin the Grand Jury room, in the Criminal surf. Building, President F. W. Huxam in the chair. The report of e President for the past year was ad, and also that of the Treasurer. The force calls attention to the success which has atoded the Society from the beginning, when it donly nine members, until now it numbers hity-nine, representing \$5.583 paid in on ares. The dividends declared amounted to 7% recut. The Treasurer's report gives the total rount of liabilities as \$6.508.10. The resources e as follows: Loans and discounts, \$5.649.50: serve fund, \$600: expenses, \$213; cash on nd, \$45.60. After the adoption of the reports o Society proceeded to elect three Trustees to vacancies. The following gentlemen were seen: F. W. Huxmann, P. F. Bischoff, and after Butz. After the transaction of some utine business the Society adjourned.

#### THE CITY-HALL.

COMPLAINT was made yesterday that while the city had compelled the property-owners in the vicinity of Oak and Bremer streets to fill up the Stagnant pools thereabouts it had not done its part of the work. There is a question as to whether the responsibility rests with the School Board or some other department; but, the grievance being so great, the Health Department proposes to see that the difficulty is remedied at once.

cuestion will go to the courts.

DR. DE WOLF'S LIBEL SUIT.

Commissioner De Wolf is inclined to laugh at the \$10,000 suit for damages brought against him and the city by one of the vinegar manufacters, growing out of the late report of his Analyzing Bureau." He is satisfied that he an substantiate the charges made, has been areful to preserve the objectionable sample, and does not believe that the suit will be ressed. If it is pressed, however, he will find onsiderable difficulty in proving that the samele was made by the manufacturer who claims is anve been libeled, from the fact that it was recurred from a dealer in vinegar's who handles weral qualities and grades of the article. One sing is certain, however, and that is that if any ore vinegar is examined by the "Bureau" reaster care will be taken in procuring the sameles.

ris meant and who started them.

The only object, said he, "is to depress the arket, break the price of wheat. Even if a an is weak, it is absolutely gruel to circulate as ir summer. But Keene is strong and sound syond all question. There were stories about in Tuesday, but we paid no attention to them. I have we heard them to day, I telegraphed him to give me authority to ten

MATRIMONIAL.

at the residence of Mrs. Samuel Curtis, No. 2410
Indiana avenue, the contracting parties being
her daughter, Miss Frances C. Sherman, and Mr.
George Robinson, of this city. The ceremony
was performed at 7 o'clock in the pariors of the
house by the Rev. George C. Lorimer, of the
First Baptist Church. The bride and groom
were attended by little Miss Frankie Curtis and
little Miss Carrie Ogden, both of whom bore
large white bouquets. The parlors were tastefully decorated, a large basket of flowers, the
gift of Mr. and Mrs. Ira W. Buell,
and a large bouquet from the brother
of the bride, being most noticeable.
The "Wedding March" was performed by Miss
Kate Pelton. At the conclusion of the ceremony the guests were invited to partake of a
supper served in the diming-room. Mr. and Mrs.
Robinson will take up their residence at the corner of Prairie avanue and Twenty-sixth street.

ner of Prairie avanue and Twenty-sixth street.

KRAMEN-LOEB.

The marriage of Miss Bertha Loeb, daughter of Moses Loeb, Esq., of this city, and Mr. Carl Kramer, of Columbus, Nob., formerly of the firm of Kramer Bros., this city, occurred yesterday afternoon at the residence of the bride's parents, No. 455 Fullon street. The Rev. Dr. Felsenthal performed the ceremony in the presence of a small company of intimate friends and relatives. The bride and groom left for a short trip through the Eastern cities, after which they will take up their residence in Columbus, Neb.

RABER—NEWGASS. HABER-NEWGASS.

A very pleasant wedding occurred at Zion Temple at 6 o'clock yesterday afternoon, the contracting parties being Morris Haber and Fannie Newgas, both of this city, the Rev. Dr. Felsenthal officiating. A reception and supper occurred at Martine's Hall during the evening, which was a most enjoyable affair. The happy couple start for St. Paul and the Northwest today, and after June 1 will be at home at No. 87 North Ada street.

#### THE RAILROADS.

THE HIGH-JOINTS. THE HIGH-JOINTS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribuna.

New YORK, May 26.—The High-Joint Executive Committee of the trunk lines and their Western connections concluded their May session to-day in Commissioner Fink's office. The first business taken up was a complaint by the Erie, New York Central, and Pennsylvania Railroad Companies against the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Company of making a rate of 12 cents on grain from Sandusky to Baltimore, taken from lake vessels. It was claimed this was a cut on the rates in force under the existing agreement. After discussion, the matter THE CITY-HALL.

Bits will be opened to-day for supplying sheety tons of pig-lead and a large quantity of imbor.

The Treasurer yesterday received \$10,201 from the Water Department, \$410 from the Collector, and \$261 from the Controller.

The Commissioner of Public Works adversizes to-day for 15,000 barrois of hydraulic element for sever construction.

The repairs on the approach to the Eightenth street bridge were completed gesterday, and the ordge will be open to travel to-day, and the ordge will be open to travel to-day, and the ordge will be open to travel to-day, and the ordge will be open to travel to-day.

Complaint was made yesterday that some of the groans-redincries on Police, Judiciary, and the ordge will be open to travel to-day.

The Committees on Police, Judiciary, and they are to be looked from.

The Committees on Police, Judiciary, and they are to be looked from.

The Committees on Police, Judiciary, and they are dependent of the committee on Classification presented a long report making numerous changes. Among the more important are the following: Packed from the committee on Police, Judiciary, and they are to be looked from the committee on Residual Fox Hospital some weeks ago, payong therefor \$22.00.

The Judges of election were paid yesterday, and some of the clerks of registration also. A confidence of the clerks of reg

The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Illinois Central Railroad Company was held at the Company's office in this city yesterday. President W. K. Ackerman occupied the chair and John Dunn acted as Secretary. The number of shares represented was 166,516, mostly by proxy.

ber of shares represented was 166,516, mostly by proxy.

The annual report for 1879, published in The Tribune hefetofore, was submitted and approved.

The retiring Directors—Messrs. Frederick Sturges, William Tracy, and L. V. F. Randolph—were received for the term ending May, 1883.

The following Directors hold over: W. K. Ackerman, James C. Clarke, B. F. Ayer, W. H. Gebhard, A. R. Van Nest, John Elliott, A. G. Dulman, Stuyvesant Fish, and W. Bayard Cutting.

The election of officers will be held in New York next month. The annual elections of the proprietary roads were also held.

The Chicago & Springheld Railroad Company reflected the retiring Directors. Stuyvesant Fish and J. C. Welling: W. K. Ackerman was elected President, J. C. Welling Treasurer, and J. Dunn Secretary.

The Chicago, Bloomington & Northeastern

Pish and J. C. Welling: W. K. Ackerman was elected President, J. C. Welling Treasurer, and J. Dunn Secretary.

The Chicago, Bloomington & Northeastern Railroad Company redicated the retiring Directors, D. B. Stewart, W. K. Ackerman, and B. F. Ayer. The following officers were redicated: W. K. Ackerman, President: J. C. Welling, Treasurer; and J. Dunn, Secretary.

The Kankakee & Southwestern Railroad Company redicated the retiring Directors, W. K. Ackerman and John Buckingham. The following officers were elected: W. K. Ackerman, President; J. C. Welling, Treasurer; and W. J. Mauriac, Secretary.

The Kankakee & Western redicated the following Directors: John Buckingham and John Dunn. The Vollowing officers were redicated: W. K. Ackerman, President; J. C. Welling, Treasurer; and W. J. Mauriac, Secretary.

CHICAGO & IOWA. CHICAGO & TOWA.

A decree was entered in January last by Judge Blodgett directing the Chicago & Iowa Railroad Company to pay the interest on certain of its bonds, and decreeing that in that event it should be allowed to resume control of its road. An injunction was also issued to restrain the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad Company, F. E. Hinckley, and certain other stockholders of the road from voting on their stock. The Anrora Board of the Company then elected the following officers: President, D. B. Waterman: Treasurer, J. Rising: Secretary, C. B. Byrne; and Directors, G. R. Montony, D. Valentine, E. R. Allen, L. D. Brady, and George W. Kretzinger. The interest was subsequently paid up as decreed, and yesterday an application was made to have the road turned over to the Company.

After some discussion, the Indreasurements

made to have the road turned over to the Company.

After some discussion, the Judge entered a decree directing the Receiver to turn over the road Monday, May 31, to R. G. Montony, J. Rising, D. B. Waterman, and G. W. Kretzinger, the majority of the Aurora Board. On Thursday following the Receiver is to report to the Court all the claims against the road for operating expenses, etc., and to give notice by advertisement that all parties interested must file their claims with H. W. Bishop, Master, by June 10.

THE MISSOURI, KANSAS & TEXAS.

The rumors prevalent for some time past that
Jay Gould means to consolidate the Missouri
Pacific and Missouri Kansas & Texas Railroads
are confirmed by the action of the stockhoiders
of the latter road at the annual meeting at
Parsons, Kas., one week ago in recomending that the Missouri, Kansas & Texas
Railroad be leased to the Missouri
Pacific for ninety-nine years. The Directors of
the Company were empowered to make such
lease, the Missouri Facific agreeing to pay interest on the first-mortgage bonds, the surplus of
the earnings above that to be turned over to the
stockhoiders of the Missouri, Kansas & Texas,
to be disposed of under their direction.
The Missouri Pacific has some time ago authorized the Directors of the road to make such a
lease as implied in the above resolution. It is
also stated that after the consummation of this
arrangement, similar action will be taken regarding the Texas Pacific Railway.

CHARGEED WITTH CROON WITTH STANS

CHARGED WITH CROOKEDNESS. Special Correspondence of The Chicago Tribuna,
Das Morras, In., May 24.—Considerable speculation has been rife in railroad circles over the
recent report that John B. Alley, of Boston, a the roads with which he was connected. It was generally understood that some serious irregularities had been detected against Mr. Alley, but nothing definit could be learned untit the filing of a bill by Jones and Blair, attorneys, for the Jes Moines & Minneapolis Narrow-Gauge Hailroad Company, in the United States Circuit Court here last Friday against Mr. John B. Alley. The bill alleges that Alley, with intent to defraud and cheat the Company, made certain proposals to Mr. Callauan, President of the Company, to purchase the stock of the road, and by false representations did obtain possession of certain first and second mortgage bonds, and consolidated bonds, and other notes and claims to the value of over \$460,000. Under the terms of the purchase he was to assume the liabilities of the floating debt. Immediately after he got possession of the bonds and stock of the Company he made an agreement with John I. Blair and the Chicago & Northwestern Haifway Company, with intent do defraud the complainant, to deliver to each one-third of all the capital stock of the mirrow-gauge road, he to retain one-third, and he further agreed to encel and pay all ileus and incumbrances then existing against the Company. He further agreed that whom he had paid all debts and claims he would cause the Company to issue a first mortgage on all their property, to secure the issue of new bonds to the amount of \$408,000, which were to represent in full the entire property. The bill then goes on to say that, having provided a market for the new bonds. Alley, with further intent to defraud and chest, placed single shares of stock in the hands of sundry persons to constitute them Directors, and then property in the bonds of the company. He thou proposed to the Company at par value and the accured interest. The Directors, his confederates, accepted his proposition and ordered new bonds issued, and passed into the hands of Alley for 80 cents on the dollar, when they were worth when issued par, and have been ever since. It is further alleged

we can ar, every due to the gentleman from Boston had overstepped the license for sharp bargains granted even to railroad speculators, and got his foot in it, as it were.

ITEMS. The Cincinnati, Wabash & Michigan Railroad s about to be extended from Goshen, Ind., to Benton Harbor, Mich., making the total length of the road 170 miles. The Company made a proposition to the people along the contemplated line that, if they will give the right of way and line that, if they will give the right of way and do the grading, it will bridge, iron, tie, and do all the other work of construction, and run the road. The country along the proposed route is excellent. At Benton Hurbor connection will be made with the Chicago & West Michigan failroad. The object of the Company is 'to make Cincinnati the southern iterminus, which, with the Chicago & West Michigan, would make the line about \$60 miles long,—an air line from Cincinnati to Lake Michigan.

cinnati to Lake Michigan.

It is rumored and Mr. T. L. Kimball, at present General Ticket and Passenger Agent of the Union Pacific Railroad, will soon be appointed Assistant General Manager of that Company. Mr. S. S. H. Clarke, General Manager of the Union Pacific, has been prostrated by sickness for some time past, and, aithough his condition has greatly improved lately, yet he will never be able to devote his undivided attention to the duties of the position as he has been doing formerly. A man better qualified to assist Mr. Clarke in the management of the road could not well be found, as Mr. Kimball has been with the Union Pacific for many years, and is well acquainted with every detail appertaining to the management of this Company. His ability and qualifications for the position are of a superior nature, and his promotion will give general satisfaction.

## SECRET SOCIETIES.

INDIANA MASONS. Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribuns. DIANAPOLIS, Ind., May 26.—The G Lodge of Masons occupied the day in finishing the election of officers and disposing of other pressing business. The election was especially exciting, the contest being over the office of Junior Grand Warden, where the succession to the chair of Grand Master begins. It finally the chair of Grand Master begins. It finally terminated in favor of Mortimer Nye, of Laporte. Charles Fisher and William H. Smith, of Indianapolis, were redicated Treasurer and Secretary, respectively, by a large majority. The Grand Lodge sustained the position of Grand-Master Sutton and abolished annual convocations, establishing blennial ones. The officerselect, therefore, will hold two years. This change will effect a saving of about \$10,000 every two years, which may be applied to the payment of the Grand Lodge debt. This is an important innovation, and it is believed will be followed by a similar change on the part of the Odd-Fellows.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune, ANN ARBOR, Mich., May 28.—The forty-seventh nnual Convention of the Psi Upsilon College annual Convention of the Psi Upsilon College Fraternity was held here to-day. Delegates from sixteen Chapters in different colleges were present. Public exercises were held in University Hall to-night. Prof. C. K. Adams, Michigan University, delivered the opening address of welcome. The Hon. Clarkson N. Potter, of New York, delivered the address, and Charles Dudley Warner, of Hartford, Conn., read an essay, which will first appear in Serbner's for next week. A special car from Detroit brought a large number this afternoon to attend the exercises and reception which took place after the exercises in the new Chapter House of the fraternity.

## SELF-DESTRUCTION.

Col. C. H. Morton, of Quiney, Iil., While Laboring Under Temporary Aberra-tion of Mind, Shoots Himself Fatally—

tion of Mind, Shoots Himself Patally—Other Saleides.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribuna.

QUINCY, Ill., May 28.—Much sonsation was created in this city this morning by the announcement that Col. C. H. Morton had committed suicide at his residence. He was found dead in his room about 7 o'clock, and it appeared upon investigation that he had shot himself between 5 and 6. He placed a revolver to his right temple, and death appeared to have been instantaneous. His room was closed, and the report of the pistol was not heard by the other inmates of the house. He had given no intimation of his purpose, nor can any reason port of the pistol was not heard by the other inmates of the house. He had given no intimation of his purpose, nor can any reason be assigned for his act except temporary derangement. He suffered a severe sunstroke about two years ago, from the effect of which he had never fully recovered. He was a son-inlaw of Archibald Wilson, and brother-in-law of Judge Williams, now on the Bench of this Circuit. He was born in Halifax, Me., in 1828, and came to Quincy with his parents in 1835. He entered the Union army in 1823 as Major of the Eighty-fourth Illinois Infantry, and served during the War in all the campaigns of the Army of the Cumberland in Kentucky, Tennessee, Alabama, and Georgia. He was captured by the Rebels and made a prisoner of war at the battle of Chickamauga in September, 1863, and remained in Litoby Prison for some time. Upon his release he again took to the field and commanded his regiment at both the capture of Atlanta and the battle of Nashville, where he was promoted to Lieutenant-Colonel and Colonel for gallant and meritorious service. He held several offices of public trust, and was universally esteemed for his uprightness and integrity.

\*\*Special Dispetch to The Coisinge Pribusa.\*\*

\*\*Extra Dispetch to The Coisinge Pribusa.\*\*

\*\*Duratqua.\*\*

\*\*Lataracoo, Mich.\*\*

\*\*Out The Committed suicide last night by shooting himself through the heart with a revolver while the family were away from home. Ill-treatment by his father, and consequent despondency, are stated as the motive.

\*\*Special Dispetch to The Coisinge Tribusa.\*\*

\*\*Duratqua.\*\*

\*\*Duratqua.\*\*

\*\*Lataracoo, Mich.\*\*

\*\*Latarac

AFTER TWENTY-EIGHT YEARS."

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune. SHELBYVILLE, Ind., May 26.—Mrs. Matilda SHELDYVILLE, Ind., May 26.—Mrs. Matilda Carlisle to-day filed a complaint against her husband, Edward Carlisle, for divorce, piaintiff alleging adultery in several instances as the cause. Mr. Carlisle has been the leader of the Methodist Church choir for several years, and one of the most prominent men in the community. He is an architect by profession, standing high in his calling. The parties have been married twenty-eight years.

Buy the President Lawn Mower, latest improved and best. Borden, Polisch & Co., 77 Lake et.

SPORTING EVENTS.

Chicago, Worcester, and Cleveland Capture the Games Yesterday.

Further Action of the League the Providence-Troy Complication.

Hanlan Has the Easiest Kind of a Victory in His Race with

Bend Or the Winner of the English Derby -Racing at Baltimore.

BASE-BALL.

CHICAGO VS. BUFFALO.
Special Disputch to The Chicago Tribuna.
BUFFALO, N. Y., May 26.—The two pitc ran to-day's game just about the way they wanted to, but Buffalo lost it through weak base-running and Crowley's wild throwing. The fielding on both sides was exceedingly brilliant, and Walker, Kelly, Williamson, Quest, and Force vere heartily applauded for a number of very ifficult plays. Kelly ran the bases like a deer, difficult plays. Kelly ran the bases like a deer, and gained his two runs by very daring steals. The Buffalos were to bat first, and scored two runs on singles by Rowe and Crowley, a wild pitch. and Borns' wild throw to home to cut off Rowe. In the same inning Gore's single, Crowley's wild throw to second, and a passed ball brought a run to Chicago. Kelly scored in the second on a hit, Crowley's high throw to second, and a wild pitch. The same player made a circuit of the bases in the fourth inning on a baser. Flint's out, a passed fourth inning on a baser, Flint's out, a passed ball, and Burns' baser. Dalrymple brought in the fourth run on a terrific drive to right for three bases and Crowley's failure to hold the

Chicago.	A	R	B	T	P	A	E
Dairymple, l. f	7	1	1	3	1	0	0
ore, c. f	1	î	î	ĭ	22	000	1
illiamson, 3 b	4	ô	î	1	1	0	15
nson, 1 b	1		0	ō	10		0
elly, r. f	3	9	2	2	0	3	1
oreoran, p	3	20	0 2 0	20	2	10	1
int. c	3	O	0	0	10	3	1
rns, s. s	3	0	1	1	0	0	
est, 2 b	3 2	0	0	0	1	8	0
	_	-	-	_	-	-	_
Total	30	4	6	8	27	19	1
uffalo.		48	100	137	6.6	23	
rnung, L. f	4	0		0	0	.0	1
owley, c	4	1	2	2	3	0 2 0	-
we, r. f	4	1	8	4	0		1
alker, 1 b	4	0	1	2	14	C	
chardson, 3 b	4	0	0	0	0	4	1
orman, p	4	0		G	0	. 6	-
orman, p. sterbrook, c. f. and 2 b	4	0	0	0	94.00	2 3	-
ne, 2 b. and c. f	1	0	0	6	3	3	0
00, 8. 8	. 8	0	0	0	0	5	0
· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	-	-	-	-	-	10	-
Total	1.54	2	61	0	448	137	- 4

Special Disputch to The Chicago Tribune.
WORDESTER, Mass., May 28.—The Worce
eat Providence to-day for the fourth time
sore being as follows: CLEVELAND-CINCINNATI.

BALTIMORE, May 28 .- Baltimores, 7; Nation-LEAGUE LEGISLATION.

Special Dispatch, to The Chicago Tribuna.

BUFFALO, N. Vacchay 25.—The League representatives kept in genesion until after 1 o'clock this morning, whan they adjourned. Subsequently they held a brief session and settled the existing difficulty, signing the agreement referred to in yesterday's dispatch. Mr. Root exferred to in yesterday's dispatch. Mr. Root exhibited very strong opposition to signing it, but finally consented. The report of the Board of Directors as finally adopted is as follows:

"The Board, acting under the provisions of Sec. 2, Art. 8, of the League Constitution, and after the full consideration of the facts and circumstances involved in the dispute between the Providence and Troy City Clubs arising from the failure of the Troy City Club to appear on the grounds of the former on the 17th day of May to play off the championship game prevented by rain on the 18th day of May, find as follows:

"First.—That the default of the Troy City Club does not amount to a forfeiture of League mem-

day of May to play off the championship game prevented by rain on the 13th day of May, find as follows:

"First—That the default of the Troy City Club does not amount to a forfeiture of League memberfaip under the provisions of the League Constitution.

"Second—That the claim of the Providence Club for a forfeited game to count on their series as a game won by a score of 9 to 0, as of date May 17, is not allowed, the forfeiture of a game, as the League Constitution now stands, being limited to an award of an umpire based on some violation of the playing rules, which latter, so far as this was concerned, were not violated by the Troy Club, May 17 not being a day certain agreed upon by both Clubs in the meaning of Sec. 3, Art. 5, of the League Constitution, to which Playing-Rule 35 (i) can alone apply.

"Third—As to the game which Providence claims the Troy Club should have remained in Providence to play on the 17th of May, it is hereby ordered that the said game shall be played in Providence on the 23d day of September of the Board of Directors, based upon the construction of the existing laws of the League as applied to the case under consideration, yet the Board cannot refrain from here declaring its unanimous condemnation of the action of the Troy Club as exhibited by its manager, Robert Ferguson, in leaving Providence with its first series of games incomplete, and especially without first advising with the officers of his cub. It is admitted and stated by the responsible officers of the Troy Club has exhibited by its manager for the constitution, the Board recommends such legislation to be had as may absolutely prevent any recurrence of the present controversy, and, in view of the complications sure to arise from possible future violations due to arise from possible future violations of the league commends such legislation by the Board at its next annual meeting as will more clearly define and effectually enforce that provision of Art. 12 of the Constitution, the Board recommends such legislation by garcemen

AN EASY VICTORY FOR HANLAN,
Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune,
WASHINGTON, D. C., May 26.—The Hanlan-Washington, D. C., May 26.—The Hanlan-Riley race on the Potomac here this afternoon was an easy row-over for Hanlan, and it was difficult to see upon what Riley and his friends had based their expectations that he possibly might win the race. There was nothing in his stroke or his skill to-day to indicate that he could do it. Hanlan and his friends had regretted during the hot weather of the last week that in his rash speech, delivered in the excitement after the Courtney race, he should have made a public challenge to Riley and have undertaken the race, for the reason that Hanlan is to enter to row in the great race at Providence June II, and did not wish to overexert himself at this stime and in this climate, and it certainly was not expected that he would have a walk-oyer, for the boasts of Riley's friends and pdey's own reputation made it probable tist if Hanlan won the race he would have so tow for it. He simply played for it to-ay, rowing over the course in four or five minutes longer time than his own best record, and stopping not less than seven or eight times to bathe his head, rest, and take his bearings.

THE RACE

his wonderful proverbial luck, won the tost. To the surprise of everybody, however, after wir-ning-tip toes, notwithstanding it has been the watchyord of these faces that the man who won the Virginia shore would win the race, Hanlan rowed to the District side and took his place. The cry immediately went up: "That is mag-nanimous in Hanlan." The referee, Lieuts Max Wood, of the navy, gave his higher stouther and par-

Lieute Max Wood, of the navy, gave his instructions to the carsmen, and particulably cautioned Riley not to go on the Virginia side of the flag at the south end of Analogaan Island, as that would greatly shorten his contrac,—an instruction which Riley immediately proceeded to disobey. At the signal, "Are you neady?" Hanian caught the water quick and clear with his remarkable stroke, and immediately showed to the front. Riley, on the contrary, notwithstanding he had for the first half-inite the inner course, struck out badly, caught a crab at the very start, lost a stroke, and immediately began to steer badly, drawing in too close to the Virginia shore. The start which Hanian gave his boat with the first bound was never lost, Riley being unable to

drawing in too close to the virgins sairs. And the first bound was never lost, Riley being unable to close up the gap between them, although on the down course, near the mile-and-a-half flag, by a very vigorous spurt, Riley diminished the distance to perhaps a boat length. Hanlan's stroke at the start was an easy forty-to-theminute. Riley pulling thirty-eight. These thirty-eight strokes fell with Riley at the half-mile flag to thirty-two, a rate of speed which he kept up pretty nearly uniformly to the ead of the race, he exceeding it only at one point, at the mile-flag, when his stroke was thirty-six and failing down at the two-mile flag to thirty. Riley pulled evenly, never stopped once in the five miles, but not-withstanding his vigorous strokes his boat seering cost film a great deal of distance, it being the opinion on the referce's bout that he lost at least 200 yards by getting out of his course. Hanlan, on the contrary, although in former races he has steered badly, did not seem to vary a single point from his course. Riley, however, fouled his first flag, and barely secaped the second. The forty stroke with which Hanlan began soon fell to thirty-two, and at this rate he kept on until the turn, while on the return course he seldom exceeded twenty-olght.

The water was very fine, the surface being

with which Hanlan began soon fell to thirty-two, and at this rate he kept on until the turn, white on the return course he seldom exceeded twenty-eight.

The water was very fine, the surface being unruffled, and the men were rowing on the turning of the flood. Even at the first half-mile flag Hanlan seemed condident of easy victory, for he stopped, looked about him, and took off his handkerchief. From that point he had Riley beaten. At the two-mile flag Riley, rowing thirty-two to the minute, was greatly off his course; Hanlan, also rowing thirty-two, was surging ahead on a bee-line toward the turn. Word came to the referee's boat shortly before this from Riley that he had broken his streptcher, and could not row. Hanlan kept stoppins; yet if the oars were still the boat was not, but it kept on its steady course, never wavering the slightest, although he leaned sidewise to bathe his head. Every time that Hanlan stopped Riley gained on him perhaps half a boat length, but never enough to appreciably diminish the distance. At the two-mile flag Riley came nearer to his antagonist than at any other time, the boats being less than a boat-length apart. After leaving the two-mile flag the interest in the race was lost, as it (was apparent that the victory was Hanlan's without an effort, and that Riley would be greatly distanced. Hanlan had turned his flag at the turning point gracefully and easily several seconds before Riley had begun the curve. The latter, anxious to recover his ground, turned so short that he fouled his own turning flag. Riley's time at the turn was 18 minutes and 25 seconds: Hanlan reached the turn in 17 minutes and 54 seconds. The return course was a stern chase for Riley. The heart seemed to have gone out of him. He steered worse than ever. He could not keep out of the way of the flags, but fouled them. He hugged the Virginia shore so close that he only escaped running into the gill-nets and fishing-sloops which had been removed far to the west of the course. His boat move than and sland. On the

One could scarcely see a rounder back in any match than Hanian's presented. One of his olutrainers, Caulson, says that he never is easy in a race until he sees that back "hoop up." He was easy enough to-day. It is not difficult to trainers, Caulson, says that he never is easy in a race until he sees that back "hoop up." He was easy enough to-day. It is not difficult to tell where this great curve in the back comes from when one observes the way in which Hanlan uses his legs. He has good legs to help him through the great strain which his forcible manner of rowing impuses. His success is to be attributed as much to his lungs and legs as to his skill. Indeed, one critic described Hanlan's victories as a victory of strength over science. Hanlan himself says that his legs are his great reliance. He recognizes the fact that he owes a great deal to his legs. He said recently to a friend: "My legs are of more importance to me if possible than my arms. If I had not extrastrong legs there would be no use in my rowing." He seems sometimes to push his whole body against the oars by force of his legs braced against the stretcher. He gives tremendous force and vigor to his shoves in this manner, and lifts his boat well on in the race by them, but such tremendous exertion cannot be continued for five miles. The strain is too great. Hanlan sometimes is so exhausted that he is compelled to stop entirely to take breath, as he did to-day. He has been known to come to a steady standstill even in the closest race. In his great Chautauqua waik-over, when Courtney's boats were sawed, and when Hanlan was rowing for the fastest time on record, he slowed down from his average of thirty-two strokes to twenty, and both at Chautauqua and in England last summer he stopped to mop the perspiration from his forchead as he did to-day. Hanlan's stroke is very rapid. His friends call it the lightning stroke, because of the long sweep he takes and the tremendous grip he gets on the water. He has a peculiar way of throwing his head down into the boat as he first takes the stroke. The stroke, while not very beautiful, is extremely effective. His best stroke is clean, the dips are made with great regularity, and the oars leave the water with scarce a ripple. He sits very low

RILEY'S PHYSICAL CONSTITUTION
is peculiar. His arms seem very much too small
for his weight. They are but little more than
twelve inches across the biceps, while the standard of boating strength at that point is fifteen
inches. His chest measure is not great, but he
has a fine pair of loins, and his back is to be reelled upon. His greatest strength is in his back
and lungs. The hot weather does not seem to
effect Riley as it does Hanlan. Riley is accustomed to the heat of Saratoga Lake, one of
the hottest places on this continent. He
has passed all his life there, and is accustomed
to run about in the intense sun of Saratoga bareheaded. He recently said he never stopped to
think of the sun.
Riley stardbutes his defeat to his boat. Riley's
manner of rowing stroke home is severely criticiséd by boating men. He does not press his elboxsin close to his ribs on the return stroke,
but lifts them out in a fantall sort of fashion,
after the manner of persons unaccustomed to
rowing. But this motion is not made for display, for there is no nonsense about Riley. His
rowing movements generally, however, are very
smooth and pretty, except in this one particular
for the sun at the close of his stroke. RILEY'S PHYSICAL CONSTITUTION

THE TURF.

THE ENGLISH DERBY.

LONDON, May 28.—Bene Or won the Derby,
Robert the Devil second, and Mask third.

Robert the Devil second, and Mask third.

The race came off twenty minutes late. The weather was unusually hot, and the course was very hard, in consequence of the long-continued drough? Bend Or and Robert the Devil maintained cheir respective places in betting up to the time of starting. Betting then was 2 to 1 against Bend Or.

Dering the morning a sensation was caused by some furze near Tottenham corner catching fire, but the diames were speedily extinguished, and didmetrinterfere with the racing.

All the routes to Epsom were crowded during the marning, and there were the usual scenes of DespylDay on the road. The dust was unusually trying. The Prince and Princess of Wales, Duke and Dashess of Connaught, Duke of Edinburg, Duke off-Cambridge, and Duke and Duchess of Meckenburg proceeded to Epsom by special train fruit Victoria Station. The Lord Mayor of Loudonand the Sheriffs travelet by the same route.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., May 26.—The Hampdet Park Association has decided to have a four days' tretting meeting in the Grand Circuit 'taking the place of the week assigned to Utica LEXINGTON, Ky., May 26.—Alexander's great stock sale was largely attended, seventeen thoroughbred colts bringing an average of, \$665; twenty-one fillies \$244. The highest price paid was \$1.800, by Col. S. D. Hruce, of New York City, for a handsome bay coit by King Alfonso, dam Mille Wood.

The great sale of M. H. Sanford takes place to-morrow. It will probably give the largest average prices ever received at any sale in the State.

BALTIMORE.

The trial steeplechase was won by Day Star,
Faustina second. Tinge, 2:19.

Faustina second. Time, 2:19.

FACIFIC BLOOD-HOISE ASSOCIATION.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 28.—The second day's meeting of the Pacific Blood-Horse Association took place to-day. The first event was a three-quarter mile dash, which was won by Lexington. Time, 1:15%.

The mile and a haif dash was won by Tillie C. Time, 2:13%.

The two and a quarter mile dash for the Pacific Cup and \$1,000 was won by Neapolitan, beating Lena, Dunbar, and Chara D. in 4:02.

The one and five-eighths mile dash was won by James Snowden. Time, 3:08%.

BILLIARDS.

AMERICAN TABLES IN AUSTRALIA. Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune. NEW YORK, May 28,—A cable dispatch from New York, May 25.—A cable dispatch from Sydney, the Capital and commercial metropolis of New South Wales, conveys the gratifying information that the first award at the great International Exposition at Sydney has been given to the billiard-tables manufactured by the J. M. Brunswick & Balke Company, the leading billiard-table house of the world. The tables entered by the J. M. B. & B. Company at the Sydney Exposition were shipped from San Prancisco, and very likely were turned out at the Chicago factory, which is the largest institution of the kind in the world. The elegance of design and finish, the perfection and durability of workmanship, and the unrivaled playing qualities of the Monarch cushion combined to secure the first award as against the competing display of tables sent to Sydney from England, France, and from other American makers.

Large profits in case of long life, and absolute indemnity in case of death. One of Chicago's prominent merchants insured in the Equitable ten years ago for \$5,000 Tontine, at the age of 57, at ordinary liferates. Annual premium, \$331.45; total premiums for Tontine period of ten years, \$3,leaving as total cost for \$5,000 insurance from 57 to 67 years of age \$328, or only \$6.56 per \$1,000 each year; present paid-up value, \$4,400. Or the policy continued for full amount on same terms as shown by the fol-

MINING STOCKS. SAN PRANCISCO, Cal., May 28.—The following

\*Seller thirty days.

NEW POLICE COMMISSIONER.

NEW YORK, May 25.—The Board of Aldermen to-day unanimously confirmed Joel W. Mason Police Commissioner, in place of De Witt C.

amount on same terms as shown by the following letter from the President of one of the oldest National banks of New York City, their age and every particular being the same:

THE FULTON NATIONAL BANK NEW YORK, March 22, 1880.—Equitable Life-Assurance Society—GENTLEMEN: I have received your statement of my life policy, No. 53,315, for \$5,000, taken-on the Tontine plan in 1870. The period of ten years expires in May, 1880, and I have decided, of the four ways, to continue my policy by using the surplus to purchase an annuity. With dividends, I see that my premium for 1831 will be but \$52.96, or reduction of \$4 per cent of the annual amount.

This is very satisfactory to me, and I recommend the Tontine plan to those insuring, as proving better than ordinary policies; the

returns are so much larger. Yours truly,
Thos. Monahan.
The actual results of the Equitable's
Tontine surpass anything in the way of lifeinsurance to be found anywhere.

are the closing quotations at the Stock Board: Best & Belcher Bullion State B

APPOLLINARIS WATER.

APPOLLINARIS WATER.

It is a mistake to attribute malaria and similar illnesses to the bad effects of the climate. Sir Henry Thompson, in London, in a recent letter to the Times, says: "Impure drinking water, not the climate, is the cause." Instead of spending large sums on wines and other luxuries, he counsels to invest a fraction of such expenditure on a pure natural mineral water for every day's use; it gives safety, and its effervescence makes it extremely pleasant.

The Richest Women in America.

Now York Correspondence Atlanta (Ga.) Constitution.

The richest woman in America, and indeed, excepting royalty and Baroness Burdett-Courts, the richest in the world, is Mrs. E. H. Green, the wife of the Vice-President of the Louisville & Nashville Road. She was a Miss Robinson, and her father was a whaling master at New Bedford. He owned a fleet of ships known as the blue line of whalers, and from his profession was known as "Blubber Robinson." He died when his daughter was a mere girl, and left her a fortune of about eight millions. She lived alenderly and prudently, and gave the management of her affairs to Mr. John J. Cisco. As Ber tastes were simple and her wants few, she was able to transfer her enormous income almost every year to the body of the fortune itself, and it has now accumulated to more than \$7,600,000. Her husband, Mr. Green, was a very rich man when she married him, and has been successful since. It is said by one who should know that the income of this couple is \$2,00,000 a year. Mr. Green is rather large in stature, quiet, reserved, sagacious, and of modest habits. He is about 47 years of age, and she is about 48.

The richest young ladies in New York are the Misses Garner, the daughters four or five millions cook. Added to this, they are charming and beautiful young ladies.

The Eddredge Sewing-Machine.—It leads the world, and is the best for you to buy. Sold on monthly payments. 100 State street.

McGawn—in this city, May 25, David McGawn, aged 45.
Frineral from late residence, Bil West Lake-st. at 2 o'clock Thursday afternoon, by carriages to Rosehill.
Friends of the family are invited to attend.
[27] Des Moines (In.) papers please copy.
WILLIAMS—At his home in Clinton, N. Y. May 25.
1880, Othniel 8. Williams, aged 65 years and 6 mouths, father of Mrs. H. E. C. Dunleis, of this city.
BROM FIELD—At the residence of her mother, 25 south Carpenter-st. May 25, Gerrade—Devonships Bromfield, daughter of Catherine Agnes and the late James Bromfield, aged If years.
Funeral Friday morning at 10 o'clock from Catherine, Feoria and Washington-sts.

A LL REPUBLICAN VOTERS OF THE SIXTH ward opposed to the nomination of a third-term candidate are requested to meet in C. Simm's hall, in Blue island-av., this evening. CONCOURS FOR THE POSITION OF "CLIN-ical Adjunct to the Chair of Diseases of Chikiten," ill be held in Rush Medical College, commencing fay 37, 1834, at 8 p. m.

OL. GEORGE R. CLARKE LEADS THE GOS-pel meeting at the Pacific Garden Mission to-light. Services at 8 o'clock. THE LADIES OF CAMPBELL PARK PRESEY. terian Church give a strawberry and stival at the church on Leavitt-st, betw and Pols, this evening, for the be-sureh. In addition to refreshments, thus usic and other attractions. THERE WILL BE A STRAWBERRY VESTIVAL given at the Plymouth Mission, 3d Thirty-first-sis evening. Mrs. Stacey will be present to enlive e occasion with songs. occasion with songs.

HE TWENTY-FIRST ANNUAL COMMENCEment exercises of the Union College of Law will
be place this afternoon at 2:30 o'clock at the First
thodist Church, corner of Washington and Clar-

PHERE WILL BE A SPECIAL MEETING



Absolutely Pure. ness by the Government Chemist, Dr. 1 ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., No.

FOUND ONLY AT Hamilton,

Shourds & Co., STATE AND RANDOLPH-STS., MUSIC-HALL

Cover Half a Million Distributed.

Louisiana State Lottery Company.

This institution was regularly incorporated by the Legislature of the State for Educational and Charinble purposes, in ERS, for the term of Twenty five Years, to which contract the inviolable faith of the State is piedged, which piedge has been renewed by an overwhelming popular vot. as centring its franchise in the new Constitution adopted December 24, A. D. ER, with a Capital of £1,00,001, to which is has almost added a reserve fund of over £3,000, in Grand Singiel, Number Drawwings has always taken place monthly. It has never scaled or postponed, Lookal the following Distribution:

MADE AT THE GRAND PROMENDE CONCEST, 121ST CRAND MONTHLY

BATRAORDINARY SEVI-ANNEAL DRAWING At New Orleans, which Have Taken Place Always Tuesday, June 15th. Under the personal supervision and management of Gen, G. T. Besuregard, of Louislans, and Gen. Jubal A. Early, of Virginis. CAPITAL PRIZE, \$100,000.

100 Approximation

11.279 Prince, amounting to.

Gen. G. T. BRAUREGARD, of Cla., Commissioners.
Gen. JUBAL A. SARLY, of Va.

Application for rates to clubs were made only to the
office of the Company to New Orleans.

Circulars always were sent and orders addressed to

Circulars always were sent and orders addressed to

New Orleans, La.

Or Same Person at New York.

Or MURBAY & CO., 127 La Salle-st., Chicago.

N. R.—This Company has no docate in the British Possessions, and all persons pretending to be so and so liciting orders by circulars or otherwise are swinders. AUCTION SALES.

By GEO, P. GORE & CO., Sand S Wabash-av. Thursday, May 27, at 9:30 a.m., TRADE SALE CROCKERY AND GLASSWARE OC Casks W. G. and C. C. Ware.

25 Onsks Bock and Yellew Ware.

1,200 Barrels Glassware.

Lamps, Lamp-Fixtures, Brackets, Chimners, etc.

Decorated Chamber Sets, Table Cutlery, etc.

Goods packed for country merchants.

GEO. P. GORE & CO., Auctioneers.

YOUR OLD Can be beautifully DYND, CLEANED, and RDPARED, and RDPARED, and RDPARED, and RDPARED, and CLEANED, and RDPARED, and CLEANED, and RDPARED, and ALALAN, so Dearboard and deared, and the control of North Stinet, 8s Louis, Mc.

LADIES AND GENTS. N. B.—Ladius Dresses, Sacquared, dec., dyed and deared.

DEEING AND CLEANING. DVB Seab. 185t. Dressos, Shawk, Silks Topina, Volveta, Merinos and Affixed Goods, &c., also Gents Cothing, handsomely 4c of dand cleaned at small expense. Order received and returned by expression Fancy Steam Dye House, its Illinois-st, 25t West Madison-ta, and 190 South Clark-st. Chicago.

Raised

Protests

The Spring

And Don't Logan, L

Hundreds of R He I

This Is Not

Read, Ponde the Let

The Illi To the Editor CHICAGO, May 25. originator or advoc Illinois? Yours, et (He was the au

POLO, Ill., May in speaking of "There is a pecul trict," etc. Since our delegates, it comb's anxiety to so great that he pli third-term candid. Perhaps Mr. Ho name appears as alternate for the voters of the Fiftt portunity to expre-

CHICAGO, May 25.-upon disbanding the he sent two regimen mand of a Colonel, disperse its member arrested in a passas

To the Editor DUBUQUE, Ia., May silence and the bul greasive course of a pullers are doing mus Hepublican party and on him. The Republi won't have him, as the fled to hold the office lican party cannot aff of this great Nation hands of cut-throat party that all Chri turned to; it is the he After the General's America, he must be read the handwriting below the ward poli grave that Andrew J admonish him as one and tried to do him course he is pursuing

The Machine M To the Editor partner of Consling which Gen. Grant is nished at the late Co the Chicago Times we him formerly "Dirty; Is it not strange the

crats rejoice at the ti Insted, that Republic to foresee the impose The machine has th but it is lucky for the does not elect Pre something to say abover them, be he Twe other man!

Logan has succeeds to Grant in open to Grant for the da publican nomination bon't foot yourselve.

A "Young Scrat

To the Editor of CHICAGO, May 25.—
in a good cause can r of the founders of the Let every anti-this above motto and fine and giving force to h John A. Logan, a m tion he holds as Unite nois, takes the floor in tion and talks about the contract of the con tion and talks about; party, her grand in ment," etc., which he perpetuate (?) while spling under his feet bought so dearly and our forefathers—viz.: sentation is tyranny." Is it "free govern al districts to be den own representatives if so, what need of puthe, people to exprepolls, if their wish is Mr. Logan sneering poing to do about it?" Hon. (?) Senator: ne vote you and your calivion from which you can. This is the sential hepublicans who as he controlled in the controlle

Any Indig:
To the Editor of
Chicago, May 25.—I
Indignation meeting
against the bold and
was carried out by the
son" and his whelps,
meeting is to be heid,
an opportunify to expra
demagogism as was di
vention at Springfield,
try to understand wha
think of the situation,
think of the Republicans
solve the amount of case a candidate has got
state, and what that i
ty of the Republicans
mous growth of the
why, if Gen. Grant is
Convention the Stat
Democratic majority,
Tilden or any other

# THE PEOPLE'S VOICE.

Raised in Anger Against This Third-Term Business.

Protests Which the Machine Men Will Do Well to Heed.

McGawn,

nd 6 months

Devonshire and the late from Cathe-

THE SIXTH o's hall, 53

OF "CLIN-

THE GOS-

CO.,

LY

.0522,300

ARE.

The Springfield Style of Politics Not Fashionable This Year,

And Don't You Forget It, John Logan, Long Jones, Emery Storrs, Etc.

Hundreds of Republicans Declare They Will Not Vote for Grant if He Is Nominated.

This Is Not Idle Talk, but Firm and Unalterable Determination.

Read. Ponder, and Reflect Upon the Letters Which Fol-

The Illinois Black Laws. To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune.
CHICAGO, May 25.—Was John A. Logan the originator or advocate of the "Black laws" of Illinois? Yours, etc.,
[He was the author of the laws which went by that name, and which were repealed by the Republican Legislature of a later date.]

Will Mr. Holcomb Please Rise and Ex-

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune.

Polo, Ill., May 25.—In your Saturday's paper, in speaking of the Fifth District, you say "There is a peculiar complication in this district," etc. Since the return from Springfield of our delegates, it has been said that Mr. Holcomb's anxiety to be a delegate to Chicago was so great that he pledged himself to vote for the third-term candidate.

Perhaps Mr. Holcomb can explain why his name appears as a delegate for Blaine and as alternate for the third-term candidate. The voters of the Fifth District only wish for an opportunity to express their views or their appreciation of "Long" Jones, to satisfy him of the love they entertain for his basely overriding the will of a majority of the people of this district. I fail to see how Gen. Grant, whom we love to honor as Gen. Grant, or any of his friends in his own district, with three counties out of five against him, can honorably claim any right to be represented in the Chicago Convention.

AN OLD REPUBLICAN,

Disfranchised Cook County.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribuna.

CHICAGO, May 25.—When Cromwell had decided upon disbanding the English House of Commons he sent two regiments of soldiers under command of a Colonel, whose name was Pride, to disperse its members, forty-one of whom were arrested in a passageway and sent into a room in the basement of the building which passed by the denomination of hell. The balance of its members, who were afterwards allowed to meet. members, who were afterwards allowed to meet

were spoken of for a long time as Pride's purge and are now known in history as the Rump Parliament.
The majority of the people of the State of Illinois whose sentiments were ignored in the late State Convention at Springfield should send into eternal political damnation forty-two men claiming to be delegates to the Republican National Convention, or whatever portion of them may be proved of being instrumental in saddling the "third term" upon the Republican party.

JOHN DEMPSEY.

the "third term" upon the Republican party.

John Dempsey.

Bon't Want Him and Won't Have Him.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune.

Dubuque, In., May 23.—Gen. Grant's dogged silence and the builheaded, overzealous, aggressive course of a tew of his political wire-pullers are doing much toward disorganizing the Republican party and souring his best friends on him. The Republican party don't want him, won't have him, as they don't consider him qualified to hold the office of President. The Republican party cannot afford to lose the Government of this great Nation and let it pass into the hands of cut-throats and Rebels. It is the party that all Christendom have their eyes turned to; it is the hope of millions yet unborn. After the General's schooling in Europe and America, he must be a dull scholar if he cannot read the handwriting on the wall. Can he get below the ward politician and go down to the grave that Andrew Johnson occupies? I would admonish him as one who always voted for him and tried to do him honor, to look well to the course he is pursuing.

The Machine May Nominate, but Cannot Elect Its Candidate.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune.

CHICAGO, May 25.—Gen. John A. Logan, the partner of Conkling and Cameron (a firm of which Gen. Grant is the silent partner), has furnished at the late Convention ample proof that the Chicago Times was perfectly right in calling him formerly "Dirty-Work Logan."

Is it no strange that while everywhere Democrats rejoice at the thought of Grant being nominated, that Republicans can be so blind as not to foresee the impossibility of his being elected? The machine has thus far gained the victory, but it is lucky for the country that the machine does not elect Presidents. The people have sowethem, be he Tweed, Logan, Shepherd, or any other man!

Logan has succeeded in turning the opposition to Grant in open hostility. There will be no compromise. Grant, even if nominated, will be acmiched, for the days are grantemen of the syndicate. You will be left next fall. Yours t

A "Young Scratcher" Expresses His

To the Battor of The Chicago Tribuna.

Chicago, May 25.—"No honest, earnest effort in a good cause can fail," was the motto of one of the founders of the Republican party.

Let every anti-third-termer rally under the above motto and find some way of expressing and giving force to his sentiments.

John A. Logan, a man unworthy of the position he holds as United States Senator from Illinois, takes the floor in the recent State Convention and talks about the "glorious Republican party, her grand institutions of free govern-

tion and talks about the "giorious Republican party, her grand institutions of free government," etc., which he in his efforts is trying to perpetuate (?) while at the same moment trampling under his feet that principle of liberty bought so dearly and handed down to us from our forefathers—viz.: "Taxation without representation is tyranny."

Is it "free government" for ten Congressional districts to be denied the right to select their own representatives to a National Convention? If so, what need of primary elections? Why ask the people to express their preference at the polls, if their wish is not to be respected?

Mr. Logan sneeringly asked, "What are you poing to do about it?" This is what we will do, Hon. (?) Senator: nominate Grant and we will vote you and your candidate into a political oblivion from which you can never find your way cat. This is the sentiment of one only of many Republicans who are willing to be called "scratcher," "fool," or anything else for the lake of right and justice.

Young Republican.

An Indignant Protest.

An Indignant Protest.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribuna.
CRICAGO, May 25.—I see by your paper that an indignation meeting is to be held to protest stainst the bold and outrageous scheme which was carried out by the "gentleman from Jackson" and his whelps. I am glad that such a meeting is to be heid, that the people shall have, an opportunity to express their honest indignation against such tyrannical and unprincipled emargism as was displayed at the State Convention at Springfield. It will also give the country to understand what the people of this city think of the situation, and let them see for themselves the amount of opposition that Gen. Grant a candidate has got to contend with in his own state, and what that State (or at least a majority of the Republicans in it) thinks of the spontaneous growth of the third-term movement. Way, if Gen. Grant is nominated by the Chicago convention the State of Illinois will go 10,000 bemocratic majority. I would rather vote for Thien or any other whom the Democrate may

put up than to establish the precedent of a third term. As a rat-hole in the dike may cause an inundation, so will the third-term movement, if it succeeds, produce a deluge that will overthrow all republican institutions, and in their place establish a government consisting of one man and his creatures to rule the people. Away with this third-term business.

Prediction of an Old-Fashioned Repub-

Prediction of an Old-Fashical Heam.

To the Editor of The Unicago Tribuna.
CHICAGO, May 25.—The deed is done. The conspiracy is consummated. The machine drags Illinois bound and gagged to the door of the Chicago Convention, labeled "Solid for Grant." Chleago Convention, labeled "Solid for Grant." It is for that Convention to say whether it will unbind her and let her speak for herself. Chicago Convention, about a synthetic it is for that Convention to say whether it will unbind her and let her speak for herself.

All must admit that never before has Illinois been disgraced by such a shameless display of machine tactics, buildozing, and defiance of the rights of minorities, in any Convention, Republican or Democratic, as has just been exhibited by John A. Logan and his minions. Mone of this could have been accomplished had not Cook County, as a preliminary, been robbed of her rightful representation in that Convention. This premeditated, deliberate act of villainy was an absolute necessity to save Logan from utter defeat, or it never would have been attempted, much less carried out. As you pertinently have said, he would have ordered the whole Palmer House delegation to be seated if it had been necessary, and his following would have obeyed the order.

Now what are the Republicans of Cook County going to do about it? Are they going to fold their hands and say, "it was a mean trick," let it pass, to be forgotten next week? I suppose there are some office-seeking anti-Grant Republicans who tremble at the idea of rebellion against the decrees of a convention. Most of the men, however, who turned out with such patriotic zeal to cast anti-third-term ballots at the primaries were men who do not care a fig for office nor for the decrees of any convention which has had recourse to fraud to enact them. This class, I take it, will turn out en masse at the meeting called at Music-Hall on Wednesday evening, and I hope they will speak to the National Convention that assembles next week with no uncertain sound. Let that Convention be assured in no doubtful language that in case Gen. Grant is nominated by the votes of Illinois, thus fraudulently obtained, that at least 10,000 Republicans.

OLD-FASHIONED REPUBLICAN.

Three Out of Every Four Republicans

Opposed to a Third Term.
To the Editor of The Chicago Tribuns.
ISHPEMING, Mich., May 25.—I have been a faithful Republican since the birth of the Re-publican party, one of Gen. Grant's strongest friends; organized a company of 100 infantyfriends; organized a company of 100 infantry-men and led them under him three years. Was in Chicago on the Saturday of the primary meetings, and on the memorable day of the disgraceful bolt from the Cook County Convention by the rule or ruin party; have visited every city and town on the Northwestern Railway, from Chicago to Lake Superior, since that day, and can truthfully say that the matter of the ring can truthfully say that the matter of the ring jobbers trying to force Grant on the people has created the greatest imaginable alarm, and three out of four Republicans that I hear express their minds are of the opinion that if he should be nominated he cannot be elected, and our glorious Republic will surely fall into the hands of the enemy, who failed to conquer us (and thus control the Government) through the force of arms, causing untold misery and death to so many loyal citizens. Verymany openly declare they will not vote for him if nominated. On the train from Escanaba to Ishpeming yesterday four Republicans sat near me, and each one protested against a third term, and three out of the four positively decline to vote in case he gets the nomination,—one saying he would support a good Democratic nominee, counting out Tilden. My prayer is, that all who are delegated to our National Convention will duly consider the best good of our country, and sustain their individuality when called upon to act in convention.

A. B. SMITH, ex-Soldier.

Ichabod. To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune.

WHEATON, Ill., May 25.—Is this to be the epitaph of the Republican party? Has the glory departed? Has the Republican party degener-ated to the level of Tammany Hall? Do the self-appointed managers of State Conventions suppose that the rank and file of the Republican suppose that the rank and file of the Republican party will acquiesce in the recent doings? Is ours a Government of the people, for the people, and by the people? Is the glorious old party of free thought and free men to be coerced by snap judgments, bolters' tricks, and the dictation of men who aspire to control all rather than be content faithfully to serve the wishes of those who have elevated them to places of public trust?

If the recent Republican Convention per-

lic trust?

If the recent Republican Convention performances of New York, Pennsylvania, and Illinois are the indication of what we are to expect in future the sooner the Republican party is reorganized or disbanded the better. The nonsense about the propriety of unitrules and favoritsons should be forever exploded. The foisting in of a third-term issue against the unanimous exshould be forever exploded. The foisting in of a third-term issue against the unanimous expression of the leading Republican States a few years since deserves unmitigated rebuke. Now is the time for the "Silent Man" to speak. Is he sincere in what he said about a renomination? Is he patriotic? What an opportunity to show it, and calm the dissensions and heart-burnings of his political friends. Is he chival-rous and magnanimous,—why not clear the way for his old friend, who ever was a friend to him in time of need?

Why not aid in the success of the Republican party rather than be the occasion of its disintegration and defeat?

The Chicago Convention is near. May wise councils prevail. May principles rather than personal aggrandizement rule the hour. Then we may hope for a continuance of Republican rule of the true and original kind.

A REPUBLICAN OF THE OLD SCHOOL.

Voice of Republican States.
To the Editor of The Chicago Tribuns.
CHICAGO, May 25.—" The voice is the voice of Jacob, but the hand is the hand of Essu." No man who cares to know the facts can now fall to see that the primary voice of Illinois was uttered against Grant, however the hairy hand of his "Boss" Esau may attempt by fraud to disguise and suppress the true voice of the peo-

ple.

The real voice of Illinois is in perfect accord with all the Stalwart States of the Northwest in their inflexible verdict against Grant. Not only is this the solemn, earnest verdict of the great Northwestern States, but it is the verdict of the New England States as well. So, too, is it the voice of the far-off Pacific States and the liberty-loving mountain States and Territories. Out of twenty-two Republican States and six Territories, Grant has secured instructions from but three only!—and these through fraud, force, and duress, and against the most vehement protests of the Republican masses of those States. Call you this "spontaneity." "popular demand for Grant," and is this the sort of "unanimity" that Grant solemnly assured the country was the sole condition on which he would accept a Presidential nomination? Puerlie nonsense!

Every man of current information knows that the Republican masses of Pennsylvania are overwhelmingly against Grant.

And what would Grant's "boom" in New York have looked like if old Sprague's shotgun had not missed fire? (Bad luck to the old piece.)

And how did our political Esau "D. W." Logan manage to extort a counterfeit benediction on Grant from Illinois? By the dismemberment and disfranchisement of the sovereign rights of the great City of Chicago.

But, thank God, the power of the triumvir of Esau's to steal the people's birthright of Liberty is now spent, and the robbers fall short of their fell purpose.

The conspirators were in a powerless minority, and their own several State delegations are in open revoit against their fraudulent designs. The verdict of the whole land is, "Cursed be Esau." with all the Stalwart States of the Northwest in their inflexible verdict against Grant. Not only

and their own several State delegations are in open revolt against their fraudulent designs. The vordict of the whole land is, "Cursed be Esau."

Democratic Dictation.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune.

CHICAGO, May 25.—American Democracy, pure and simple, has had its headquarters in the Dismal Swamp since the year of grace 1828, when the South became solid. From that time to this she has ruled her realm from her throne on an alligator's back. Every Northern Democrat has looked to his Southern master for orders, and obeyed them or left the party. The discontented have been whipped in, or out, with a lash of rattlesnakes or copperheads, or whatever kind of snake happened to be the chosen and appropriate emblem of the hour. In the Hebellion his Czarship slipped off his slimy throne, lost his hold on his whiphandle, and floundered in frog-spawn for some time; but once more he has climbed into his seat, got hold of his stinging sceptre, and called upon his subjects to kneel, and down they go.

The South will dictate the Democratic nomination for President, as it has done ever since the alliance of Democracy and Slavery. Before that time she dictated the nominations of both parties; and when a party became strong enough to defy her dictation and elect a President without her, she appealed to arms to reverse the decision of the ballot-box.

After she was beaten at the game of bullets she settled back into her old tactics of controlling ballots by the crack of her snake sceptre, and has once more made herself undisputed master of the Democratic party; but, not content with this, she proposes to rule its rival.

She has no thought of permitting any Southern State to cast one Republican Electoral vote, and if she had no use for a Republican organization in the South she would not permit one to exist; but it so happens that such an organization in the South she would not permit one to exist; but it is a happens that such an organization in the South she would not permit one to exist; but it is a happens that such an

utterly repugnant to more than two-thirds of them, and demand that they make these triumphant on penalty of placing Rebels in full passession of the Government!

This is modest, but birth on the Southern side of Mason & Dixon's line seems to entitle one to the Divine right of ruling Northern "mudsills"; and Southern Republicans, being at the mercy of Southern Democrats, must help them to rule or take the shotgan consequences.

We have no good reason to suppose that Southern buildozers permit any more freedom in conventions than at the polls, and, with Southern Republicans completely in their power, what evidence can we have that their conventions express the real sentiments of the members? How do we know that six MissisSippians want Grant for President and ten do not? When any one of them may be publicly shot for opposing the Democratic minority, who can guess whether they voted under compulsion? Suppose they did not, what right have they to force their choice of candidate when they do nothing toward electing him? It takes three generations to make a gentleman and four to make a freeman. Those men who have been either masters or slaves seem totally unable to cooperate, as equals, with other men.

JANE GREY SWINSHELM.

As an Economical Measure.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribane.

ADRIAN, Mich., May 25.—In the event of the nomination of Grant next week, will it be in order in the interest of economy to suggest that conventions be dispensed with in the future, and Conking, Logan, Cameron & Co. be allowed to do in Washington what they are in reality doing now—that is, making nominations despite the will of the people? I think however, that if they succeed now there will be no Republican party four years from now.

J. W. H.

Grant in Pennsylvania. To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune.

ALLEGRENY CITY, Pa., May 25.—After a business trip through the western portion of Pennaylvania, in the Counties of Beaver, Lawrence, Blair, Somerset, Crawford, Franklin, Mercer, and Erie, I find that the majority of the Republicant of the R and Eric, I find that the majority of the Republican voters are dead set against a third term.
I asked a prominent merchant in Eric if he
would vote for Grant if nominated, and he said:
"No, no; never! I was for Gen. Grant, but, in
my honest opinion, he cannot carry the State of
Pennsylvania." And who will be in fault if he
is beat, if nominated, but the "circus," with Mr.
Logan as one of the clowns?

B. F. HAYS.

Indignation at Aledo.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribuns.

ALEDO, Ill., May 25.—The indignation that is felt by Republicans in Chicago and throughout the whose country at the Logan method of disfranchising districts is having its effect, and today a paper is being circulated and signed extensively calling for a meeting Friday afternoon in Aledo of Republicans who are in favor of sustaining the action of the Tenth District delegates in selecting delegates according to the National call, and of them demanding seats as the true representatives of the district in the Chicago Convention. At the meeting will be heard pretty loud condemnation of the unfairness of those who, instead of being servants of the people, are their Emperors. Indignation at Aledo.

What the Senatorial Syndicate Is Do-Ing.
To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune.
MCHENRY, Ill., May 25.—But little said on political matters here just now, the feeling too strong for talk, and the silence only too surely foretelling the coming storm. Are we to be driven into the coming contest loaded down with third term, Belknap, whisky ring, and the thousand other galling loads the Republican party has had to bear? If so, God help us, for, party has had to best? If so, God help us, for, if the feeling among Republicans here is a criterion, a Waterloo defeat awaits us even in lilinois; and what makes the situation the more tritating is the fact that there is no excuse for this state of things. All admit that either of the other men mentioned as candidates are, to say the least, quite as capable as Gen. Grant, and would command the full vote of the party, while one of them—Washburne—would draw largely from the outside. Let the Couklings, the Camerons, and the Logans beware. A day of reckoning is at hand, and they cannot escape it. Yours,

Make a List of Them.
To the Editor of The Chicago Tribuna.
CHICAGO, May 25.—As a Republican who has voted the ticket twenty-four years, barring three years when in the army, I beg leave to offer a suggestion that will be of practical utility in preventing the nomination of Gen. Grant and the consequent disruption of our party. Let a Central Committee here in Chicago have printed a list of the Republican voters who will not vote for Gen. Grant, which list can be obtained by a little effort, and the dny preceding the Convention let these lists be presented to every delegate.

I know at least twenty dyed-in-the-wool Republicans who will not under any circumstance vote for Grant. I presume that in the next week 1,000 signatures could easily be obtained in Chicago. If there are 1,000 in Cook County, and the fact could be made apparent as a living

Chicago. If there are 1,000 in Cook County, and the fact could be made apparent as a living reality, Gen. Grant could not be nominated except by a convention of madmen.

The value of this, as a protest, will consist in the fact that only bons-fide Republicans signed. The ward machinery will furnish the means for obtaining the names.

If this caunot be done, let the anti-Grant Republicans parade the streets of Chisago the night before the Convention, and it will convince the most determined Grant man in attendance that as a candidate the General only invites destruction.

John Christopher.

The Thirteenth District.
To the Editor of The Onicago Tribuns.
BLOOMINGTON, Ill., May 25.—I write to correct your statement regarding the Thirteenth District, to-wit: By order of the State Central Committee the various districts were to meet at the State House, May 19, 1880, to elect one purson Committee the various districts were to meet at the State House, May 19, 1880, to elect one person as Committee on Credentials. On the evening of the 18th inst. the Grant delegates held a caucus at Room 107 Leland Hotel. No Binine men were admitted. They made their slate complete. On the following morning we Blaine delegates held our caucus,—no Grant men being present. According to the order of the Central Committee we met, Grant and Blaine delegates together, at the library-room in the State House, and organized by electing R. D. Smith, of Tazewell, Chairman, and Ira Abbott, of McLean, Secretary, and proceeded in due form to select a Committee on Credentials, two delegates to the National Convention, etc., etc., all of which were declared by the Chairman duly elected by the following vote: McLean County, 8 votes; Logan County, 7 votes; Mason County, 4 votes; Tazewell County, 1 vote; total, 20 votes,—this being, a majorty of the (our) Thirteenth District vote of 39. The vote on delegates to the National Convention was taken by ballot. We never had but the one meeting as district delegates. It was stated by the "gentleman from Jackson" that he had been informed we afterwards met and rescinded our action. We have not rescinded anything. On the contrary, we claim our delegates duly elected. Mr. Blinn, of Logan, and Low, of Mason, will present their credentials at Chicago, and claim admittance. I write this not for publication, but that you might know just what we did. A. T. Lawrence.

They Will Beat Us."

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune.

HYDE PAIK, May 26.—When the State Convention at Springfield was plotting to rob Cook County of thirty-six lawful delegates, a Grantite member from Will County—call him Smith, or Goodspeed, no matter which—proposed to the Boss and others who stood or sat near him that, as there was no contest over fifty-six of the

Goodspeed, no matter which—proposed to the Boss and others who stood or sat near him that, as there was no contest over fifty-six of the Cook regulars, he should make a motion to admit them at once.

Japanese-Juggler Jack replied, "Don't you see that if the fifty-six regulars are admitted now they will beat us?"

The question before the Convention was on the admission of the whole Cook County regular delegation, and Jack was right, for had the uncontested fifty-six delegates been allowed to vote on the question it would have been carried by 18 majority. And with the admission of the solid, regular Cook delegation Jack's fat would all have been in the fire.

Of course the honest man from the State's Prison district was choked off, and the United States Senator who left his seat in Congress to sneak into the Illinois Convention from Jackson County to keep his title of "Dirty-Work Logan" cracked his whip again, as he declared "No one has any rights in this convention but the majority."

The Political Situation.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribuna.

DECATUR, Illi., May 25.—Since the adjournment of the State Convention the Grantites here seem to express an unbounded confidence that Grant, without a doubt, will receive the nomination at the National Convention. Of course they only look on one side of the question, and they seem very much gratified that the buildozing policy resorted to by the Logan element at Springfield met with what they consider such a happy culmination. It cannot be said that justice was done to the Cook County delegration; and this thing of trying to override the will of the people will not work among the patriotic, free, and enlightened citizens of this American Republic. They will be blindly led by a few political tricksters, who seek to make believe that public sentiment is on the side of Grant in regard to his nomination. It is not so. If the Cook County delegration had had justice done them at the State Convention, the delegation selected to the National Convention would have been nearly, if not equally, divided between Grant and Blaine; but, as it is now, it will doubtless be contested at the National Convention, as it should be. Honest and law-abiding citizens will not be forced to do anything coutrary to their honest convictions. Away with cliques and rings, and let the voice of the people The Political Situation.

assume control, as it ultimately shall and will. The Grantites think that, by proving successful in their buildozing policy in thus unjustly claiming the State of Illinois for Grant, they may by their nefarious schemes force the National Convention to acquiesce in their demands in hopes that they may yet nominate their favorit, whether it be the will of the people or no. It seems that the New York delegation, which was instructed, for Grant, is similar to that of the Illinois delegation, which submitted under protest. Conkling sought to run the political machine of the New York delegation as Logan did that of Illinois. And if a portion of the delegates of the New York delegation had not submitted under protest to the Grantites, why did they boil? It shows that the delegates will not tamely submit to the wiles of political tricksters, and I have no doubt that a great portion of the New York delegates will yet cast their ballots for Blaine in the National Convention, as will those of Illinois. It is useless for a few political leaders to try and mislead public sentiment contrary to the will of the people. Senator Blaine's chances yet are as good as those of Grant, if not more so, and he is as itself to the people that some other man be chosen for President beside Grant, and thus save the Republican party, perhaps, from courting inevitable defeat.

Republican Indignation Meeting at

will of the people are sensoring man be chosen, for President beside Grant, and thus save the Republican party, perhaps, from courting inevitable defeat.

Republican Indignation Meeting at Geneseo, Ill.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribuna.

Geneseo, Ill.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribuna.

Geneseo, Ill.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribuna.

Geneseo, Ill.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribuna.

Geneseo, Ill.

To the Editor of the Republic and the Republican Central Committee inviting all Republicans to meet and consider the action of the State Convention to hight, Teutonin Hall was crowded with the prominent men of the party. Dr. S. T. Hume was Chairman and H. Porter, one of the editors of the Republic, was Secretary. The Hon. George E. Wait, one of the delegates to the State Convention, cautioned the party against any rash or ill-timed condemnation of the Convention at Springfield, and then gave a clear and distinct account of the proceedings there. Dr. Hume, who was a delegate, corroborated what Judge Wait said. Loud calls were made for E. C. Moderwell, who is known to be about the only "Grant man" here, and he declined to come forward, when the Hon. W. Sanford took the floor and severely denounced the action of the State Convention. Then E. C. Moderwell followed in a cut-and-dried speech regarding his boyhood in Ohio, "when it was as much as a man's life was worth to be a Republican "what he meant no one knew), and he followed up his text from boyhood to old ago, declaring that he was determined to vote the ticket, no matter who was nominated. When he brought in the names of Blaine and Washburne the audience applauded loud and long, but the name of Grant was only responded to by a few feeble thumps from the corner of the hall where some Democrats were seated. Moderwell went far out of his way to excite the people by claiming that Gen. Henderson, Our candidate for Congress, was a Grant man, although it is well known that the district delegates be admitted. These resolutions were passed unanimously, not

The Great Triumvirs. To the Editor of The Chicago Tribuns.

CHICAGO, May 25.—If we would understand the causes which have produced the present system of "buildozing" and "machine" politics which is cursing our land and rapidly changing our Government from a Republic to an oligarchy. I think we need only study the "spoils system," as laid down originally by President Jackson, and preached and practiced by party leaders down to the present Senatorial oligarchy, which aims to secure the patronage oligarchy, which aims to secure the patronage of the country for the next four years. "To the victors belong the spoils" of office, of place, and patronage. This is the principle which actuates the present Senatorial triumvirate to override the clearly-expressed wishes of Republicans in order to nominate a man for high office whose antecedents may be relied upon to make him their special friend and patron when he is once more in the White House. The spoils system must be utterly destroyed, or we must he is once more in the White House. The spoils system must be utterly destroyed, or we must cease by and by to be a Republic. There is no time better than now to fight it. If the Republican party, which was a party of ideas and of principles, has come to be merely a grand organism to aid in a successful scramble after spoils, then the sooner the old party dies the better. I say this, being one who helped to build it up, during the hard-fought but glorious campaigns led first by John P. Hale and then by John C. Fremont. I have voted for every Republican Presidential candidate since. But it seems to me now that the party threatens to degenerate into an organized and diagraceful scramble for place, with plenty of whippers-in; and party discipline is to take the place of party principle. It such be the case, pieuse count me out of the party. I prefer the "Independents," the "Scratchers," or whoever else may organize to fight for a principle,—and that principle death to the spoils system.

Students of history cannot fail to note that when Rome was about to cease to be a Republic and to give piace to the Empire powerful triumvirates administered her affairs. Cessar, Crassus, and Pompey first and afterwards Antony. Lepidus, and Octavius, gradually changed the Constitution into that of Imperialism. A "spoils system" was the root also of the Roman triumvirates, multitude. If we chose to carry parallels farther we might call attention to the fact that the first Roman triumvirate contained Cresar (Conkling), Crassus (Cameron), and Pompey (Logan), and that Pompey's successes as well as his final defeat and door were connected with Egypt.

REPUBLICAN.

Logan's Coup d'Etat.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribuns.

CHICAGO, May 28.—Gen. J. A. Logan has been compared to an Indian on account of his brunet complexion, but he more truly and reasonably represents the character and appearance of the races living in the South of Europe,—the Italian, Spanish, and French. To him, his recent coup d'état is a brilliant achievement; as gratifying to his vanity and ambition as Louis Napoleon's surprising and outrageous coup d'état of December, 1822, was to him, when he imprisoned the Assembly that opposed him, arresting them in their beds at night, shackled the press, destroyed the Constitution he had sworn to uphoid, and ruthlesiy slaughtered, as far as he could, all who condemned his actions. But the United States is not France, and this age is even far in advance of the period of the Second Empire a quarter of a century ago.

who condemned his actions. But the United States is not France, and this age is even far in advance of the period of the Second Empire a quarter of a century ago.

This coup d'état of Logan's, however, was not for the direct benefit of Logan, but of one back of him, Gen. Grant, who should also be credited with its pertinacity and bear the responsibility of it with Logan. For why should Gen. Grant occupy the position of a sovereign already in power, who throws all responsibility upon his Ministers for acts done through them by him, yet against public opinion. Let him, as any other citizen, be held responsible for the acts of those who are helping him and themselves by unjust methods, for his silence is an approval of their acts.

It is right that we should ask ourselves: Will these men, who thus override their own party and friends as well as old established precedents cherished by the founders of the Government, stop before the sacredness of our Constitution, or venerate the fundamental principles of our Government, or will they not follow up one coup d'etat with another, and even destroy the Constitution and disregard the principles of our Government if they should stand in the way?

These men should be taught that citizen voters, even if they are Republicans, will not surrender their liberties and turn over the party, fettered, to these men; that they will not endure slavery for the sake of any party, and that liberty and a fair representation are more dear to them than any party influences can ever be. These men who can give public patronage and make those depending on them tremble, there is a great free, intelligent people, not a few million French voters unused to liberty and captivated by a name,—the name of a military hero,—but calm, practical people,—English, German, Irish, and forches beld by a party independent individuals have all the privileges that their would-be dictators have as citizens, and that they will remember,—that they as independent individuals have all the privileges that their would-be

phrase, "The Empire is peace." We want no such peace.

Grant and Babcock.

To the Editor of The Chicage Tribuna.

CHICAGO, May 25.—The letter of "A Wavering Grant Man," of April 8, and published in The Tribune on Sunday, desiring information in regard to Gen. Grant, and Babcock's connection with the whisky ring, etc., would have been answered by giving the facts had not his mind been satisfied by Gen. Logan before it was made public. His appointment as a delegate renders it not necessary now, to the delegate, but will be truthfully furnished to the public if the machine-politicians succeed in forcing Gen. Grant's nomination. But the letter vividly recalls to the writer the trial of Gen. Babcock at St. Louis, and still more vividly a peculiar characteristic of the evidence, and the reasons generally assigned by the whole community, outside of the ring, why he was not found guilty; and hence they gave it the name of a Scotch verdict, as a good joke for every one to laugh at, even the jurors who tried it. The peculiar characteristic of the evidence, as any one can see by referring to it, was that whenever Babcock required information to enable him to frustrate the measures of Secretary Bristow to break up the whisky ring, and he had not been able to get it from the Treasury Department, at the critical time when most wanted he would find a letter or paper lying open on his desk, containing the desired information, though he could not account for how it got there, as no one ever told him that he had placed it there. Whether it came from the clouds or where else, he could not tell. It could not have come from the President's private office, for that was the adjoining room to Babcock's office, with a door between, and generally open, as he was the private secretary of the President, and inspected most all the papers and letters that came in, and already knew most all that the President did. The general understanding why he was not convicted and why they called it a Scotch verdict was that it would mortify the Presiden

Selected by the Fraudulent State Con-vention Should Be Admitted to Seats

In the National Convention.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribuns.

CHICAGO, May 25.—As it cannot now but be exported and conclusive to the mind of every true Republican that the control of the Spring-field Convention was usurped by means and tactics of the most outrageous character, and that every act of that Convention, so far as the

tactics of the most outrageous character, and that every act of that Convention, so far as the same related to the selection of delegates to the Chicago Convention, was the outgrowth of fraud and is consequently fraudulent. I desire to raise the question why any of the delegates selected, in the manner they were, by a bogus and fraudulent Convention, should be admitted to seats in the National Convention.

Had the only legal and qualified delegates from Cook County been admitted without question in the temporary organization of the Convention, the Convention would have been decidedly anti-Grant, for the reason that the delegates of such counties as Clark, Effingham, Henderson, and others, would have voted as they were expected to vote by those who elected them, instead of voting with Logan and his myrmidons.

Having established the fact of the fraudulent character of the Convention, it appears to me that the delegates elected, as they were, through fraud, are frauds themselves, and have no more right to seats in the Chicago Convention than the same number of men picked up from the streets of this city, and should be unceremonicusly kicked out of the National Convention.

Would it not be well for the contestants from this State to include in their appeal a strong protest against the admission of any one of the forty-two delegates selected by an usurped and fraudulent Convention, as they were at Springfield, and to insist that none should be admitted except those who were selected by the districts respectively?

If such a protest should be presented and urged upon the consideration of the National Convention. I am quite sanguine that the sense of justice in the minds of a majority of that Convention ovoid impel them to accede to the demands and request of the protestants.

Then, I repeat, why not enter such a protest?

Logan's Tactics Will Not Win in the

End—A Strong Protest.

To the Editor of The Chicago Trobuse.

Francour, Ill., May 24.—When the report reached this place of the tyrannical manner in which the Logan clan arrogated to themselves the right to set aside the usage which has become a law unto itself, and appointed Grant reached this place of the tyrannical manner in which the Logan clan arrogated to themselves the right to set aside the usage which has become a law unto itself, and appointed Grant delegates to the National Convention for districts strongly anti-Grant, thereby practically disfranchising a majority of the Republican voters of the Commonwealth, indignation was plainly depicted on the countenances of our representative men, and the mutterings were indicative of the brewing storm. Such acts of usurpation as were performed at Springfield are at variance with our boasted free institutions, and will not obtain among an intelligent, loyal people. It certainly is not a pleasing prospect for reflection that a few self-constituted chiefs or tricksters can trample beneath their feet all precedent, ignore the will of the majority, and carry out a program to sult their own mercenary purposes, and then, with a "smile childlike and bland," endeavor to pleaste an outraged people by telling them that they are incapable of choosing for themselves, that they must have the aid of the experienced, professional (or machine) politician, and the only use to which the "dear voter" can be put is to submissively walk up on election-day and consummate the work of crushing out this menacing element of our republican Government.

It seems to be the prevalent opinion among Republicans that John A. Logan was elected by the Thirty-first General Assembly to answer at the National roll-call of States, conjointly with our sentor Senator, for Illinois, and perform such other duties as pertain to the office of United States Senator, and for that specific purpose only, and not to pack caucuses and engineer gag conventions in the interests of a man whom, if nominated, the people will repudiate at the polls. It is really a humiliating spectacle to witness a man, honored by the highest position in the sift of a great and powerful State, descending to the most diareputable measures to override the popular will of the people in the sift of a great and pow

wishes.

A REPUBLICIAN OBJECTOR TO USURPATION.]

A Mishigan View of the Logan, Cameron, Conking Ring Rule-or-Ruin Policy.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune.

GRAND RAPIDS, Mich., May 24.—We have watched with interest and no little anxiety the movements of the political cyclone that began its movements in Pennsylvania under the lead of Don Cameron, appeared again at Syracuse, N. Y., and culminated in its violence at Springfield, Ill. To say that it is threatening and portentous to the Government and institutions of our fathers is stating the case mildly. If it succeeds it virtually does away with the principle of a government of the people and for the people, and installs a government of the politicians for the politicians.

In the language of a long-time Republican and a delegate to Chicago in June, "What need of these Conventions or primaries? Why not let Cameron, Conkling, and Logan name the candidates, and swear them in without the farce of going to the people?" If, as in Cook County, a faction can bolt for the very purpose of appointing delegates to block the expression of the will of the people, and that faction by the manipulation of a politician be used to subvert the will of the people, and in the last result accomplish the nomination of a man that otherwise could not be nominated, can we give it a milder term than stealing the candidate? Packing the Convention? No, sir! But as if the principle of free representation had not undergone a sufficient strain at this point, what next?

If Why, after the Grant districts had elected! I pronounce that act assumptive, autocratic, and elegates said districts had already elected! I pronounce that act assumptive, autocratic, and anti-Republican. In that usurpation is the principle of representation was what our fathers fought for. And are we to see this principle

ignored at the same time that we are called upon to within the violation of that unwritten law, emphasized by the precedent of all the Presidents until now, both by precept and example, "No third term "Filect ex-President Grant to a third term, and a fourth term will be saught for, and all the machinery of the Government patronage will be used to bring it about. Sixteen years in the Executive Mansion exceeds the average reign of all the monarchs of the world. We have been told that President Grant would only consent to being a candidate when peculiar exigencies or a spontaneous call from the people signified that it was a duty. Is this the spontaneous call? It is a call of the old office-bolders and a few politicians. I have the gravest charge to make against President Hayes that he did not clean out the old clique and put new men in their places when he came to his Administration. Now we have old hacks at the crib, and they, with Cameron, Conkling, and Logan, make a machine which is threatening and dangerous to our liberties. I do not mean to be understood as striking a blow at Civil-Service reform, but unscruptions men should be removed and better men take their places. The old regime should have been uprooted, tuber and branch.

In conclusion, let me add, keep the flag of no third term to the mast, and urge on the patriots who are moving into line to rescue the sacred principles of free representation and an election by the people for the people. And if I be asked, Why do I oppose the homination of Grant to a third term? I answer, Not that I admire Grant less, but that I lore my country more.

A REPUBLICAN.

What History Teaches-The Danger of

a Third Term.

To the Editor of The Onicago Tribuna.

FAIRBURY, Ill., May 24.—Much has been said and written of late for and against the possibilities of an imperialistic aspiration being hidden away beneath the silent exterior of Gen.

Grant Monre arresports. Grant. Many arguments, both pro and con, have been advanced, and the dispute is now no nearer a settlement than it was at the beginning. There are, however, some points in the matter which have not yet appeared, and are possibly the most important.

It has been urged that Grant, in his inmost nature, is so strongly imbued with that love of country common to all true Americans that this desire of which he has been accused could

nature, is so strongly imbued with that love of country common to all true Americans that this desire of which he has been accused could never, even for a moment, have found a lodgment. Facts would seem to uphold such an idea; yet, in the light of the fact that men far superior to Grant in everything that makes the man have been tempted and have fallen, we must never so far forget our duty to our country as to believe his fall an impossibility.

It has ever been the custom of monarchies to tempt the leading men of the various republics that have sprung up in different parts of the world from time to time in the hope that through the men whom their gold has bought they might accomplish the betrayal and destruction of those same republics, and with the republicanism—principles so antipodal to the maintainance of a monarchical Government. Of this fact we have the most ampie evidence, both in America and whorever a Republic has been erected. Cases in almost endless anumbers can be cited in support of it; but, as Americans generally are familiar with enough of them to readily recognize the fact, none need be mentioned here.

Taking this view of the case, what reasonable objection can be urged to the idea that Grant, like others before him, has had a price, and that that price having been paid, he will seek to execute the plan to which he may have agreed? Most certainly the idea is not unprecedented; and as he has but lately returned from a tour in and about the monarchies of the Old World, loaded with unaccountable and almost princely honors, it obtains the more readily. And, as history teaches us, when we note that unusual honors are never given except for unfaulal services rendered, or to be rendered, we must find in this a strong argument against placing Grant in any position where he could do harm to our oberished institutions should he so desire.

Grant is now before the people of the United States as a candidate for the highest office in their gift. He seems to be straining every neve, descending to almost eve

Logan's Springfield Work Denounced as the Most Damnable Outrage Ever Perpetrated upon Any Party.

Special Correspondence of The Chicago Tribuna.

as the Nost Dammable Outrage Ever
Perpetrated upon Any Party.

Special Correspondence of The Chicago Tröuna.

Pants, Ill., May 21.—The action of the thirdtermers at Springfield last week fell like a web
blanket upon the Republicans of this city.

They are almost a unit in personancing it the
most damnable outrage ever perpetrated upon
any party in the whole bistory of the country.

Many of the Grant men are disgusted at the
most damnable outrage ever perpetrated upon
any party in the whole bistory of the country.

Many of the Grant men are disgusted at the
most damnable outrage ever perpetrated upon
any party in the whole bistory of the country.

Many of the Grant men are disgusted at the
most damnable outrage ever perpetrated upon
any party in the whole bistory of the country.

Many of the Grant men are disgusted at the
most damnable outrage ever perpetrated upon
any party in the whole bistory of the country.

Many of the Grant men are disgusted at the
most damnable outrage ever perpetrated upon
any party men the proposed and this men and the man whole of the country.

Many of the Grant men are disgusted at the
most damnable outrage ever perpetrated upon
any an house man the country.

The animus of the Springfield Convention, and
one member of the State Central Committee
wer appointed from this city,—all Grant men,
No objection is made to the latter two
or far as respectability is concrated,
but the former—the Elector—b particularly
community, the most requisive buildoore that
ever infested any community. He commonded
through a division of the Blaine and Grant
factions in the Country belegate Convention,
and faction agreeing that they should elect
their own delta the Blaine men, who could have
defeated his election. But the division was
made for the ske of harmony; for, upon a vote
by townships, the filtaine men had for these
country who carnessly and prayerfully hope
and for the ske of harmony; for, upon a vote
by townships, the filtaine men had for these
of country who carnessly and prayerfully hope
and fo nominated. There are at least a hundred Republicans in this city who express themselves in this way.

The animus of the Springfield Convention cannot be more fully illustrated than by the appointments made from this county. One Elector, one alternate to the Chicago Convention, and one member of the State Central Committee were appointed from this city,—all Grant men. No objection is made to the latter two so far as respectability is concerned, but the former—the Elector—is particularly odious, as he is the most impopular man in the community, the most repuisive buildozer that ever infested any community. He commenced his dirty work in our Frimary Convention, and was only appointed a delegate to Springfield through a division of the Blaine and Grant factions in the County Delegate Convention, each faction agreeing that they should elect their own delegates, which was a great mistake on the part of the Blaine men, who could have defeated his election. But the division was made for the sake of harmony; for, upon a vote by townships, the Blaine men had 39 votes to 43 for Grant, and could have elected all Blaine delegates if they had adopted the "Boss" Logan plan, and which, in the light of the Springfield Convention, they should have deposit a ticket in the ballot-box with Sheets' name upon it.

There is a large majority of Republicans in this county who earnestly and prayerfully hope that Grant will not receive the nomination at Chicago, for they are fully convinced that he cannot be elected, and that his nomination would be the death-knell of the Republican party. Among this class is a large number of Grant men who now see the great mistake of Logan and his whippers-in. The fact that not a Northern State has fairly and honestly instructed for Grant, except it be Democratic (88,00) Missouri, is enough to convince any honest Republicans that he should not have the nomination, and that in the event he should be no mination, and that in the event he should be no mination, and that in the event he should be no minatio

Shall Indiana He Sacrificed?—How the Republicans of Wabash County, a County Giving 1,200 Republican Ma-jority, Regard the Nomination of Gen.

County Giving 1,200 Republican Majority, Regard the Nomination of Gen.

Grant.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribuna.

Wanash, Ind., May 24.—The people of this section of Hoosierdom have taken a lively interest in your State Convention, and now that Illinois has made it possible, if not probable, that Gen. Grant will be the Republican nominee for President, there is general discussion as to what the effect of his candidacy will be upon the politics of Indiana.

At best, Indiana is a doubtful State, but the indications are that, if there are no dissensions in the party, it can be carried for the Republicans by a handsome majority. It is generally conceded, however, that the nomination of Gen. Grant will insure the certain loss of its Electoral vote,—a loss which, possibly, may not be fatal to the party, but which, with another standard-bearer, could be prevented.

The feeling against a third term, as our District Conventions last February indicated, is deep. In our own city from twenty to fifty setive, working Republicans openly declare they will support no candidate for President for a third term. And, as near as your correspondent can discover, the same determined opposition obtains throughout the entire county, and, indeed, the whole Congressional district. The loss of this vote hands us over, horse, foot, and dra-goons, to the Democracy.

Nor is the loss of the Electoral vote of Indiana to the Republican party all. The nomination of a weak candidate means: (f) A failure to elect our State ticket. (f) The loss of all but one (possibly two) Republican Congressmen,—the inframous "gerrymander" of last winter having made three or four districts so close that a mistake upon our part insures them to the Democracy. (f) The election by an overwhelming majority of a Democratic Legislature, which will also redistrict the State under the new census. It will therefore be seen at a glance how important a campaign the coming one is to be to the Republicans of Indiana. Our foture standing as an organization hinges upon it.

so far as our representation in the National Congress is concerned.

If the anti-third-term feeling were not so decided, it is even then doubtful whether Grant could carry Indiana. His majority over Greeley in this State in November, 1872, was 22,000 votes. His total vote, however, was 2,000 less than the vote cast for Gen. Browne, in October of the same year, who was defeated by Gov. Hendricks, Comparing the vote for Grant and for Hendricks, Hendricks would have beaten Grant by over 3,000 votes. The vote of 1872 simply shows the unpopularity of Greeley, rather than the popularity of Grant.

And, now, to the point. Will the National Convention (by the nomination of a man who is certain to lose the Electoral vote of Indiana, who will weigh down the State, Congressional, and Legislative candidates until the Republicans of the State are hopelesly crushed aid to make Indiana a reliably Democratic State? Or will it rather listen to the voice of reason, and give us an unobjectionable candidate, who will and can unite the party, lifting Indiana out of the ruin and fifth of Democratic ascendency?

Blaine could possibly carry Indiana, Grant will lose it; Sherman or Edmunds would probably receive its Electoral vote but Washburne would lead us to a grand victory, such as we have not achieved since 1868.

Securitary Country Committee.

Boss Rule Played Out in the Tenth

Hilmois Districts.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune.

MONMOUTH, Ill., May 25.—The statement from Springfield in ijst Friday's Transurs, that the delegates from the Tenth District held a hurried caucus on Friday just before starting for home and elected delegates to Chicago is

correct.

The Tenth District delegates to Chicago were elected on Thursday morning before the Convention had disfranchised the districts by appointing a Grantite committee to select the delegates. The vote in the district caucus stood 21 for the Blaine to 13 for the Grant delegates, pointing a Grantite committee to select the delegates. The vote in the district caucus stood 21 for the Blaine to 13 for the Grant delegates, with a Blaine man in the chair, who did not vote. The vote by counties was: Mercer—Blaine, 6; Grant, 4. Warren—Blaine, 5; Grant, 2. Medonough—Blaine, 2; Grant, 5. Schuyler—Blaine, 0; Grant, 4. Hancock—Blaine, 8; Grant, 2. Medonough—Blaine, 2; Grant, 5. Schuyler—Blaine, 0; Grant, 4. Hancock—Blaine, 8; Grant, 2. Medonough—Blaine, 2; Grant, 5. Schuyler—Blaine, 0; Grant, 4. Hancock—Blaine, 8; Grant, 6. Much indignation is felt here at the high-handed course pursued by the Logan crowd. There are many old line Republicans in this county who have been confirmed by this dispisy of "Boss" rule in a determination to bolt Grant if he is nominated. These are men who heiped found the Republican party, because they valued principle above party 21 that day, and who will not now submit to the whip of a renegade Democrat who was then shouting his support of the Fugitive Slave law, and who subsoquently tried to take Illinoft out of the Union. They are Republicans, but not Loganites or Grantites. They distinguish between the party and the would-be party "Boss."

If Grant is nominated, the party will less enough votes in Warren County to give the district to the Democrats.

The Grant men depend upon the potency of the party whip, and sneeringly assert that the anti-Grant men will not be hard to whip, in after the nomination, but they fail to measure the depth and intensity of the feeling which exist against the tyranny of the "Boss" system, as well as the widespread belief that Grant as at Keccutive was a failure, whatever may have been his merat as a soldier.

One encounters Republicans at every turn who freely express a conviction that Grant's nomination will foredoom the party to defeat. There are Republican communities in this county that will hardly give him a vote. These disaffected ones have no fear of the terms botter. "sore-head," etc. Many of them say they were Republicans before e

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribuna. CHICAGO, May 25.—Some time before the late Civil War, when the anti-slavery sentiment was beginning to take shape and make itself neard, a young man in one of the then Western States conceived the idea of gaining popularity by pandering to the slavocracy element in his dis-trict, hoping to ride into Congress on the wave. of excitement which he could thus raise. At a public meeting held in one of the churches he made a fleroe and vindictive speech, turnhe made a fierce and vindictive speech, turning the air fairly black with his donunciation of all Abolitionists; he served up the "nasty niggers" in every conceivable form of loathsomeness; pictured them lower than the beasts of the field; fairly revoked in a torrent of abuse of them, and sat down amid wild applause from the pro-slavery side of the house. Slowly the gaunt form of Sojourner Truth arose in view, a long, lean finger pointing tow, rd the man who had so traduced her race, her eyes blazing with contemptuous scorn.

"Young man," said she, and her voice sounded like the trumpet of Gabriel, "young man, I didn't know what for the Lord sent me here to-

chips.

Busings of Their Enemies to the Hypocritical Beslobbering and Overbearing Dictation of Their Pretended

Hypocritical Besiobbering and Overbearing Dictation of Their Pretended Friends.

To the Estion of The Chicago Tribuna,
Chicago, May 28.—When the majority in a political contest is manipulated by a shrewd and unscrupulous leader, aided by satraps handling their automatic birelings at their mister's dictation, the minority will be overridden, no matter how just its cause. The fight in Springfield brought forth such a result. Although the minority was defeated, it was not conquered. The "gentleman from Jackson" has gained an apparent victory, the practical benefits whereof are very doubtful, and whose moral consequences and effects upon the country amount almost to a crushing defeat to the cause he representa. He has reason to exclaim, like other leaders before him, "Another such victory and I am lost?" The minority had no leaders, or rather too many. Its action, no matter how well considered and intended, was not accompanied by that prompt decision which is so necessary in all political contests in parliamentary bodies. Far be it from me to vituperste, knowing that all did their duty and their best; but minorities mustaiways be in the aggressive, and without courage and independence victory is seldom achieved. Tame attempts are generally followed by tame results. But I am of opinion that the moral effect of the custrageous proceedings at Springfield is by far preferable to Logan's victory and his position before the country. I can assure you that it has produced a feeling of bitterness among that class of our German fellow-citizens who were in favor of Grant as second choics, provided he could be nominated by honest means, which cannot son be alleviated. I am proud to say that, after much conversation and exchanging of views with my countrymen, I found them more determined in their opposition to Grant then ever before. With the exception of the "Hollinder" Klokke, who claims to be a German whenever he wants an office, and whose tranquillity of

mind seems to be troubled of late by visions of Consulships to Rotterdam, Amsterdam, Schielam, Schöningen, Herzogenbuch, elc., etc., one of those of any prominence who were tor Washburne when they were sent to Springfield are now bootlicking around the camps of the opposition. Charity forbids me to say anything loout the Postmaster "in se" is no doubt proud to be succeeded by such a healthy individual.

The desperation of Logan and his honehmen it Springfield to consummate the scheme and arry the points of the triumvirate in order to orce upon the Republican party the nomination of an obnoxious candidate, convinces the Jermans to a certainty that, with the reinaurgation of the Grant regime, the unsavory record of the ex-President will be taken up and continued from exactly that point where he left it when he yacated the White House, The common phrase is that "Grant sticks to his iriends." He certainly "stuck" to Belanap. Babcock, Murphy, Delano, etc., who received from Grant the written assurances of his friendship and regard, accompanied by its acknowledgment of their eminent services to the country, notwithstanding the fact that hese worthies were induced to resign by the letection of their crimes, or were driven out of diffice by the force of public opinion.

Are the Germans to blame when they believe hat Logan, Cameron, and Conking will receive or their services as "Bosses" the sole control wer all the Federal patronage of their respective States, and that they would farm out and istribute all the offices, emoluments, and benefits in and arising from the administration of attonal affairs to their henchmen and adherints, thereby rendering Civil-Service reform a reater farce than ever before, and degrading he public service to a receptacle for all political hucksters, broken-down bummers, and their till worse leaders?

It is said that Grant desires an opportunity

if in lucksters, broken-down bummers, and their still worse leaders?

It is said that Grant desires an opportunity to show the country that he can select good and honest men for office, and that he can be a good President. Judging from the selection of the three men who are purading and forcing him upon the political market, it would be a too dangerous experiment to let him try it for a third time. This the Germans dread. They are true Republicans, and therefore opposed to Grant's third term. The grand old party which they assisted to nurse and rear is dearer to their hearts than the political success and ambitious future of a handful of demagogs who have chosen for their representative and standard-bearer a man in whom they have no confidence, and whom they regard with well-founded distrust. It is not alone the third term the Germans oppose, it is also the man whose friends so insolently demand the office for him through and with the aid of the most unscrupilous politicisms the country, ever produced. As the Staats-Zeitung the man whose intends to make the did of the most unscrupilous politicians the country ever produced. As the Staats-Zeilung once said, "The Republican party is an association of free and thinking men," so the Germans maintain that, as soon as any party does not respect the individuality of each of its worthy members and recognizes on "bosses," such party must naturally lose its independence and consequently its clear judgment, its integrity, and its usefulness. The Germans left the play-places of their childhood, and the quier churchyards where their ancestors rest, to become free citizens in a free land, to obey its laws and to live under the protection of its flag, but not to be "bossed" over in any manner or on any subject by a set of men whose Republicanism consists chiefly in the dubious art of promoting their private interests and in the advancement of their followers by political manipulations. The Germans are never slow to acknowledge refinement and culture in any man, no matter how humble low. The "bosses" in the land they left bed them were, as a rule, in possession of these
diffications in the same degree as the "gennan from Jackson" stands in need of them,
by refused to be "bossed" any longer by the
mer, and they certainly are unwilling to be
ossed" in the least by the latter. If they canescape the "bossing" in this country, and if
ordained that they have to submit to Presitial misrule, then they prefer the misrule
bossing of their enemies to the hypocritical,
tobbering, and overbearing dictation of their
tended friends. A GERMAN REPUBLICAN.

Word from Grant's Neighbors-

sago Inter-Ocean ciaims so much from Stephen-on and Jo Daviess Counties (for Gen. Grant), and uses for an argument "these two counties are solid for Grant," and claims that as a reason why the other three-counties in this Congres-donal district should have no voice in the mat-

sional district should have no voice in the matter of selecting delegates to Chicago, when they could discount us on votes. Where is the in this? Now we will go further, and see how "solid" Stephenson County is for Grant. Up to within twenty-four hours before holding the eaucuses in the City of Freeport little or nothing had been done favorable to Washburne or Blaine, and in the country absolutely nothing had been done to defeat Grant. What was the result? On Saturday morning on the streets men would ask; "Is there no Washburne ticket in the field?" No; there were scarcely any to speak of. The First and Third Wards made a compromise ticket, but in the Second Ward a fight was made, and the result was the Washburne men won. This made ten anti-Grant to eight Grant delegates in the city. On the day of the Jounty Convention it was surprising to see that a large number of the townships sent in "solid" delegations against Grant. But, as no work had Grant detegates in the city. On the day of the Jounty Convention it was surprising to see that a large number of the townships sent in "solid" delegations against Grant. But, as no work had been done in the interest of any other candidate, the opposition that did exist was deep rooted; the Grant men had a bare majority, and that was all. In conversation with a large number of prominent Republicans after the Couvendon, I ascertained that many townships had more Washburne men than Grant men, but they naturally expected every town and the City of Preeport to go for Grant, and hence did not sant to stand alone, so that no effort was made to send anti-Grant delegates. Had they been informed of the effort to carry the county for washburne we should have had an entirely different program in Stephenson County. It is a fact that many towns in this county are many miles from any railroad, hence it would take tome time for any boom to reach them. But tolay, if the primaries could be held over again, there would be two to one quirat Grant. This is a fact, and so presumption. Now, when the Interectant this county has, and it is also Gospel truth hat the lenders of the Grant element are composed in this city principally of three Bob-tall tore heads—viz.: Bob Little, Bob Wills, and Bob cilchards. Shall these men's wishes be courted in preference to several hundred votes in this county which will go Democratic if Grant is nominated? Are the good old fathers of the Republican party dead or have they gone crazy, that they insist in putting up a man who will be defeated next November, when at their very command they have men who, if nominated, can make every Republican shout their praises from the Atlantic to the Pacific?

publicans in time, and it has the thanks of thousands of coters.

Gen. Logan ought to know that he is handling edged tools when he attempts to dictate to the people of this State. He will find it far different to control the slient ballot next November than he did in controlling the Springfield Convention. He may use force flow, but next November—not much, John! Fou can set up the trap, but you will be caught in it yourself. When some of our best and most prominent Republicans say they will not vote for Grant, will the Grant men dare in the face of this threatening cloud, which is getting darker and darker all over the West, force this man upon us? I hope not. Use reason, gentlemen; consult the interest of the Republican party, and give us a man who we can all unite in giving a majority that will retain Illinois as the banner State of the old ship.

REPUBLICAN.

spect of fair-minded men. Here, East, men are indignant at Logan's meanness. Unless Grant is nominated by a majority decisive enough to show that fraud did not affect it, he will receive the hearty opposition of many of us Statwarts. I will support any good man fairly nominated, but never a man foisted upon the party by a desperate minority headed by Conkling, Cameron, and Logan. Enter your protests at Chicago June 2.

MARSHPIELD, Vt., May 24.—An important decision has just been rendered in the United States Patent Office,—the real parties in the case being D. B. Wooster, of Marshfield, Vt., vs. The Vermont Farm-Machine Company of Bellows Falls, Vt., owners of the Cooley Creamery patent. The following is the issue between the parties: "The combination, with a cabinet or box provided with a separate water-tight ice-receptacie of a vertically-elongated milk-receptacie, and a lid to cover the cabinet and ice-receptacie of a vertically-elongated milk-receptacie passing centrally through the bottom of the ice-receptacie, so that the upper portion will be inclosed within the ice-receptacle and the lower end project below the same, and a ventilated cover fitting upon the top of said milk-receptacie." The dairy public, both at home and abroad, will better understand the case by the exhibits at the last International Bairy Fair held in New York City, where this Creamery was substantially exhibited by Chapin & Burtis, of Poultney, Vt., Mosely & Standard, also of Poultney, and the Vermont Farm-Machine Company, of Bellows Falls, Vt. The decisions giving priority of invention, rendered by the Principal Examiner of Interferences, United States Board of Appeals, and the final decision of the Commissioner, have been in favor of Wooster, holding that he is the true and original inventor of the subject matter at issue. H. A. Seymour, of Washington, D. C., and S. C. Shurtleff, of Montpeller, Vt., were attorneys for Wooster; and Trasker & Co. and C. B. Eddy for the Vermont Farm-Machine Company.

Pile off your corns with the "Japanese Cornlie." It will surely cure and end pain. 35 cents tion has not strengthened the hopes of those

FINANCE AND TRADE.

Stocks Recover Sharply and Hold the Advance.

Reached Bottom at Last. Governments Strong-Foreign Exchange Firm-Ourrency Shipments.

Opinions Expressed that Stocks Have

The Produce Markets Quite Active, and Irregular —June Wheat Weak, but Other Beliveries Steady.

An Up and Down in Provisions-Corn Keeps Up in Spite of Enermous Receipts.

FINANCIAL.

In comparison with the business of the day before stocks were dull both in the range of before stocks were due both the relations and the volume of transactions. Western Union was the only important exception to the advance, which was well held, though it was slight. A rumor at one time that Mr. Keefe had failed did not disturb the market in the least. Some purchases of stocks were made on the theory that the "bottom" had really been on the theory that the "bottom" had really been struck, and advices confirmatory of this view were received from New York. Especial confidence seems to be placed in a recovery in Lackawanna, Jersey Central, St. Paul, and Brie seconds. The opinion was very confidently expressed in a quarter usually well informed that stocks were now a purchase whether they went up or down, on the ground that after a great a break there could not be much more they went up or down, on the ground that after so great a break there could not be much more of a decilne. It is noticeable, however, that this confidence does not extend to Lake Shore or Western Union. Much lower prices are freely predicted for both. The future of the coal stocks is the subject of divided opinion. If, as is held by some, the failure of the Reading takes that Company out of the coal combination, the present monopoly must go by the board. Lower prices will inevitably be made, and there may be another Reading catastrophe, among the companies which have so recklesly piled up their fixed charges. But the general expectation seems to be that the Reading will cooperate with the other companies and on account of its lessened necessities will do no more of the cutting of rates it has lately had recourse to for raising funds. Selling short still continues on the Granger stocks, especially Northwest, which is expected to go lower after the election of next week and the deciaration

continues on the Granger stocks, especially Northwest, which is expected to go lower after the election of next week and the declaration of the dividend. The reported cutting of rates on this road strengthens the bears.

Burlington & Quiney made 14, to 115; C., C., C. & I. 2, to 66, after selling at 68% and 65; Morris & Essex ¾, to 105; New York Central ¾, to 125; Erie ¼, to 34, after selling at 33 and 51½; Northwest ¼, to 90%; the preferred ¼, to 169%; St. Paul ¾, to 70%; Wabash ¾, to 29%; the preferred 1½, to 71; Kansas & Texas ¼, to 29½; Pacific Mail 3¾, to 36; Hudson 1¾, to 67%, after selling at 64; Lackswanna ¾, to 73½, after selling at 64; Lackswanna ¾, to 73½, after selling at 70½; Jersey Central 1½, to 53½; Reading ½, to 22; C. C. & I. C. ¾, to 11; Union Pacific 1, to 34½; Iron Mountain ¾, to 38½; Lake Brie & Western ¼, to 22; Canada Southern 1, to 51½, selling at 53; Northern Pacific 1½, to 22½; the preferred 1, to 44; San Francisco preferred 3½, to 42; Manhattan 1½, to 27; Sioux City 1, to 36; the preferred 1, to 73; and Chesapeake & Ohio ¾, to 16.

The losses were Western Union 1½, to 94%; St. Joe ½, to 34; the preferred ½, to 68½; Lake Shore ¾, to 30; and Michigan Central ¾, to 77½.

The following table shows the range of the

The following table shows the range of the active stocks for the day:

Stocks.	pening.	lighest	owest.	losing	
Chicago, Burlington & Quincy	114	6834	65	115	
Morris & Essex	105	105	108	105	
Illinois Centrai	10146			10136	
New York Central	12434	125	12396	125	
Michigan Central	7834	101	900	100%	
Erie		3414	390	84	
Erie preferred	52	53	5136	5234	
Erie, second mortgage	84%	88%	8434	8634	
Chicago & Northwestern	90%	9134	30%	9076	
Chicago & Northwestern pref. Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul	106 70%	71	8014	700%	
Wabash, St. L. & P	2012	204	284	2012	
Wabash. St. L. & P. pfd	5534	5634	5436	5614	
Ohio & Mississippi	25%	26	25	25%	
Ohio & Mississippi pfd	71		*****	71	
Hannibal & St. Joe preferred.	2490	1"4442	*****	24	
Missouri, Kansas & Texas	2012	2584	2312	2004	
Pacific Mail	339.4	36	3212	36	
Delaware & Hudson	6634	68	64	6796	
Delaware, Lackawanna & W.	7334	7814	70%	7814	
New Jersey Central	5392	2424	513	2076	
Philaderphia & Rending	1194	**	2079	11	
Union Pacific	83			8414	
Iron Mountain	3854	394	3634	3834	
Western Union Telegraph	9414	96	-93	9434	
Atlantic & Pacife Tel. Com Louisville & Nashville	18/4		*****	3694	
Nashville & Chattanooga	62			120	
Houston & Texas Central	5416	******		58	
Lake Erie & Western	22			23	
Canada Southern	593-6	53	5136	5114	
Northern Pacific	2114	*****	******	2014	
Northern Pacific pfd St. Louis & San Francisco pfd.	41	4	90	41	
Manhattan Elevated	2014			27	
Chicago, St. Paul & Minn	46			46	
Dr. Dinest & Ottomber Ottom	1900			44.00	

and Chicago, Burlington & Quincy 8s from 10 to 1014; and Chicago, Burlington & Quincy 8s from 110 to 1014. Government bonds were quiet but firm. District of Columbia 3.65s were 94% bid and 95 asked: the United States 4s were 107% bid and 108 asked: the 45s were 109% and 110; the 5s 103% and 108%; the 6s 107 and 107%.

Foreign exchange was quiet and stendy, without variation. Sterling posted rates were 487 and 490. Actual rates were 486% and 488%, and documentary sterling was 484160484%. The importations of specie and bullion at New York during the week ending May 21 amount to \$201, 822, 207, 328 silver, and \$1,070 brass and copper coin. From the 1st of January the importations will reach \$3,525, 168, consisting of \$1,255,33 gold. \$2,267,328 silver, and \$1,070 brass and copper coin. From the 1st of August, 1879, to May 21, 1880, there has been a total importation of \$81,252,300, of which \$76,515,544 is gold and \$3,071,228 silver. Not which \$76,515,544 is gold and \$3,071,22

sold between banks at 25@50c per \$1,000 discount.

Cook County 5s sold at 104%.

On the Chicago Mining Board there were sales of 100 shares of Sierra at \$2.55; 1,900 shares of Chicago and Silver Cliff at 15@20; 450 shares of Shenandoah common at \$3.50; and 300 shares of Shenandoah preferred at \$3.50.

THE UNION TRUST COMPANY BANK,

at the rate of 66 per cent, subject to the rules of the bank.

G. M. WILSON, Cashier,

BY TELEGRAPH.

NEW YORK.

who anticipated from yesterday's stiff close the beginning of the advance movement. It turns out that yesterday's unexpectedly favorable turn was due entirely to the action of the heaviest commission house in the street. This house, which has some 300 customers, thought the condition of affairs yesterday would enable them to get their friends out with handsome profits all around. They went in and bought some 75,000 shares, liquidating their short sales, but not buying a single share of long stock. Gould also gave important support, and the course of the market was turned for the day. A multitude of smaller traders hastened to cover, and last night it was proclaimed with a suspicious amount of noise that the tide of speculation had at last turned. As might have been expected, the market opened strong this morning, but the first half-hour's prices proved to be the highest, and the day's speculation relaxed into duliness, and stocks instantly fell off when loft to themselves. There was a lively boom in Pacific Mail during the day, consequent on the triumph of the Gould party at the annual election. The stock advanced three points, but it is denied that there is any "bull" movement in it. The market to-day was entirely in the hands of scalpers, none of the big dealers except Keene doing any trading of consequence. It is probable that the heavy extinguishing short interest has left stocks in a position for another decline in the near future. Lake Shore is becoming more active daily, as are Granger stocks, and there are indications of an approaching attack on them by the "bear" party. Gould says Lake Shore must break, basing his opinion on knowledge of poor east-bound business. The Chicago Tribuve has been publishing figures of this traffic for weeks past, and has repeatedly shown that the roads are getting from bad to worse. Grangers are expected to sell down on croor reports. The truth is the market

1800. 1879. New York.... Total..... .\$61,808,021 \$706,462,658

Outside New York.... \$22,82,690 \$175,62,255 \$3.0

Outside New York.... \$22,82,690 \$175,62,711 \$3.0

Just at this time, when commerce, manufactures, and speculations are all in a hesitating, expectant, and uncertain state, the exchanges cast little light on the general condition or prospects of business except as they show that the sharp decline in prices has neither been caused by nor has caused any serious shrinking in the volume of transactions in respect to quantities exchanged. On the contrary, at nearly all the cities the volumes of business in respect to quantities is greater than it was in the times of the most extravagant and hopeful speculation. Notwithstanding the almost total cessation of speculative buying, the quantity of products sold is fully as great in the aggregate as it was in November or February last. The explanation is simple. The purchases for consumption by the millions of workers and dealers so far exceed in volume the purchases for speculation that the moderate increase in consumption which a decline in prices brings to pass, considerably exceeds any decrease in the transactions originating in speculation. There is less gambling in grain, but more eating of grain. No other explanation appears of a phenomenon which, if here correctly explained, may well attract general attention elsewhere, even more than here. The speculative transactions have greatly declined, has is well known, and the amount of that decline swelled by the fall in prices must be many millions each week. But the aggregate of transactions represented by payments through the Clearing-House is greater, measured in quantities, than it was one year ago.

\*\*To the Western Associated Press.\*\*

ngo.

To the Western Associated Press.

NEW YORK, May 28.—Governments stea

4/5 s and 5s, and ½ lower for 4s and %is.

St. Joe. 188 St. Joe. 189 St. J

BOSTON.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribusa.

BoSTON, May 28.—All classes of stocks were more active this morning than for several days past and much stronger, and a good feeling was shown throughout the whole list. Yesterday's announcement of a material advance in the price of copper had a beneficial effect upon all leading mining stocks. The railroads were all strong and quite active. In nearly every instance an advance of from ½ to 2 points was made. The downward move of Chicago, Burlington & Quincy has evidently been checked, and this morning it made an advance of %, to 11s. In the afternoon it advanced to 11s, on first call; and closed firm at 115%. Atchfson

or Maverick was made at 3%
NEW ORLEANS.

NEW ORLEANS, Lat., May 26.—Sight exchange
on New York, \$2.30 per \$1,000 premium.

Sterling exchange, 486%.

PORRION.

LONDON, May 28.—Consols—Money, 90 5-18;
account, 90%.

American securities—New 5s, 105; 4%s, 110%;
4s, 109%; Illinois Central, 104; Pennsylvania
Central, 51%; Erie, 34%; do seconds, 93%; Reading, 11%.

ing, 11%. PARIS, May 26.—Rentes, 85f 32%c. REAL ESTATE.

The following instruments were filed for rec

ord Wednesday, May 25:
CETY PROPERTY.
West Polk st, n e cor of Norton, s f, 25x80 ft, dated May 24 (M. and P. Hursen to Della dated May 34 (M. and P. Hursen to Delia Polletter). Aberdeon at, 116 ft n of West Taylor, w f. 25x 189 ft, dated May 22 (krank Scales to Ham-mill & Jordan). Fuller at, 118 ft s e of Hickory, s w f. 25x100 ft, dated May 25 (B. Shurtleff to H. Danow-ky). Fuller st, 68 ft s e of Hickory, s w f. 25x75 ft, Chicago av, 334 ft w of Noble, s f. 25x13 lated May 2 (George Bickerdike to P. C. West Chicago av. 25t it w of Noble. 5. 25x125
ft. dated May 22 (George Bickerdike to P. C.
Vandre).
Burling st. bet Beiden and Websier avs., w f.
21\(\text{St.}\) ft. improved, dated April 15 (J. M.
Ripley to M. E. Morrison).
West Thirteenth place. 12t ft w of Woods 4. 5
ft. 22x125 ft, dated May 8 (Phillipp Pinger to
Louise Thierann).
West Adams st. 73 ft e of Leavitt, n f. 20x125 ft,
improved, dated May 24 (Abner Taylor to
John L. Stagg).
Twenty-sixth st. 50\(\text{St.}\) ft w of Butier, s f. 5\(\text{List}\)
ft, improved, dated May 24 (Abner Taylor to
John L. Stagg).
Twenty-sixth st. 50\(\text{St.}\) ft w of Butier, s f. 5\(\text{List}\)
ft, improved, dated May 24 (Abner Taylor to
John L. Stagg).
Twenty-sixth st. 50\(\text{St.}\) ft w of Butier, s f. 5\(\text{List}\)
ft, improved, dated May 24 (Parint Carmody
to Alice Melican).
A.

Park n 46i ft w of Shaunton st. 5\(\text{St.}\)
dated May 24 (Franklin
D. Cossitt to Edward W. Barnes).
Clark st, 25\(\text{ft}\) s of Madison of \$\(\text{Ft.}\) (with
the building known as the Golden Engle
Clothing Store), dated May 21 (Master in
Chancery to William H. Taylor).
Calmed av. 25\(\text{ft}\) ft n of Twentieth st. w f. 25
ft to railway, dated April 26 (P. W. Palmer to
A. J. Smith).
Michigan av. 30\(\text{ft}\) ft o of Twentieth st. w f. 35
ft to railway, dated April 26 (P. W. Palmer to
A. J. Smith).

South of William Martin).
Clarinda st, 135\(\text{ft}\) e of Ashland sv. n f. 25\(\text{ft}\) to
alicy, dated May 16 (Peter Hintz to Friedrich
Hintz).

SOUTH 90 CITY LIMIES, WITTEN ARADUS 90 8 7,875 OUTH OF CITY LIMITS, WITHIN A RADIUS OF SI

Porty-ninth st. 24 ft wo of Union, u f. 33:123 7-10 ft, dated May 12 (William Metager to Catha-William St. Li. ft w of Pierson, s f. 150:22 ft (with other property), dated May II (F. D. Cossitt to Edward W. Barnes).....

COMMERCIAL.

The following were the receipts and shipments of the leading articles of produce in this city during the twenty-four hours ending at 7 o'clock Wednesday morning, and the corresponding

|                   | RECE      | IPTS.    | SHIPMENTS. |           |  |  |
|-------------------|-----------|----------|------------|-----------|--|--|
| A STATE OF        | 1580.     | 2879.    | 1880.      | 1879.     |  |  |
| our, bris.        | 9,289     | 15,509   | 9,169      | 14,555    |  |  |
| heat, bu          | 127,540   | 125,656  | 398,248    | 219,773   |  |  |
| orn, bu           | 915,227   | 359,534  | 501,987    | 406,812   |  |  |
| ıta, bu           | 175,961   | 106,911  | 49,872     | \$5,330   |  |  |
| ye, bu            | 3,491     | 5,015    | 6,185      | 8,118     |  |  |
| arley, bu         | 1,570     | 2,800    | 9,008      | 1,920     |  |  |
| rass seed, lbs    | 86,806    | 3,510    | 5,247      | 12,107    |  |  |
| ax seed, lbs      | 689,630   | *******  |            | *******   |  |  |
| coom-corn, lbs    | *******   | 10,000   | V 2000 444 | 12,760    |  |  |
| ired ments, lbs   | 50,000    | 78,965   | 1,340,270  | 1,243,850 |  |  |
| oef, tes          | *******   | *******  | 150        | 220       |  |  |
| ef, bris          | 300       | ******** | 340        | 65        |  |  |
| ork, bris         | 1,816,180 | 120,242  | 783,636    | 1.943.030 |  |  |
| llow, lbs         | 16,720    | 21,750   | 74,650     | 60,800    |  |  |
| itter, lbs        | 127,075   | 100,575  | 112,000    | 111.075   |  |  |
| ve bogs, No       | 16,813    | 24,301   | 4,573      | 4,353     |  |  |
| ttle, No          | 3,711     | 5,818    | 2,001      | 1,901     |  |  |
| eep, No           | 220       | 90%      | 1000       | 420       |  |  |
| des, lbs          | 202,079   | 80.976   | - 55,650   | 106,600   |  |  |
| ghwines, brls     | ********  |          | ********   | 50        |  |  |
| ool, Ibs          | 127,897   | 163,815  | 104,600    | 255,079   |  |  |
| tatoes, bu        | 2,509     | 2,076    | *******    | 1,428     |  |  |
| al, tons          | 5,579     | 18,633   | 1,271      | 628       |  |  |
| ly, tons          | 191       | 76       | 50         | 10        |  |  |
| mber, m           | 4,538     | 7,450    | 8,475      | 2,658     |  |  |
| ingles, m         | 984       | 3,415    | 106        | 282       |  |  |
| It. bris          | 11,942    | 772      | 2,977      | 5,218     |  |  |
| ws. pkgs          | 641       | 900      | 777        | 118       |  |  |
| eese, bxs         | 998       | 1,112    | 3,946      | 447       |  |  |
| een apples, bris. |           | 316      | ********   | 100       |  |  |
| ans, bu           | 71        | 677      | 75         | 187       |  |  |

Withdrawn from store during Tuesday for city consumption: 623 bu corn, 3,695 bu barley. The following grain was inspected into store in this city yesterday morning: 4 cars winter wheat, 4 cars mixed, 198 cars No. 2 spring, 18 (22 wheat); 1,026 cars No. 2 corn, 415 cars high mixed, 22 cars new mixed, 110 cars rejected, 2 cars no grade (1,575 corn); 2 cars No. 1 cats, 55 cars No. 2 white, 50 cars No 2 mixed, 23 cars rejected, 2 cars no grade (141 oats); 4 cars No. 2 rye, 1 car rejected do; 2 cars extra No. 3 barley. Total, 1,955 cars or 948,000 bu. Inspected out:

I car rejected do; 2 cars extra No. 3 'sarley.' Total, 1,956 cars or 948,000 bu. Inspected out: 159,019 bu wheat, 491,730 bu corn, 67,602 bu cats, 4,868 bu barley.

The leading produce markets were active yesterday and widely irregular. Provisions boomed upward early, and then broke rather badly, with a very heavy feeling in lard during the latter part of the session, and relative sterdiness in pork. Wheat weakened badly on next month's delivery, which declined 3%c, but with less change in the other parts of the deal. The drop was apparently due to a widespread desire to provide for the deliveries of next Tuesday. There were rumors to the effect that a big man had failed, but proof was lacking, and the only conclusion that could be arrived at was that holders of June wheat were tired of carrying it at a big premium over July. The May deal in wheat was steady, the longs making no overtures towards closing up the gap. Corn was stronger for this month in spite of big receipts here and an easier feeling abroad, but easier on other futures. Oats were also firmer. Other grain tended downward in sympathy with wheat, though the receipts of both rye and barley were small. The afternoon feeling was steadier. Mess pork closed 2%c lower, at \$10.02% seller June and \$10.13%(20.0.15 for July, Lard closed \$16.0.000. June and \$10.13% 610.15 for July. Lard closed 7½c lower, at \$8.55@6.57% seller Jupe and \$6.57% @6.60 for July. Short ribs closed at \$6.13% for July. Spring wheat closed ½@2c lower, at \$1.18% for May and \$1.08%@1.08% for June. Corn closed

for May and \$1.69%@1.63% for June. Corn closed steady at 35% for May and 35% for June. Oats closed higher, at 35% for May and 35% for June. Oats closed higher, at 35% for May and 30% for June. Rye was lower at 80 for No. 2. Barley declined to 75c for No. 2. Hogs closed quiet at 5@10c advance, at \$3.55@4.35. Cattle were dult and weak, selling at \$2.55@4.35. Cattle were dult and weak, selling at \$2.55@4.35. Cattle were dult and weak, selling at \$2.55@4.62%.

The dry-goods trade was without much appearance of activity, though in the way of filling mail and telegraph orders considerable was a complished. Prices are weak and unsettled. There was a good demand for groceries, and mest lines were steadily held. The exceptions were sugars and corn sirups. There was a decline in the former of 16c. Dried fruits remain dull, with most varieties showing weakness. Fish also were quiet and easy. The demand for butter continues fair, but prices are barely sustained. Cheese was decidedly weak. The receipts are much in excess of the current de-

butter continues fair, but prices are barely sustained. Cheese was decidedly weak. The receipts are much in excess of the current demand, and prices are working downward. Prices are still fully 3c per 1b higher than at this time last year. Oils were quiet, with Nos. I and 2 lard quoted 1c lower. Barging, coal, and pig-iron were dull and nominally unchanged.

The lumber market was steady. The yard-dealers report a good trade, and a general desire to adhere to present quotations. The cargo offerings were small. Wool was quiet and unchanged. The receipts are small and the demand is light. Broom-corn, seeds, and hides exhibited no change worthy of note. Hay weak-ened, under larger offerings and reports that the farmers were delivering freely, being ready to make room for the new crop. The demand also has fallen off. Poultry was steady, with moderate sales to the city trade. Green fruits were in fair request at previous prices.

Lake freights were steady. There was a fair demand for vessels, with few in port. Charters were reported for corn to Buffalo at 5½@6c,—the outside being a special rate for two small loads. The all-water route to New York was quoted at 15½c on wheat and 11½c on corn.

Rail freights were quoted steady. New York rates were 30c on grain and 35c on provisions. Liverpool rates, 5½c on provisions and 48c on flour. Hamburg rates, 71c on provisions, and Glasgow, 52½c on flour.

The receipts of wheat at Chicago, Milwaukee, St. Louis, Toledo, and Detroit, reported yesterday, aggregated 20,000 bu, and the shipments 750,000 bu.

day, aggregated 291,000 bu, and the shipments 750,000 bu.

The following was the produce movement reported from New York yesterday: Receipts—Flour, 9,647 bris; wheat, 457,744 bu; corn, 647,400 bu; oats, 65,213 bu; corn-meal, 513 pkgs; rye, 81,000 bu; mait, 16,866 bu; pork, 374 bris; beef, 24 bris; cut meats, 3,000 pkgs; lard, 1,842 tos; whisky, 204 bris.

Exports—For forty-eight hours—Flour, 15,000 bris; wheat, 200,000 bu; corn, 37,000 bu.

The following table shows the quantities of

flour, wheat, and corn imported into the United Kingdom for the periods named:

Week ending Week ending Week ending May 22, 180.

Piour, sacks 120,000 180,000 20,000 180,000 in Missouri.
Song of the Committee on Appeals from Grain

Inspection:
You'll find no change in me.
The Board of Trade will vote to-day on a proposition to do no business on Saturday, that being Decoration-Day.
The afternoon sessions of the Board of Trade of this city will be suspended during June, July,

and August.

The reported receipts of corn in this city during the last three days aggregated 2,155,000 bu. The quantity is, as Dominie Sampson remarked, prodigious."
The wheat which the Inspectors here "re-

The wheat which the Inspectors here "rejected," though they passed it as No. 3, has been ordered to Buffalo.

We referred the other day to the claim made by some parties that the Milwaukee standard of inspection has recently been shaded to meet competition offered by the higher prices paid in Chicago. On this point a receiver said yesterday that within the past few months parties in the country had sent about 2,000 car-loads of wheat to Milwaukee, every one of which would the country had sent about 2,000 car-tones of wheat to Milwaukee, every one of which would have been consigned to him here but for the ex-istence of "a more favorable" inspection at the other point. Others stated that quite a number of car-loads of wheat inspected here as No. 3 had been ordered to Milwaukee and there re-ceived into store as No. 2, since last harvest. It is widely understood here that Milwaukee has been ceived into store as No. 2, since last narvest. It is widely understood here that Milwaukee has been bidding sharply for business from competing points, but expected that the difference would be more than made up by the superior quality of the wheat from points which are naturally and necessarily tributary to Milwaukee. On the other side it is alleged that there has really been no material change in Milwaukee, but that our standard has been raised under the present standard has been raised under the present régime, and that that fact is sufficient to ac-

count for the differences now existing.

The New York Daily News says: It is said that one of the great operators finds himself in an unfortunate position. He is believed to have been a heavy loser on about all of his recent speculative ventures. A gentleman estimates his losses within twelve months past about as fol-

...\$11,500,000 The above was written before the decline of ast Tuesday; but there is no evidence that the estimate is worth publication.

PROVISIONS.

HOG PRODUCTS—Were more active and unusually irregular. Liverpool was reported is lower on pork, but the local hog market was firmer, with smaller receipts, and this incited a little more speculative demand for product. But the weakness in wheat turned the tide in pork, and lard became very heavy under larger offerings, which were probably referable to the reported arrival of 4,000 tos from East St. Louis. The market broke rather badly on both pork and lard, but closed firmer. We note that with the close of this month the storage charges will be reduced to 6c per bri on pork and 8e per iterce on lard for each month. Even with that, there is no money in carrying the property on current differences, unless in the case where the capitalist owns the storage-room.

MESS PORK—Advanced 125/2615c per brl, declined 75/c, and closed 5c below the intest prices of Tuesday, at 410.09 for round lots, apot or seller the month, 510.10 (10.12) seller August at 510.00 (10.12) seller August. Sales were reported of 17,500 brls seller June at \$9.32/c (50.11) (13.05 brls seller June), and \$10.250 close at \$10.00 (10.12) seller August at \$10.00 (10.12) (10.12 PROVISIONS.

Short | Shoul- L. & S. Short ribs. ders. clears, clears. 96.10 \$4.05 \$6.10 \$5.25 6.30 \$4.25 6.30 6.45 6.30 4.25 6.30 6.45 6.30 4.25 6.30 6.45 6.40 4.35 6.40 6.55 Short ribs, se eller June, closed at \$6.10. Long short ribs, 76:73c for short clears, \$695c for hams, all canvased and packed.
GREASE—Quiet. We quote white at 5625c, and yellow at 4645c.
HEEF—Was quiet at \$8.2568.50 for mess, \$8.7520.00 for extra mess, and \$16.2668.60 for hams, with sale of 135 bris hams at \$16.36.
TALL OW—Quiet and steady at \$746556 for city and 54665c for country.

PLOUR—Was duil and easy, but not quotably lower. Exporters were tile, and local dealers wanted little at the ruling prices. Sales were limited to 100 bris winters on private terms; 250 bris double extras at F. 505-37. For choice extra.

F. 505-37. For patents; 250 bris low grade at \$3.15; and 100 bris yre flour at \$4.75. Total, 925 bris. Export flours were quoted at \$4.7565.00 for extra and \$5.005.25 for choice extra.

OTHER BREADSTUFFS—Were rather weak. Sales were reported of 10 cars bran at \$405.55 ll.00; 1 cars coarse corn-meal at \$12.55 on track.

SPRING WHEAT—Was active.

SPRING WHEAT—Was active.

SPRING WHEAT—Was active.

SPRING WHEAT—Was active. Beetchoin quoted Liverpool firmer, with an advance of 6d on cargoes off coast, but private advices noted a downward tendency in London, theye being more disposition to extra the sales were somewhat smaller, but the outward movement was also light. The deal for next month was the point d'appul of the market. It weakened early to be place grain which they expected will be delivered next Tuesday. The reasuring decline exhausted assertal margins, and the stuff thrown on the market was far from issendy, and was mostly done by the massing of car lots, which could be several margins, and the stuff thrown on the market was mostly done by the massing of car lots, which could be several margins, and the stuff thrown on the market was somewhat unsettled the price for July. This month was steady, with little oldered, and the filling of shorts was mostly done by the massing of car lots, which could be supplied to the several margins and the stuff thrown on the market was steady with faitle oldered, and the filling of shorts was mostly done by the massing of car lots, which could be supplied to the several margins and the supplied to the country of the several margins and the supplied to the several margins and the supplied to the several margins and the supplied to t

APTERNOON BOARD.

Wheat was irregular. June sold at \$1.00461.004

Wheat was irregular. June sold at \$1.00461.004

Look, July sold at \$1.00461.005 down to \$1.005, advanced to \$1.005, and closed at \$1.005. August sold at \$1.005, and closed at \$1.005. August sold at \$1.005, and closed at \$1.005. August sold at \$1.005. August sold at \$1.005. Or was quiet at \$1.005. August and closed at \$1.005. Or was quiet at \$1.005. August all closed \$1.005. August all closed \$1.005.

GENERAL MARKETS. BROOM-CORN—Was stendy under a fair r quiry. Large orders are scarce, but the stoo and in the hands of parties who are in no Crooked...
BUTTER-Sold at a fair aggregate at the prices current on the preceding days of the week. There is sufficient local demand to about absorb the current receipts of choice table butter, and for that class the market is steady. We quote: Creamery Good to choice dairy.... Medium.... Potsestum, tod. b. Quinine, suiph. oz. Acot. bel. E. L. powd. b. Acot. bel. E. L. powd. b. Salts, Egon. Salts bel. E. Gon. Salts bel. Salts. Book. Salts. Salts are candled and looked over he FISH—Lake fish continue a mand and increasing receipts, cured also leaned in buyers main as before:
Whitefish, No. 1. \$\frac{1}{2}\cdot\text{Dr}\$ leaved in buyers main as before:
Whitefish, No. 1. \$\frac{1}{2}\cdot\text{Dr}\$ leaved in buyers main as before.
Whitefish, family, \$\psi\_2\cdot\text{Dr}\$ leaved in the leaves make a manual properties.
Mackerel—Extra, shore, \$\frac{1}{2}\cdot\text{Dr}\$ leaves make a manual properties.
Mackerel—No. 1 bay, \$\frac{1}{2}\cdot\text{Dr}\$ leaves make a manual properties.
Mackerel—Fait family \$\frac{1}{2}\cdot\text{Dr}\$ leaves make a manual properties.
Codifish—Bank, new.
Codifish—Bank, new.
Codifish—Brossed.
Gaiffornia salmon, \$\frac{1}{2}\cdot\text{Dr}\$ leaves make a manual properties.
FRITTS AND NUTS—Basine peneral market presented a wealover, and the quotations of our over. 1.256 2.25
4.506 5.50
5.006 6.40
2.006 3.00
2.004 3.00
conly change noted
obases and sugarand and tirm, while

Good to chelce dairy.

Medium.

Ball Inferior to common.

BAGGING—No improvement in the demand can be noted, and the tone of the market remains easy. We again quote is follows:

Stark.

Star Full skim, new
Low grades

COAL—Only a limited demand existed and the prices current were the same as for the past forinight, as follows:
Range and nut.
Egg and grate.

Erie and Brior Hill.
Baltimore & Ohio.
S.50
Piedmont.
Biossburg.
S.50
Bratil block.

400 Wilmington.

DRUGS AND UHEMICALS—Were in good demand and steady. The only change is a reduction in the price of camphor. Following is the price list:
Acid, citric.

Acid, citric.

Acid, tartaric, b.

Science in the price is a reduction in the price of camphor. Following is the price list:
Acid, citric.

Acid, tartaric, b.

Science is the second in the price is a second

Binck Kentucky saddle mare. 6
Brown Kentucky mare. 7
Bay horse. 7
Sorrel horse. 7
Sorrel horse. 7
Gray horse. 7
Gray horse. 7
Gray horse. 7
Brown horse. 7
Brown horse. 7
Brown horse. 7
Brown horse. 15
Brown horse. 15
Brown horse. 6
Brown horse. 6
Brown horse. 16
Brown horse 16
Brown horse. 17
Brown horse. 18
Brown ho Elsine
Lard, No. 1.
Lard, No. 2.
Linseed, raw
Linseed, raw
Linseed, boiled
Sperm.
Whale, winter bleached
Neatsfoot oil, strictly pur
Neatsfoot oil, strictly pur
Neatsfoot oil, No. 1
Rank oil. Straits.

Straits.

Summers oil.

Straits.

Summers oil.

LIVE STOCK

CHICAGO.
Cattle

1.000 lbs... Inferior—Light and thin cows, heifers, stags, bulls, and scalawag steers..... Veals, per 100 lbs... CATTLE SALES,
P-ten: No.

1-400 | 10.

1-400 | 10.

1-400 | 10.

1-400 | 10.

1-400 | 10.

1-400 | 10.

1-400 | 10.

1-400 | 10.

1-400 | 10.

1-400 | 10.

1-400 | 10.

1-400 | 10.

1-400 | 10.

1-400 | 10.

1-400 | 10.

1-400 | 10.

1-400 | 10.

1-400 | 10.

1-400 | 10.

1-400 | 10.

1-400 | 10.

1-400 | 10.

1-400 | 10.

1-400 | 10.

1-400 | 10.

1-400 | 10.

1-400 | 10.

1-400 | 10.

1-400 | 10.

1-400 | 10.

1-400 | 10.

1-400 | 10.

1-400 | 10.

1-400 | 10.

1-400 | 10.

1-400 | 10.

1-400 | 10.

1-400 | 10.

1-400 | 10.

1-400 | 10.

1-400 | 10.

1-400 | 10.

1-400 | 10.

1-400 | 10.

1-400 | 10.

1-400 | 10.

1-400 | 10.

1-400 | 10.

1-400 | 10.

1-400 | 10.

1-400 | 10.

1-400 | 10.

1-400 | 10.

1-400 | 10.

1-400 | 10.

1-400 | 10.

1-400 | 10.

1-400 | 10.

1-400 | 10.

1-400 | 10.

1-400 | 10.

1-400 | 10.

1-400 | 10.

1-400 | 10.

1-400 | 10.

1-400 | 10.

1-400 | 10.

1-400 | 10.

1-400 | 10.

1-400 | 10.

1-400 | 10.

1-400 | 10.

1-400 | 10.

1-400 | 10.

1-400 | 10.

1-400 | 10.

1-400 | 10.

1-400 | 10.

1-400 | 10.

1-400 | 10.

1-400 | 10.

1-400 | 10.

1-400 | 10.

1-400 | 10.

1-400 | 10.

1-400 | 10.

1-400 | 10.

1-400 | 10.

1-400 | 10.

1-400 | 10.

1-400 | 10.

1-400 | 10.

1-400 | 10.

1-400 | 10.

1-400 | 10.

1-400 | 10.

1-400 | 10.

1-400 | 10.

1-400 | 10.

1-400 | 10.

1-400 | 10.

1-400 | 10.

1-400 | 10.

1-400 | 10.

1-400 | 10.

1-400 | 10.

1-400 | 10.

1-400 | 10.

1-400 | 10.

1-400 | 10.

1-400 | 10.

1-400 | 10.

1-400 | 10.

1-400 | 10.

1-400 | 10.

1-400 | 10.

1-400 | 10.

1-400 | 10.

1-400 | 10.

1-400 | 10.

1-400 | 10.

1-400 | 10.

1-400 | 10.

1-400 | 10.

1-400 | 10.

1-400 | 10.

1-400 | 10.

1-400 | 10.

1-400 | 10.

1-400 | 10.

1-400 | 10.

1-400 | 10.

1-400 | 10.

1-400 | 10.

1-400 | 10.

1-400 | 10.

1-400 | 10.

1-400 | 10.

1-400 | 10.

1-400 | 10.

1-400 | 10.

1-400 | 10.

1-400 | 10.

1-400 | 10.

1-400 | 10.

1-400 | 10.

1-400 | 10.

1-400 | 10.

1-400 | 10.

1-400 | 10.

1-400 | 10.

1-400 | 10.

1-400 | 10.

1-400 | 10.

1-400 | 10.

1-400 HOGS—Trade opened active at a shar The supply fell somewhat short of gener tions, and with an active shipping and r mand sales were quick at 56 lie better price waited on Tuesday. Toward moon the mari more quiet, and later ruled dull, but value supported to the finish. Poor to light be supported to the finish. Poor to light be supported to the finish. Poor to light sup-ruling prices for light hogs were \$4,156.43 heavy \$4,05,64.20. Not many were left over, are made subject to a shrinkage of 40 lbs sows and S0 lbs for stags. NEW YORK,

Swing—Receipts for two days, 7,630; none offered swings, nominally dull for dressed at 55,655; per fo. BUFFALO, May 28.—CATTLE—Receipts, 545 mark-duff, weak, and lower; no Eastern trade; 28 least shipped in first hands for want of buyers; good a choice steers, 84,648.48; light butchers; 33,641.8.

SHEEF AND LAMBS—Receipts, 8,834; market duffinees 15 to 20 off; fair to good ellipsed sheep, 6,331.

LTo; a few choice to fancy picked for export, 10,10 5,55; soveral cars unsold.

Hogs—Receipts 2,300. 5.50; soveral cars masold.

HOSS-Receipts, 3.30; market dull; prices a shad-lower; regalas Fork buyors out of market; only light local demand; light grades, \$4.26-4.25; heavy and medium, K.304.40; closed with continued downward. ST. LOUIS. Mo. May 24. CATES—Ins. lower; choice and famey shipping steers, that to good, \$4.104.40; butcher steers, cows and hetters, \$2.75-34.35; grass Terms, wintered do, \$3.005-3.01. Receipts, 2.40; shipping the steers of t SHEEF - Inactive and lower; clipped E-Balds wooled, E.Belcholy; lambs, c1502, 75 Hous—Slow and lower; Torkers to Baltimores, E.O 6440; nacking, 85,06440; rough heavy, 65,0850; heavy anipping, \$4,0544.15. Heccapts, 8,000 head; ship-ments, 3,500 head. KANSAS CITT. KANSAS CITT.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribuna.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., May 2a.—CATTLE—The Prior Current reports: Receipts, 250; Silpments, 251; martel fair; native shippers, 36,094-25; native stockers and feeders, 25,256.46; native cows, 25,054.56; Colorado corn-feed Texans, 25,054.06.

HOGS—Receipts, 2,095; shipments, none; merchoice heavy and light shipping, 35,063.75; mixed packing, 35,003.70.

Packing, S. 100 a. 10.

EAST LIBERTY, Pa., May 25.—CATTLE Receipts. Sr., all through cattle; nothing doing but focal butchers, 1,300 ba, 84.305.400; common, 85.7564.00.

HOGS—Receipts, 2,000; Philadelphian, 14.304.00.

SMEEP-Receipts, 2,000; selling at \$1.0005.13.

CINCINNATI, May 25.—Hogs—Dull and lower common, 81.305.45; light, \$1.306.4, 15; macking, \$1.306.43; butchers', \$4.1564.30; receipts, 2,100; ahipments, 25.

INDIANAPOLIS, May 25.—Hogs—From 25. 2000.23; receipts, 2,000; ahipments, 140.

LUMBER.

The cargo offerings were small, hence a quiet market. Haif a dozen loads were small, hence a quiet market. Haif a dozen loads were sold at the recent rance of prices. Dealers report a good inquiry for common met, which ruies firm at \$3.500,10,00, and considerable has been sold to arrive. Dimension and other staff was steady. Shingles and inth were unchanged. Dry piece stuff was quoted at \$2.50 asked. Following is the price-list:

Green piece stuff. \$7.50 asked. Following is the price-list:

Green piece stuff. \$3.75 asked. Following is the price-list:

Green medium. \$3.75 asked. \$6.15.0 creen good inch. \$3.00 creen and \$1.50 creen good inch. \$3.00 cr

Green good inch
Standard shingles
Extra shingles
Lath.

The yard market was active and steely, shipments are again noted, and there is not my about making further reduction or the pri Pollowing is the list of prices of the principal First and second clear, 2 and 3 puch.

First and second clear, 3 and 3 puch.

First and second clear, and 3 puch.

Third clear do.

First and second clear rough, 1 inch.

Third clear do.

First and second clear rough, 1 inch.

Extra price and second clear rough, 2 puch and 3 puch.

A stock boards, 16-inch and upwards.

A stock boards, 16-inch and upwards.

A stock boards, 16-inch and upwards.

B stock boards, 16-inch and upwards.

Common forest on the standard ship for the price of the price of

BY TELEGRAPH.

FOIREIGN.

Special Disputes to The Chicago Tribuna.

Liverpool, May 28—12:30 a. m.—Flour.—No. 1. 128
6d; No. 2. 10s.

GRAIN—Wheet—Winter, No. 1. 10s Td; No. 2. 10s;
spring, No. 1. 10s; No. 2. 9s; white, No. 1. 10s 3d; No. 2.
8s 3d; club. No. 1. 10s 6d; No. 2. 10s. Corn—New, No.
1. 5a 15;d; No. 2. 5s, id.
Phovisions—Port, 60s. Lard, 3c 6d.

Antwerpool, May 28.—Petroleum—18f.
Liverpool, May 28.—Cotton—Dult; tending downsward; 61:1-1065/Mc; sales, 7,00 baies; speculation and export, 100; American, 6,100.
Phovisions—Prime mess port, 60s.
Chikash—Fine American, 78s.

PROVISIONS—Prime mess pork, the.

CHENSE—Fine American, ills.

NEW YORK.

Special Dispaich to The Chicago Tribuna.

New York, May St.—Grain—Deshings in winter wheat moderate, and aggregate mainly in speculative line, though to a fair extent for export, on as ensembled market, as influenced chieft by in a short interest in No. 2 red for May. Options on No. 3 red for May brought early in the day an advance of ic on last evening's quotations; subsequently broke down de railled about it, and reacted again to the lowest point on a feverish market. Options for July worked up 160 fc. and warled little from this improvement. Spring attracted a moderate share of attention at about previous prices; 150,00 bis No. 2 red at 51.336/1.45, mostly for guaranteed export account at 51.336/1.45, it,000 to No. 2 Milwaukee spring at 15.386/1.45 it,000 to No. 2 Milwaukee spring at 15.386/1.45 it,000 to No. 3 North western spring at 51.386/1.205. Corn—Early deliveries fairly active in good part for export, opening a shade lower, but railying laser to the closing faures of yesterday; mixed Western angraded. 1845/166, Oats—Fair business at improved prices: No. 2 foresed the chief attraction, and advanced 154636 a bu; No. 7. Chicago quoted at 166. Hye quoted about as before on a tame market; prime Canada last sold at 56 in bond.

Prive movement, mainly in lared market afterestly settly movement at 161.000 fl. 101 at 186.000 fl. 101

5,384 4,578 CATTLE.—There was not as much snap to trade as on the day before, and the tone of the market was hardly as firm, though from the reported sales it does not appear that prices sustained any important decline. Choice heavy grades were dull, exporters not seeming inclined to invest, and had holders of that seeming inclined to fivest, and had holders of that class pressed their cattle to a sale they no deatt would have been obliged to accept lower prices. There was but little trading in that class, and as the balk of the atophy of fat eatile was left over there is a prospect that concessions will have to be made to day. Shippers also bengths sparingly, any tendency to activity on the part of the Eastern trade being checked by the unfavorable reports from New York. For butchers' and canners' stuff there was a continued fair demand and former prices were well supported. Sales ranged from \$2.5034.6756, though there were but few transfers at a higher figure than \$4.575. Sales ranged from \$2.5004.02%, though there were but few transfers at a higher figure than \$4.50, and not many under \$3.50. A good many cattle were left over, and the market closed heavy.

QUOTATIONS:

Extra Beeves—Graded steers, weighing 1,50 lbs and upwards.

Choice Beeves—Fine, fai, well-formed steers weighing 1,50 to 1,40 lbs.

(Good Beeves—Fine, fai, well-formed steers weighing 1,50 to 1,50 lbs.

Median Grades—Steers in fair flesh, weighing 1,50 to 1,50 lbs.

Butchery Stock—Poor to common steers and common to choice cows for city slaughter, weighing 30 to 1,50 lbs.

Stock Cattle—Common cattle, weighing 30 to 1,00 lbs.

1,00 lbs.

3,002.02

Ngw York, May 19601156: futures July, 11.87e: August, ber. 10.74e: Novemb FLOUR-Dull; in receipts, 10.00 bris. GRAIN-Wheat st acted spring, \$1.00;

MILV Special Dispatch to a ve disaster to the buils market opened strong a reports of better New The first trading was at il July. This advance over the day before created confidence on the side of ly and were met on the ings. In fact, the willing wheat go at these figures the advance. The report of the July. From the time on timed to depectate the last trade options in the decline, July beir sained.

To the Western

MILWAUKEE, Wis., MILWAULANDER MICHAIRE WHO AND A MILWAULANDER MICHAIRE RES. MILWAULANDER MILWAULANDER MILWAULANDER MILWAULANDER MILWAULANDER MILWAULANDER MAN MILWAULANDER MAN MILWAULANDER MIL BALT BALTIMONE, Md., May er, but not quotably highe GRAIN-Wheat-Wester er; closed easy; No. 2 \$1.296; May, \$1.295631.29 \$1.336631.59; August, \$1.50

active: Western mixed, bushic: June nominal; thic: steamer offered at Western white, the die; do PROVISIONS—Quiet and pork, \$11.75 for new. Bulk m stear rib sides, \$56; do s Shoulders, \$56; does rib s lbc. Land, \$c. BUTTER.—Weak at 12815c EGGS—Firm at 12617cc. PETHOLE (% —Shade mor COFFEE—Dull and easy; 12%;6143cc. Dispolities.

Where the control of t

PHILAD PHILADELPHIA, May %-unsalable, while fresh grou moderate demand; Minn medium, \$5.25; good old s ground, \$6.00; Ohio fair, \$5. winter and spring pat at 84.73.

GRAIN—Whent—Demand
deliveries No. 1, 25c high
81.82; No. 1 white Michigan,
2 red, May, 41.305, bid, 31.33
81.205 asked; July, 81.135 bid
bid, 81.1 asked. Corn in goo
track, 55e; steamer, on trace
51-ge bid, 5c saked; June,
60-ge bid, 5c saked; June,
60-ge bid, 5c saked; Aug,
60-ge bid, 5c saked; June,
60-ge bid, 5c saked; Aug,
60-ge bid, 5c saked;
60-ge bid, 5c saked;
60-ge bid, 6c saked;

NEW OR NEW ORLEANS, May 35-R002125; XX, \$1002425; X 85.0065.874. GRAIN-Corn active and GRAIN—Corn active and but stendy; the. COHN-MEAL—Scarce and HAY—Demand fair and in May—choice, \$1.00,22.00.

PROVISIONS—Pork firms tierce, \$7.50,27.75; key, \$8. fair and market firm; shou rib, \$6.25%; clear sides, stendy; shoulders, \$6.00; cf WHISKY—Stendy; Wester GROCKERES—Coffee quie to prime, 12%@15%c, Sugar common, \$\$\square\$4.00; for the choice, \$7\square\$4.00; for the choice, \$7\square\$5.00; for the choic

ST. 1 ST. LOUIS, Mo., May \$4.90 asked cash. Sales a \$4.70 asked. Stromaked.

GRAIN—Wheat unsettled

red. \$1.115 cash, \$1.113

June: \$35,6003,6600c July

No. 3 do, \$1.025 bid; No.

higher, but closed weak;

\$5,60 May; \$35,603456 June;

\$35,60 May; \$35,603 May; \$30,600 May; \$35,600 May; \$35,600

LOUISVILLE, May 25.—Co FLOUE-Dull and unche family, M.S. A No. 1, M.78 6.25. Modific; do mixed, 40-41c 5%c; do mixed, 30%c. Ry Sagoto.

HAY—Quiet at \$14.00eH.9.
PROVISIONS—Pork dull;
prime steam, \$7.00. Bulk
prices higher: shoulders. By
prices, higher: shoulders. By
prices, tr. 4t. Hams—Sugar—dear, \$7.4t. Hams—Sugar—dear, \$7.4t. Hams—Sugar—dear, \$7.4t. Firm at \$1.07.

BOSTON, May 26.—FLOUR BUTSOL 25: common extra tras, 4.75-25; Minnesott the at 000 and Michigan, the at 000 and Michigan, the at 000 and Michigan, the at 000 and 100 and 100

CINCIN ATI, O., May 28.— FLOUR—Unchanged.
GHAIN—Wheel—Demand.
No. 2 red. Bl. is. Corn in B.
Olyco, Cais Guili, No. 2 mixes at the Barley scarce and S.
Phovisions—Fork dull a Buik meast dull at \$4 1004 & S.
Whish Y-Scool demand.

TOLE

dealt in ht reasons to the plant of the plan p-nc for fair and field li-life for good refining Cubs muscovado. Light demand prevails for refined, cut loaf closing at 9%c.

WHISKY-Yet quoted at \$1.13 bid.

FERIOHTS—Continue free. Arrivals of tonnage sended to further depress rates, which generally favored shippers. Business on very moderate scale, even the grain interest having shown comparatively nittle life.

wen the grain interest having shown comparatively little. To the Western Associated Press.

New York, May S.—Corron.—Oute but steady at iligalible; futures steady; May, Il.Sie; June, Il.Sie; July, Il.Sie; August, Il.Tie; September, Il.Zie; October, al.Zie; November, 10.5te; Escember, 10.5te; July, Il.Sie; August, Il.Sie; July, Il.Sie; August, Il.Sie; September, Il.Zie; October, al.Zie; Il. Sie; No. 2 sterning, St. Bill, October, al. Sie; No. 2 sterning, St. Bill, Sie; No. 3 spring, St. Ill. Gal. 13; No. 2 spring, St. Bill, Sie; No. 2 spring, Sie; No. 2 s

wer receipts 53.00 bit; bitzed Western, 18630;

HAY-Demand active; very strong; 75680;
HOSE-Quiet but steady; ventings, 76380;
Bastern and Western, 26630; New York State, 276380;
GEOCERIES-Codee dull; Rio cargoes, 19461540;
bob lots, 194616; Sugar quiet; fair to good refining, 19461640;
Demand fair and market firm.
PETROLEUN-Firm; United, 3340; crude, 646740;

4.30@4.45

refined, 73(c.
TALLOW—Weak; 636 1-16c.
TALLOW—Weak; 636 1-16c.
HASIN—Quiet but stendy at \$1.3561.40.
TUBPENTINE—Dull at 25462554c.
Eggs—Quiet at 10548115c.
LEATHER—Demand active; hemlock sole, Buenos Leather—Demand active; hemlock sole, Bueno

MILWAUKEE.

MILWAUKEE.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribuna.

MILWAUKEE, May M.—This has been a day of postsee disaster to the buils in the wheat market. The
mariet opened strong and higher this morning, on
reports of better New York and foreign markets.
The first trading was at \$1.0% for June and \$1.0% for
July. This advance over the prices of yesterday and
the day before created considerable animation and
commence on the side of the buils, who bought freely and were met on the other side with free offernes. In fact, the willingness of the bears to let
when advance. The report came in from Chicago
at these figures was so marked as to check
the advance. The report came in from Chicago
at the forenoon that the clique were
set in the forenoon that the close of the day.

The last trades were at \$1.00% for June and \$1.00% for
July. The two options have gradually come together
met deel in the forenoon that the close of the day.

To the Western Associated Press.

mehanged.

GRAIN—Wheat firmer: opened higher; closed unsettled: No. 1 Milwaukee hard, \$1.05. No. 1 Milwaugee, \$1.05. No. 1 Milwaugee, \$1.05. No. 2 Milwaukee, \$6.05. No. 4 Os. 20. \$1.05. May, \$1.05. June, \$1.05. July, \$1.05. No. 5 Milwaukee, \$6.0. 4 Os. 50.; rejected, \$6.0. Corn easter; No. 2 36. Cats irmer; No. 1862. Reye dull and lower; No. 1, \$60. Barley dull and unchanged; No. 2 fall, 700. Provistons—Quiet and easy. Mess pork, \$10.00 cast and June; \$6.00 July. Lard—Prime steam, \$6.55 cast and June; \$6.00 July. Hots—Firmer; \$1.0064.30. Franciers—Wheat to Buffaio, \$6.

BALTIMORE. GRAN-Wheat-Western opened strong and high-er; closed easy; No. 2 Western winter red, spot, fi284; May, 81.29561.2954 June, 81.235(csl.2st; July, fi18561.1595; August, 81.106.1105. Corn—Western in-active; Western mixed, spot, offered at 595(c; May, 586515c; June nominal; July, 49c; August, 445(c 45)c; steamer offered at 50c. Oats dull and steady; Western white, 426.50c; do mixed, 49641c. Rye nom-

PROVISIONS—Quiet and nominally steady. Mess ors. Ill. 15 for new. Bulk ments—Loose shoulders. 040; for new bulk ments—Loose shoulders. 040; do now the shoulders. 15 for new hours, 100; boulders. 1540; clear riv sides. 7546; Hams. 105;

Copper Dull and Copper Space State Copper Space State Copper Space PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, May 26.—FLOUR—Old stock almost unsalable, while fresh ground Minnesota meets very moderate demand; Minnesota extras. low. \$5.00; medium, \$5.20; good old stock, \$5.50; do good fresh ground, \$6.00; Ohio fair, \$5.50; good, \$5.75: fancy, \$6.25; good, \$5.75:

18475.
GRAIN—Whest—Demand active and excited; May deliveries No. 1, 2½c higher; No. 2 red, elevator, fi.32 No. 1 white Michigan, fi.25; extra do, 81.37; No. 1 red, May, 81.30½ bid, 81.33 asked; June, 81.24½ bid, fi.21½ asked; July, 81.13½ bid, 81.14 asked; August, 81.10 bid, 81.11 asked. Corn in good demand; sall mixed, on track, 55c; steamer, on track, 54½c; sail mixed, May, sign bid, 55c asked; June, 50c bid, 55½c asked; July, 8½c bid, 55c asked; June, 50c bid, 55½c asked; July, 8½c; No. 3 white, 46c; No. 3 do, 43½c; No. 3 do, 43½c; No. 3 do, 43½c; No. 3 do, 43½c; No. 3 white, 46c; No. 3 do, 43½c; ard, 57.75.

BUTTER—Nominally unchanged.

EGGS—Firm; 13c.

CHEESE—Firmer for choice; creamery. 116111/4c;

CHESEX-Firmer for choice; creamery, 116311560; fair to good, 1064015, 'FEFBOLEUM-Nominally unchanged. WHISKY-Firm at \$1.11. RECEIPTS-Fiour, 1,630 brls; wheat, 60,000 bu; corn, 13,000 bu; cast, 18,000 bu; corn, 53,000 bu.

NEW ORLEANS.

NEW ORLEANS.

NEW ORLEANS.

NEW ORLEANS.

NEW ORLEANS.

S. FLOUR-Quilet; superfine, R003.25; XX, 84.0064.25; XXX, 84.5064.75; high grades, E.065.874.

GRAIN-Corn active and firm; 51654c. Oats quiet but steady.

GRAIN—Corn active and firm; \$1.654c. Oats quiet but steady; &c.
CORN-MEAL—Scarce and firm; \$2.40.

HAT—Demand fair and market firm; prime, \$18.000

\$0.00; choice, \$21.00022.00.

PROVISIONS—Pork firmer; \$11.1234. Lard steady; lieres, \$7.506.75; key, \$8.00. Bulk meats—Demand fair and market firm; shoulders, \$6.524; clear sides, \$6.575. Bacon quiet but weady; shoulders, \$6.00; clear rib, \$7.125; clear, \$7.50.

WHISKY—Steady; Western rectified, \$1.05.21.30.

WHISKY—Steady; Western rectified, \$1.05.21.30.

GROCKETES—Coffee quiet; Ric cargoes ordinary to prime, 125/2015/2c. Sagar steady; common to good common. \$6.6245c; rial to fully fair, 75/2075c; prime to choice, \$3.6534c; yellow clarified, \$5/2053c. Molasses dail and nominas; quoted, common, &c. Rice quiet; Louisians, ordinary to choice, 5/2070.

Bala—Steady 30c.

Bala—checks business.

ST. LOUIS.

St. Marked cash. Sales at \$1.5246.40 June; family.

\$1.70 asked.

GRAIX-Wheat unsettled and generally lower; No. 2 red. \$1.11% cash. \$1.11% May, \$1.03631.035461236

June: \$36.6356662 July. 10566004.636964 August:

No. 3 do, \$12.55 bid; No. 4 do, 7fc. Corn opened higher, but closed weak; 354.636466356 cash; 354.6

354.6 May; 35463446 June; 3466 August. Oats slow; 3546 May; 35463446 June; 3466 August. Oats slow; 366 asked. Barier, No market.

WHISKY-Stendy at \$1.08.

PROVISIONS Off dull; jobbing, \$10.35610.40. Dry salt meats and bacon dull and unchanged. Lard sleady at \$5.56.

RECEITS—Flour, 4.000 bris; wheat, \$2.000 bu; corn, \$3.000 bu; oats, \$2.000 bu; type, Lou bu; oats, \$3.000 bu; corn, \$4.000 bris; wheat, \$7.5000 bu; corn, \$4.000 bris; wheat, \$7.5000 bu; corn, \$4.000 bris; rye, none; barier, none.

ST. LOUIS.

LOUISVILLE. LOUISVILLE, May 26.—COTTON - Weaker at 111/26. FLOUIS-Dull and unchanged; extra, 26.75; extra family, 34.25; A No. 1, 34.75/26.00; choice fancy, 36.00/3 GRAIN-Wheat dull; \$1.05. Corn quiet; No. 2 white, beside; do mixed, abetic. Onts firm; No. 2 white, abet; do mixed, abet. Rye in fair demand; No. 2,

Hart—Quiet at \$14.00e17.00.

PROVISIONS—Pork duil; \$11.00e11.25. Lard quiet;

Prime steam, \$7.50. Bulk meats—Demand fair and

prices higher: shoulders, \$4.10; clear rib, \$6.35; clear,

\$4.55. Boon steady; shoulders, \$4.10; clear rib, \$6.35; clear,

\$4.55. Hams—Sugar-cured quiet and unchanged

\$4.00e10.00

\*\*Milker—Firm at \$1.07.

BOSTON.

BOSTON.

BOSTON.

BOSTON.

BOSTON.

BOSTON.

May 26. — FLOUR-Dull: Western superfine, 1.754.5; common extrus. \$4.5065.00; Wisconsin extrus. \$6.252.50; Minnesotts extrus. \$6.2567.70; winter wheats Ohio and Michigan. \$6.7565.70; Illinois and Indent. \$6.5067.75.

GRAIN—Corn steady: mixed and yellow. 54657c. Onts quiet and smelanused. Rye, \$66681.00.

BUTTER—Choice Western creameries. 25622c; ladie-based, choice Western creameries. 25622c; ladie-based, choice western cream. 166105c.

HEXTITER—TO DESTRUCT ON THE COUNTY OF TH SHIPMENTS Flour, 1.500 bris; corn, 74,000 bu. WOOL Guiet; Ohio and Pennsylvania, 47648c; Wisconsia and Michigan, 45848c; pulled, 45600c.

CINCINNATI. CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI.

PLOUR—Unchanged.

GRAIN—Wheat—Demand light but holders firm;

No. 3 red. \$1.14. Corn in fair demand; No. 2 mixed.

Glic Osis dull; No. 2 mixed, 35c. Rye in fair demand

at the Barley scarce and firm; extra No. 3 fail at Mc.

PROVISIONS—Pork dull at \$10.50. Lard dull at \$1.00.

balk means dull at \$1.004.48. Bacon steady at \$1.00.

WHISHY—Good demand at \$1.07.

BUTTER—Steady and unchanged.

steady; No. 2, 3734c. Wheat closed firm; No. 2 red Wabash, May \$1.174; June, \$1.1234; August, 9754c. RECRIPTS—Wheat, 47.000 bu; corn, 79,000 bu; barley, SHIPMENTS-Wheat, 42,000 bu; corn, 22,000 bu; bar-BUFFALO.

BUFFALO, N. Y., May Z.—GRAIN—Wheat quiet, easy: sales 8,000 bu No. I hard Duluth at \$1.23. Corn quiet, firm; sales 22,000 bu by sample at 41%(c; 27,000 bu No. 2 Milwankee to arrive at 45%(c. Cats quiet, firm; sales 3,000 bu No. 2 Western at 20. CANAL FENIGHTS—Unchanged; strong upward tendence.

KANSAS CITY.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribuna.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., May 32.—GRAIN—The Price Current reports: Wheat—Receipts, L009 bu; salpments, 199 bu; weaker; No. 2 cash, \$1.00; June, \$4.00; No. 3 cash, 105; 40; June, \$76.

Com-Receipts, \$569 bu; weak; No. 2 cash, 259;c; June, 27c. DETROIT.

DETROIT. Mich., May 26.—FLOUR—Quiet; receipts, 1,000 bris; shipments, 1,000 bris. GRAIN—Wheat steady; No. 1 white, \$1.18%; No. 1 ulling, \$1.12. INDIANAPOLIS.

INDIANAPOLIS, May 25.—GRAIN—Wheat stendy; No. red, \$1.00@1.10. Corn stendy at 370-374c. Oats quiet at 310-354c. OSWEGO.
OSWEGO, May 26.—GRAIN—Wheat steady; No. 1
white Michigan, \$1.28. Corn steady; mixed Western

COTTON. NEW ORLEANS, May 28.—COTTON—Dull and easy; middling, 115/c: low middling, 105/c: good ordinary, 95/c; net receipts, 2.65 bales; gross, 2,685; exports, Grent Britain, 4.683; constwise, 3,165; sales, 1,000; stock, 143,142.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., May 26.—COTTON—Dull: lower to sell; receipts, 151 bales; shipments, 221; stock, 43,116; sales, 25; exports, 160; spinners, 175; middlings, 116.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., May 26.—OUTTON—Unchanged; middlings, 115/c; sales, 2,000 bales; receipts, 30; shipments, 1,000; stock, 46,100.

DRY GOODS.

CLEVELAND, May 26.—PETROLEUM.—Steady; Standard white, 110 test, 756.

PITTSBURG, Pa., May 26.—PETROLEUM—Very active; crude excited, irregular, \$1.11@1.11% at Parker's for shipment; refined, 7566756 Philadelphia delivery.

TURPENTINE.
WILMINGTON, May & SPIRITS OF TURPENTINE

CAN'T GO IT.

Revolution in New York-Republicans by Thousands Who Refuse to Indorse Third-Termery-Ethan Allen Sends

NEW YORK, May 22 .- To the Editor of the New Fork Tribune: Herewith I send you 1,000 more names of old-time Republican voters who de-clare that they will not vote for Grant, even if nominated. In my card of May II I said that I forwarded 2,000 names. On the 18th of May I sent you 500 more. I now hand you 1,000 additional, or 3,500 in all. There are at least 1,000 more on lists not yet handed in. This makes an aggregate of 4,500 names signed at this time, and before the middle of the week the total will be

It is now time the public should know what this pledge is, which is signed so readily. I give it as follows:

"We, the undersigned Republican voters of the State-of New York, hereby declare our opposition to a third term for President of the United States, and are in favor of a public meeting, as soon as practicable, to give expression to our views. We will not note for U. S. Grant if nominated. No use is to be made of our names unless the number shall reach 10,000,"—followed by name and residence.

These results have been attained in about two weeks' time. It has required no effort. There has been no advertising for names, nor special canvassing. A few printed slips have been handed casually to acquaintances, with a request to let those sign it who desired to do so. No one has been more amazed than myself at the result. I would have compromised on 500 names when the experiment was begun. Ten times that number have come in. The genuineness of these lists is not to be disputed. Our opponents will not dare to test them. Of course I have not personally secured these names, but I have full faith in those who did. If one individual, within about two weeks' time, in a single city, without any organized effort, can obtain 5,000 men certifying by their own signatures that they are solid Republicans and yet will repudiate Grant as the party nominee, how many with time and effort could be obtained throughout the State and Nation? Can the third-termers solve this problem to the satisfaction of the party before they force the nomi-

tained throughout the State and Nation? Can the third-tormers solve this problem to the satisfaction of the party before they force the nomination of Grant? A change of 5,000 Republicans, remember, makes a difference of 10,000 to the party. What representative at Chicago will dare to disregard this voice of the people? Yours, very truly,

[The names in autograph, with full addresses, accompany the above. A similar percentage of Republican defection throughout the State would throw it hopelesly into the hands of the Democrats.—Ed.]

Ohlo Sentiment-Will Not Vote for Ohio Sentiment—Will Not Vote for Grant.

Columbus, O., May 24.—To the Editor of the Cincinnati Cimmercial: I inclose a small list of Republicans or Columbus who are pledged not to vote for Grant if nominated: Luther Donaldson, Dr. N. J. Bean, W. H. Noble, Sr., W. H. Noble, Jr., Joseph Guetner, F. C. Maxwell, S. D. Miller, Will Kurtz and two brothers, Will Freeman.

Miller, Will Kurtz and two brothers, Will Fleeman.

Careful inquiry fails to develop a single Democrat who will vote for U.S. Grant, if nominated.

A recent visit to and careful inquiry in Licking County develops the fact that 15 per cent of the Republicans of that county will not vote for the third term. Col. M. Yeomans, a stanch Republican and prominent citizen, says 15 per cent of the Republicans can neither be wheedled nor builted into voting for U.S. Grant.

Live Oak.

THE FISHERY QUESTION.

A Canadian Growl Over the American Right to Sell Balt—Intimations of "Hot" Work on the Coast.

Toronto, Ont., May 21.—The Mail, the Government organ in an article on the fishery question, says: "At the close of the Halifax Commission there was at least one question of importance left for further consideration—viz.: the right to regulate the traffic of American fishermen in balt and supplies. The case of the United States had distinctly denied that any right to such traffic was granted by the treaty, and, therefore, no compensation could be demanded. This view of the case was upheld by the Commissioners, and is therefore settled. The Americans, then, have no right to traffic in balt and supplies within the waters in which freedom of fishing is guaranteed them by the treaty. There is and can be no doubt that American lishermen are constantly trafficking illegally, and a judicious seizure of a dozen or two of them would be awarning to the rest and give American politicians something to think about. In the meaning to the rest and give American politicians something to think about. In the meaning our relations with the United States will no doubt be fixed by the bill which has been introduced in Congress, and we may look, we suppose, for the imposition of a duty on fish and fish oil, while, of course, Americans will continue to fish freely in our waters."

After expressing confidence in the firmness with which Canadian rights will be upheld by the imperial Government, the Mail continues: "Our own conduct, then, is the next consideration. We venture to express the hope that the Dominion Government will take immediate steps to prevent the happening of any collision between the Lower Province ishermen and the Americans. If our fishermen are refused hithertofree markets for fish, they may possibly feel inclined to make things hat for Americans fishing with agravating freedom in our waters. From such collision very unsatisfactory results might arise, and no doubt our Government will such collisions will be avoided. From the first time that the meaning of Right to Sell Bait-Intimations of "Hot" Work on the Coast.
TORONTO, Ont., May 21.—The Mail, the Gov-

A DRY TIME. A DRY TIME.

New York, May 20.—Thermometer 94. The intense heat and long-continued drought is working great disaster to the people of the rural districts. Springs which were never before known to dry are exhausted. Farmers in many places are plowing up their first crops of potatoes ruined by the potato-bug in order to plant as soon as there shall be rain. No sort of fruit or vegetable is arriving at full development. MARINE NEWS.

Light Dealings in Grain and Coarse Freights Yesterday. Death of Captain Samuel Wood at

Buffalo. Milwaukee Wheat Cargoes Come to Grief Here.

HOME GATHERINGS.

GRAIN AND COARSE PREIGHTS.

The rates on grain continue firm at 5% cents on corn and 6 cents on wheat to Buffalo, with a demand that will enable agents to obtain an advance whenever they see fit to unite for this purpose. Two small vessels obtained 6 cents on corn yesterday, but it is said that they are being loaded by teams with track grain. The engagements were as follows: To Buffalo—Schooners Stockbridge and San Jacinto, corn at 5% cents; schooners Thomas P. Sheldon, Carlingford and Annie M. Peterson, corn at 5% cents; propeller Vanderbils, corn on through rate. To Sandusky-Schooner Montpoller, corn at 5% cents free of elevation. Total capacity, 75,990 bushels corn.

The absence of vessels caused an unusually dull day in coarse freights. The only vessel reported chartered was the schooner Two Brothers, at 5 cents on posts and 7 cents on ties from Kowley's Bay to Chicago.

DEATH OF CAPT. SANUEL WOOD.

A private telegram to Capt J. A. Crawford, received that the state of the last evaluation of the second of the last evaluation conveyed the HOME GATHERINGS.

mast to-day as a token of respect for the deceased.

The Milwaukee No. 2 wheat shipped here to fill shorts continues to fare budly at the hands of the Chicago inspectors, who refuse to grade it above No. 3. The Milwaukee we have been been budly at the hands of the Chicago inspectors, who refuse to grade it above No. 3. On Tuesday evening the schooner Imperial cleared for Buffalo with a cargo which she brought here from Milwaukee or Racine, because it would not inspect. Last evening the schooner Lake broest followed suit, her cargo also having failed to pass muster. The Imperial received By cents per bushel for carrying the whost hitter, and now takes it to Buffalo on a freight of 6 cents per bushel on a freight of 6 cents per Lake Forest, in addition to the by-cent relating for the short run, was paid till demurrage for cents per bushel to Buffalo, with no shortage. From the above statement of facts the readers will perceive that the Milwaukee speculators are engaged in unprofitable business.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.
BRIDGEPORT, Ill., May 26—Arrived—Day Dawn, La,
ille, 6.100 bushels corn from Peru; Monitor, Morris,
Ill bushels corn; City of Ottawa, Ottawa, 4,600 bush-

yosteriay.

The schooner Nellie Gardner arrived yesterday minus a jib.

The schooner P. B. Locke had her main and mizzen rigging on the port side carried away Tuesday evening by coming in contact with the schooner Sectia near tush street bridge.

The new steam-barge R. G. Peters has a cargo of \$5.00 feet of dry lumber on her present trip from Manistee.

NOTES FROM ABROAD.

LIFE-RAPTS AND LIFE-BOATS.

The Supervising Inspectors of Steamboats have amended Rule 15 relating to life-boats, and it has board such vessels in case of disaster, according to the average number of passengers carried per trip. A steamer making excursions under a permit must have at least one life-boat, and shall be equipped with other life-boats or their equivalents, as in the judgment of the Inspectors will best secure the safety of all persons on board in case of disaster. Passenger steamers must be equipped with life-boats in proportion to their tonnage, as follows:

Steamers under illu tons, to boats: between 100 and 200 tons, 2 boats; between 200 and 300 tons, 3 boats; between 200 and 300 tons, 5 boats; between 200 and 1,200 tons, 5 boats; between 200 and 1,200 tons, 5 boats; between 2,200 and 3,200 tons, 5 boats; between 2,20

in proportion of one at least to every two life-boats required.

The DAVIDSON-WAURASHENE CASE.

The case of James Davidson vs. the Waubashene and Severn came up for a hearing in the United States District Court yesterday before Judge Brown. It will be remembered that the propeller James Davidson and schooner Ozarita collided with the barges Waubashene and Severn in August, 1879, while passing through lake St. Clair Flats Canal. by which the Ozarita was sunt. The case was heard early in the spring by Judge Brown, with Capta. Joseph Nicholson Martin Swain acting as trinity masters, and, after the evidence had been put in, was referred to United States Commissioner Davidson to compute the damnges. He awarded Davidson, owner of the Ozarita, the sum of \$12.124.5, and the case was taken up yesterday, when counsel for the owner of the Severn, which was the craft as fault, excepted to the report of the Commissioner. After its stown took the papers and reserved ins decisioner. Port of Post and Tribune.

and reserved his decision.—Detroit Post and Tribuns.

STEAM-BARGE NORTHERNER.

The work of transforming the barge Northerner into a steam barge is now nearly completed at Detroit. She was built in 18% and was intended for a passenger propeller, but her engine was not put in nutil this pring. She is 20 feet long by 36 feet wide, 14 feet deep, and measures 1,300 tons. Her engine was built at the Riverside Engine Works, and is 60 w 40 inches. Her wheel is 10 feet 6 inches in diameter. She is expected to carry 1,500 tons with a draftor 4 feet 6 inches, and will be engaged in the grain trade between Chicago and Buffalo.

GLEANINGS.

feet 6 inches, and will be engaged in the grain trade between Chicago and Buffalo.

GLEANINGS.

An engine and boiler are to be placed in the barge Kan, at Brockville. Can.

On Friday atternoon as the sloop Trio, laden with State of Trio, la

LAKE PORTS. BUYFALO.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune,

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribuna.

BUYFALO. N. Y., May M.—Arrivals—Schooners American Union, Mears, Marin, Martin S. H. Foster, George Marray, C. G. Wells, grain, Chicago; schooner Timothy Baker, grain, Ibetroit.

Cleared—Schooners Bolivia and American Union, coal, and C. Lawford, Chicago, G. Masten, and American Union, coal to Chicago, Geo.

The schooner Sweepstakes arrived down this morning with 10,001 bushels of damaged corn taken from the schooner Albatross, which sank in Welland Canak near Fort kobinson, isas week. Capt. George McLeod, of this city, states that L300 bushels of the cargo were taken out dry and have been shipped to Kingston. The Albatross is now at Port Daihousle for repairs, which cost about \$500. The old guard-lock on which the vessel struck is reported a very danagrous obstruction to vessels. In the enlargement of the canal about one-half of it was removed, and the remainder projecus some sisteen inches into the canal. Shippers and carriers were apart this morning and nothing was done. The latter asked six cents on wheat and five and a haif cents on corn, an advance of half a cont on yesterday's rates, and shippers would not concede more than a quarter cent advance. Lumber freights ruled at \$2.5 per 1.00 feet to Atbany and \$3.5 to New York, Staves to New York, \$2.00 per ton. Provision freights nominal.

Canal shipments, \$35,000 bushels.

Canal shipmons, 30,000 bushels.

MILWAUKER.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune,
MILWAUKER, May 2a.—The machinery for the Inter-Ocean Transportation Company's new steaming of the fort during the week.

At Haverly's the Mastodons will continue to hold the fort during the week.

"Dr. Clyde" began the second week of its run at Hooley's on Monday evening.

"Onken Hearts" was given at the Olympic on Monday night, with Fred B. Warde and Frank plants afternoon. The schooner Dayld Vance, the foreguner of the feet, put in an appearance at o'clock this afternoon, quiet and unchanged. The schooner Chemos Ames was chartered for wheat to schooner Chemos Ames was chartered for wheat to Humalo at 6 cents.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune,
MILWAUKEE, May 26.—United States Marshal Fint

disc. Duluth; schooner Elima Riucelinson, ore, Escanaba.
Cleared—Propellers Ballentine and Wissahickon and Sanyson, coal, Bay City; propellers Ballentine and Wissahickon and schooner C. H. Burton, Chessoy schooner Hutchinson, Escanaba; propeller Fay, Marquette.
Capt. Christie, of the Harvest Queen, was brought to Brite from Clevelands. Corticle Series, charged with the large of the Capt. Christie, of the Harvest Queen, was brought of Brite from Clevelands. Corticle Series, charged with the large of the Capt. Man. Cort. Christie was released on bail of H. Mal. Cores. Christie was released on bail of H. Mal. Chevaland. BSCANABA.

Damage to the Jarreki 480.

CLEVELAND.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

CLEVELAND, O., May 28.—Arrived—Propeiler D. W.,
Rust, Duluth, grain.

Cleared—Propeilers Oswesatchia, Chicago, marchandiser D. M. Wilson, Marquette; H. D. Ooffinberry, Escanaba; schooners Emma A. Mayes, O. M.,
berry, Escanaba; schooners Emma A. Mayes, O. M.,
Vought, Sam Cook, H. Bissell, Chicago, coal; H. R.
Newcomb, Escanaba.

Charters—Schooner John O'Neil, ore, Escanaba to
Bric, El.73: Fred A. Morse, coal, Ashtabula to Milwankee, 65 cents: Ed Harmon, six cargoes of coal, Ashtabula to Buffalo, p. 4: Florida, coal, Ashtabula to
Marquette, 50 cents.

COLLINGWOOD.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribuna.

COLLINGWOOD, May 28.—Arrived—Schooners Resumption, from Chicago, 335 bashels of corn; AmerCOLLINGWOOD, May 28.—Arrived—Schooner Acontick Chicago Tribuna.

COLLINGWOOD, Chicago, 250
tons freight and several passengers; schooner Acontias, Alpens, light.

PORT COLDORNE.

tias, Alpena, light.

PORT COLBORNE.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribuna.

PORT COLBORNE.Ont., May 38.—Passed Up—Schooners M. L. Breek. Toronto to Toledo, light; Trade Wind, Trenton to Eric, ice.

Down-Schooner Neilie Hunter, Toledo to Kingston, wheat; propeller Prussia, Chicago to Montreal, general cargo.

MARQUETTE. MARQUETTS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribuna.

MARQUETTS, Mich. May 2s.—Arrived—Propeller S.
Chamberisin, schooner John Martin, propeller Cormorant, and schooners Charles Wall, Senator, Negaunec, and Kingtisher.

Cleared—Tug Johnson and schooners Wabash and C. H. Johnson.

TOLEDO.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribuna.

TOLEDO, O., May S. —There has been a marked advance in lake freights within the last few days, starting at two cents the first of the week for wheat to Buffalo and closing to-day at three cents. Tonnage very scarce, and rates firm at the above flaure.

PORT DALHOUSE,

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribuna.

PORT DALHOUSE, May 22.—Bound up—Schooner Cavaller, Collins Bay to Traverse City, light.

The schooner Albatross, lacky aunk at Port Robinson, arrived here to-day, and will go on dry-dock for repairs.

repairs.

DULUTH.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribuna.

DULUTH. Minn... May 25.—Departed.—Propallers India, Buffalo. 6.600 bushels wheat, 6,000 barrels flour Manistee, South Shore, full cargo of merchandise and cattle; schooner Maple Leaf, Asliand, light. KINGSTON.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

KINGSTON. May 26.—Arrived—Schooner G. B. Sload.

Chicago, 20,000 bushels of corn.

St. Joseph.

A. Cial Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

St. Joseph. Mich., May 26.—Cleared—Schooner C.

A. King, for Escanaba.

SARNIA. A. King, for Escanaba.

SARNIA.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribuns.

SARNIA, May 26.—Departed—Schooner St. Louis

Phicago, light.

PORT OF CHICAGO. ARRIVALS.
Stmr Sheboygan, Manitowoc, sundries.
Stmr Alpena, Muskezon, sundries.
Prop Desn Richmond, Baffalo, sundries.
Prop Desn Richmond, Baffalo, sundries.
Prop State Benton Harbor, sundries.
Prop Hilton, Pike's Pier, wood.
Prop Annie Laurie, Muskegon, Iumber.
Prop Leland, Eik Hapids, piz-tron.
Prop St. Baldwin, Kacanaba, Iron ore.
Prop B. W. Bianch Buffalo, sundries.
Prop Chandis. Collin, Good, sundries.
Prop Canadis. Collin, Good, sundries.
Prop C. Semmons, Muskegon, iumber.
Schr Z. G. Simmons, Muskegon, lumber.
Schr Levi Grant, Muskegon, lumber.
Schr Myrtie, Muskegon, lumber.
Schr Myrtie, Muskegon, Winber, Imber.
Schr Myrtie, Muskegon, lumber. ARRIVALS.

Schr J. A. Holmes, Grand Haven, lumber,
ACTUAL SAILINGS.

Prop Messenger, St. Joseph, sundries.
Prop St. Albans, Baffalo, 13.500 bu corn and sundries.
Prop Cuba, Buffalo, 5.600 bu wheat.
Schr J. D. Sawyer, Buffalo, 42.500 bu wheat.
Schr J. D. Dobbins, Buffalo, 3.000 bu wheat.
Schr Oneonts, Buffalo, 5.600 bu wheat.
Schr H. W. Sage, Buffalo, 5.600 bu wheat.
Schr H. W. Sage, Buffalo, 5.600 bu wheat.
Sthr Sheboygan, Manitowee, sundries.
Stmr Alpena, Muskegon, sundries.
Stmr Alpena, Muskegon, sundries.
Schr H. F. Church, Buffalo, 25.904 bu corn.
Prop James Fisk, Jr., Buffalo, 25,000 bu corn, 2,500 br
flour, and sundries. Schr H. F. Church, Buffalo, 25,000 bu corn.
Prop James Fisk, Jr., Buffalo, 25,000 bu corn.
Schr. P. S. March, Buffalo, 25,000 bu corn.
Schr. P. S. March, Buffalo, 25,000 bu corn.
Schr. P. S. March, Buffalo, 25,000 bu corn.
Schr. Lake Forest, Buffalo, 25,500 bu corn.
Schr. Lake Forest, Buffalo, 25,500 bu corn.
Schr. Lake Forest, Buffalo, 25,500 bu corn.
Schr. Two Brothers, Rowiey's Bay, 200 bu oats,
Schr. James Platt, Escanaba,
Prop Mike Groh, Ludington,
Prop Trader, Muskegon,
Schr. R. H. King, Grand Haven,
Schr. City, of Krie, Grand Haven,
Schr. Chy, of Krie, Grand Haven,
Schr. H. C. Albrecht, Muskegon,
Schr. H. C. Albrecht, Muskegon,
Schr. Moselle, Peter's Pier,
Prop Annie Laurie, Muskegon,
Schr. Moselle, Peter's Pier,
Prop Fayette, Manistee,
Schr. South Haven, Packard's Pier,
Prop Fayette, Manistee,
Schr. Kearsurge, Pentwater,
Schr. Schr. Midsor, Manistee,
Schr. Kearsurge, Pentwater,
Schr. Schr. South Haven, Fackard's Pier,
Prop S. C. Baldwin, Escanaba.

AMUSEMENTS. "THE CREATION" TO-NIGHT by the Apollo Club will be one of the musical sensations of the season, it being the first per-formance of this oratorio in Chicago for ten years, and the first time that it has been sung by the Apollos. Good seats can yet be obtained at the box-office, the members of the Club hav-ing generously given up their privileges to the public, so that all who desire to attend may be accommodated with choice places. The per-formance of this oratorio is almost the event of formance of this oratorio is almost the event of a generation, and no lover of grand music can afford to lose the rare opportunity offered to hear it. It may be predicted that a great audience will be in attendance, particularly as the preparations for the affair give it almost the enfiracter of a festival occasion. Besides the grand chorus of the full membership of the Apolic Club and a select Besides the grand chorus of the full membership of the Apolio Club and a select orcnestra, the solo talent offers attractions which alone would be sufficient to draw an audience that would evertiow the ample auditorium of the Central Music-Hail. That veteran of the oratorio, Myron W. Whitney, who is without doubt the noblest singer of this school, has been secured, and will make his only appearance this season at this concert. Miss Abble Carrington, who made such a splendid success in the Mendelssohn concerts, has been brought here especially to sing the sopranoparts of the oratorio, and Dr. Barnes, who made the hit at the Christmas performance of "The Messiah," will take the tenor solos. Altogether this promises to be one of the most enjoyable and brilliant concerts ever given by the Apolios, and will undoubtedly attract an audience worthy the occasion.

CONVENTION CONCERTS. The inaugural performance at the Republican Convention concerts, which begin this evening, Convention concerts, which begin this evening, will introduce a large number of excellent artists. Levy, the cornetist, stands without a peer in his line. The new orchestra embraces first-class musicians, and the vocal staff is unusually large and of very tine reputation. No small feature of the entertainment will be the massive building itself, which, with its numerous lights and decorations, presents a dazzling and imposing appearance. The concerts are given by Mr. J. H. Haverly, and under the immediate supervision of Mr. W. J. Davis.

Those desiring to attend the first performance in this city for ten years of the grand oratorio of "The Creation" will make a note of the fact that the sale of seats began yesterday morning at the Central Music-Hall box office. The soloists are Miss Carrington, Myron Whitney, and Dr. Barnes. By special vote the members of the Club at their meeting on Tuesday agreed to relinquish their seats to the public in order that those who desired might hear the oratorio.

WOMAN SUFFRAGE.

WOMAN SUFFRACE.

A Platform Adopted by the National Association—Officers Elected. Special Dissetch to The Chicago Tribuns. INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., May 28.—The National Woman's Suffrage Association continued in session during the day, adjourning this evening. The morning was occupied with a discussion of the platform submitted yesterday, the ladies becoming involved in a political wrangle which thereatened trouble until it was averted by the ready tact of Miss Anthony, who took the reins into her own hands, and said all parties which do not insert a woman-suffrage plank into their platforms are wrong. As for herself she will work for that party which indorses the project of the Association. An effort was made to crawl into the ranks of the Greenback party, but it failed. Fnally a vote was reached and the platform was adopted with one dissenting vote, and that being cast by a male delegate. It sounded funny to hear his gruff voice, and he got roundly laughed at for his temerity. His name was not known to the President, and so he escaped being immortalized.

Then came the election of officers, resulting as follows: President, Elizabeth Cady Stanton, Tenafly, N. J.; Vice-President at large, Susan B. Anthony, Roobester; Chairman of Executive Committee, Matilda Josiyn Gare, Payetteville, N. Y.; Corresponding Secretary, Rachel Porter, Philadelphia; Foreign Corresponding Secretary, Ellen H. Sheidon, Washington; Honorary Vice-President from Indiana, Zereidas G. Wallace, Active Vice-President, Mary B. Haggart, with one honorary Vice-President from each State. It might be stated that these are the old officers reflected.

The remainder of the day's session was taken up with letters from Mrs. Traverse, of Hartford, Mich., and Mrs. Saruh Clay Bennett.

Mrs. Mary R. Pell, of South Carolina, reported at length upon the work among the Confederates in the State.

This evening addresses were made by Parker Pilisbury, of New Hampshire; Rachael G. Foster and Lucinda B. Chaindier, Femsylvania; Sara Andrews Spencer, of Washington; Belva

The Finest White Winter Wheat

Flour in the Market. \$6.40 per Brl. The Finest Minnesota Patent \$7.60 per Brl. Every Barrel Guaranteed.

HICKSON'S CASH GROCERY HOUSE,

113 East Madison-st. DR. CHEEVER'S ELECTRIC RELT.

Br. Cheever's Electric Belt, or Regenerator, is made expressly and used entirely for the cure of derangements of the procreative organs. Whenever any debility of the generative organs occurs from whatever cause, the continuous stream of ELECTRICITY permeating through the parts must restore them to healthy action. There is no mistake about this instrument. Years of use insve tested it, and thousands of cures are testified to. Weakness from Indiscretion, Incapacity, Lack of Vigor, Sterility, in fact, any trouble of these organs are cured. Do not confound this with Electric Belts advertised to cure all ills from head to toe. This is for the ONE specified purpose. For circulars, styling full explanations, address Dn. J. KARR, or CHEEVER RLECTRIC BELT CO., MS Washington-st., Chicago.

TRON SILVER MINING COMPANY.

Organized under the laws of New York.
Location of Mine: LEADVILLE, COLORADO,
Capital Stock, 30,000,500,00 Shares; Par Value, 50.
STUCK UNASSESSABLE. OFFICHRS:
President, GEO. D. ROBERTS.
Vice-President, STEPHEN V. WHITE.
Secretary, D. F. VERDENATH.
Treasurer, JAMES D. SMITH.
General-Managur, W. S. KEYES.
Financial Agent, WALDSMAR ARENS.
Bankers, FOULTH NATIONAL BANK.
TRUSTERS:
William H. Stevens, Geo. D. Roberts, Levi Z. Leiter,
Richard C. McCorwick, Jonas H. French,
Luther R. Marsh, Stephen V. White,
Geo. B. Robinson, James D.
Principal Office: Rooms 34 and 55 BOREEL BUILDING, No. 115 Broadway, New York.

MUSGRAVE & CO., BANKERS, No. 29 Pine-st., New York.

DEPOSITS received subject to check at sight, and interest allowed on daily balances.

GOVERNAEM BONDS, STOCKS, and all investment securities bought and sold on commission. DRAW BILLS OF EXCHANGE ON London Joint Stock Bank, London. Buy and sell all American Securities upon the London Stock Exchange on the most favorable terms. LITTLE CHIEF MINING COMPANY, ROON NO. 54 BORREL BUILDING, ILS BROADWAY, N. N. W. YOHK, May La. 1881.

The Board of Trustees have this day declared a MONTELL, DIVIDEND, No. 4: of ONE per cent on the EN MILLION BOLLARS, (39:0000) capital for this Company, amounting to OND HUNDRED THOUSAND BOLLARS, (30:0000), or fifty Cents per share, out of the fourth month's not earnings, psymble at the Mining Trust Company, on the 5th inst.

Transfer books will close May 21, and reopen May D. W. VERDENAL, Secretary.

SUMMER RESORTS. COZZENS WEST POINT HOTEL Will be Opened June 1, 1880.

The Hotel has a passenger elevator. Cottages to let, with board at hotel, or meals served in the cottages. Examination at Military Academy June 1. For particulars address

GOODSELL BROS.,
West Point, N. Y.

THE CLIFFORD. Plymouth Beach. Mass., has been newly and elaborately furnished, and will open June 18. Pronoumed by the Boston press to be the most elegant and unique hotel on the Atlantic coast. Magnifecent land and ocean securery. Univisied facilities for yachting, ishing, bathing, bowling, billiards, tennis, croquel, driving, oue. Application received until June 18 at 38 Milk-st., Roston. 4. M. SOUTHWICK, Proprietor.

THE OCEANIC.

ISLES OF SHOALS, N. H.

Open middle of June. No llies, no mosquitoes, no dist. Even temperature. Eight miles from main land. Beautiful ocean vice manner. Boating, nahing cleotric bells, perfect once hall, band of music. Hotel first-class. Send for circular.

Irri-class. Send for circular.

LAIGHTON BROTHERS & OO. United States Hotel,

SARATOGA SPRINGS, OPEN FOR THE SEASON FROM JUXE 15 TO OCTOBER 1. OPEN FOR THE SEISON FROM JURE 15 TO OCTOBER 1.

TOMPKINS, GAGE & CO.

THE OAKWOOD, GREEN LAKE, WIS. FAMOUS summer resort now open. It has no equal. The best families North and South recommend it. Send for illustrated circulars. GREENWAY & SUNS. Distributed 17.40, Wis.

Distributed 17.40, Wis.

SEASONABLE SUGGESTIONS.

YELLOW-FEVER.

MEDICAL PREPARATIONS.



rears with opermatorches, and for ton rears with nervous debility and entire impotence. For eighteen revous tellity and entire impotence. For eighteen reverse in tried every mount request without any benefit. He seemed the control of the seemed to the seemed to the seemed to the mount of the seemed to be seemed to the seemed to the mount of the seemed to the seeme

MEDETUR PHYSIOLOGICAL REJUVENATOR

ORGANIC SYSTEM. Pearls of Strength and Specific Cure for Headaches, Dyspepsin, Loss of Mem-ory, Rheumatism Heuralgia and Nervousness.

These pearls being purely physiological in their effect upon the human body, can be taken under all circumstances or conditions with perfect safety. In all forms of debility or lassicude their use is positively necessary, supplying nerve and brain power, repairing waste, and reviving the entire system.

As food for the brain, yitalizer of the nerves, rejuvenator of the organic system, as Medetur.

Pamphlets mailed free. Price \$1.00 per box, 6 for \$5.00, or sent by mail prepaid.

THE SPECIFIC MEDICINE COMPANY, 120 A. THE SPECIFIC MEDICINE COMPANY, 159 & 161 Lake St., Chicago, Illa., Proprietors.

FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGISTS. VAN SCHAACK, STEVENSON & CO., 92 & 94 Lake St., Chicago, Ill., Wholesale Agenta.



THE GREAT ENGLISH INMEDY. Cares Lencorrhos, Painful Menstruation. Diceration, Ovarian Dicesses, all diseases known as Fernale Weakness. Used in England for years as a Periodical and Regulating Pill. Soil by all Druggists everywhere. Price, 81,00 per box, or sis presented and second of postage, secure seesied.

HER GRAY MEDICINE CO., Webbashes Berns for the United States. From Pamphots sent free. 28

Soid in Chicago by all Druggists. YAN SCHACK, STEVENSON & CO., Agenta, 22 and 34 Laxe-st., corner Dearborn. TRUSSES.

RUPTURE \$100 Reward. We will pay to a charitable institution Sill in case of an Inguinal Hernia that can be retained by the hand that we cannot rotain with the PARKER RETENTIVE COMMON-SENSE TRUNS, patented spin 1878. BABTLETT, BUTMAN & PARKER, D. DR. PARKER, the patentee, has had 20 years experience, the last 3 years with Marine Hospitals. Army, Navy, and Pensionars, the government having adopted our appliance as the best in use. Many of the worst cases cured. DISSOLUTION NOTICES. DISSOLUTION.

LADIES, "Common Sense" Shoes businessed Jointa. C. R. WISWALL & CO., SI STATE-

NO CURE! DR. KEAN, 173 South Clark-st., Chicago.

Consult personally or by mail, free of charge, on all chronic, pervous, or special diseases. Dr. J. Sann is the only physician in the city who warrants cures or no pay. PLANTE SCALES. FAIRBANKS' SCALES

RAIDROAD TIME-TABLE

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF TRAINS

Calcare & Northwesters Scallway.
For Maps, Guide-Books, Time-Tables, Sleeping-Caccommodations, apply at any of the followin ticket offices of the Company: Stand of Clarks Grand Facific Hotel, Brink's Express office (northeast corner Randolph and State-sta.), Palm-House, 5 Canal-st., and at the depots.

Nebraska Express.
Debuque & Slouz Chy Express.
Debuque & Slouz Chy Express.
Debuque & Slouz Chy Express.
Devener's Grove Accommoda.'n
Pacific Fast Express.
Kansas & Colorado Ez
Kansas Chy & Tozas Fast Line.
urora Sunday Passenger.

illwaukee Express
illwaukee Express
illwaukee, St Paul & Minneapolis Express trains
reeu Bay Mensaha, and Appleton Express trains
illwaukee, Madison, Prairie du
Chien, Iowa, and Dakota Ky,
teveres Point and Ashland Exillwaukee, Madison, and Prairie
du Chien Expresses

Dubuque à Sloux City Express. | 10:00 am | 6:05 am Dubuque à Sloux City Express. | 9:00 pm | 8:00 pm con Saturday night runs to Centralia only. Lon Saturday night to Gilman only. Con Saturday night runs to Peoris only.

Leave | Arriva.

Chlenge, Rock Island & Pastile Rattroat. Depot. corner of Van Buren and Sherman-sts. Token Offices. Sciark-st., Sherman House, Patter House Grand Pacific Hotel, and 75 Canal, corner Madison. Davenport & Peorin Express. "10:50 a.m. 6:46 p.m. Council Bluth Fast Express. "12:30 p.m. 3:40 p.m. Kansas City, Leavenworth & Atchison Fast Express. "12:30 p.m. 3:40 p.m. Council Bluth Night Express. "10:40 p.m. 9:40 a.m. Council Bluth Night Express. "10:40 p.m. 9:40 a.m. Kansas City, Leavenworth & Atchison Night Express. "10:40 p.m. 3:40 a.m. 40:40 p.m. 9:40 p.m. 9:40

Lake Shore & Michigan Southers Railway, Ticket offices at depots, Van Buren-st., head of La Salle, Twenty-second-st, and Werty-chird-st. Telesa and freight office under Sherman House, and licket offices in the Grand Pacific Hotel and Palmer House.

Pittsburg, Cracianati & St. Louis E. E.
(Cincinnati Air-Line and Rokomo Line.)
Depot, corner of Clinton and Carroll-sts. West Side. Cincinneti, Indianapolis, Louis-ville, Columbus & East Day 8.20 a.m. \$1.10 pm Express Night Express \$2.00 pm; 7:10 am

Chicago & Eastern Illinois Ballroad.
(Danville Route.)

Teket Offices, 17 Clark-st., Paimer House, Grand Pacine Hotel. Trains leave from Depoit, corner of Archer and Stowart-srs. | Leave. | Arrive. 

Leave. | Arrive. Pittsburg, Pt. Wayne & Chicago Rullway.
Depot cor. Van bayen and Canal-sia. Tetet Offices
& Clark-sa, Paimer House, and Grand Facility House.
| Length Arriva.

Mail and Express 5.15 pm 8500 am rast Line 250 pm 8500 am COODRICH STEAMERS.

COODRICH STEAMERS.
Barine, Milwauten. Sheboy yan. M' niwooxdaily "b a all "Builtarday Bust dong I leave until "contained by Might b'ts for Milw'to de, Tues & Frid 1 yan. Asadi ya Ludington, Manister & C. Sta. & Sand y agreeffed b at Kewan ren. A imeper de. M. Tues di vid. 3 m. & Frid 3 a divand Haven, Ministry of Tues. di vid. 3 m. & Frid 3 a divand Haven, Ministry of Tues. di vid. 3 m. & Frid 3 a divand Haven, Ministry of Tues. A production of the Contained of

100 10.00 500 10.50 100 15.50 100 11.10 500 2.00 160 2.00 4602.00

#### OUTSIDE SENTIMENT.

How the Country Regards the Political Outrage in Illinois.

The German Press Emphatic and Outspoken in Denunciation.

Illustration of the Merits of the Case as Shown in the Ninth District

How Logan, Long Jones, and Long John Plotted and Conspired at Spring-

THE GERMAN PRESS. THE "ILLINOIS STAATS-ZEITUNG" sterday contains the following leading

article:

THE TRIUNVIRATE.

In asking the question, "Who shall wield for the term of the next four years the executive power of our Government?" the names of Grant and of other candidates become of insignificant importance as compared with the question, "Shall the candidate of the Triumvirate (Cameron, Conkling, and Logan) rule the land, or one of those whom the people prefer?" The name of Grant has, during the preliminary contest for the election of delegates to the National Convention, become a party badge, a cockade, which is worn by the automatic hirelings of the Confederation of Three. Who of these worthles cares for Grant himself? The name of Grant is of just as little importance to them as was, a hundred years ago, the name of the German Emperer to the hirelings who enlisted in the ranks of the armies furnished to the German Diet by the principalities. They do not care for Grant, but they care a great deal for their boss. Jack Logan to-day dare justly utter the words of self-praise which escaped from the lips of the Virginian Fitzhugh: "I am a biger man than old Grant"! It was more the man Logan than the name of Grant that had any influence over the gang of robbers at Springfield, who acted in accordance with his will.

We must consider that of all the Republican States it is only New York, Pennsylvania, and Illinois where political power, shrewdness, and fraud prevailed, and whose State Conventions were conquered by the bosses, which demand Grant for President. The delegates from New York and Pennsylvania were "instructed" by Conkling and Cameron to vote for Grant. The third and the most important boss of the three has simplified the fraud still more. After fraudulently obtaining an apparent majority in the State Convention, he selected the whole of the forty-two delegates himself through his committee from among his hirelings, who are his own, body and Sul.

If under such circumstances and by such mems a majority for Grant should be the result

among his hirelings, who are his own, body and soul. If under such circumstances and by such means a majority for Grant should be the result of the deliberations of the National Convention, it would be tantamount to a victory of the triumvirate and the destruction of the Republican party. Such a result would not be binding on any true Republican. Of the contrary, to revolt against it would be an obligation and a matter of honor and duty on the part of every one who does noteonsider himself a siave, or who refuses to wear the collar of those three impadent feliows. During the first period of its existence the Republican party endeavored to be, and was actually, an association of men rhose principal object centered in the desire to mide the National development of our people nto the paths of freedom, right, and progress, corps of hirelings, chosen from the ranks of he followers of Cameron, Conkling, and Logan, oes not represent the Republican party, but, if should arrogate to itself the name of the arty, it would amount only to a miserable umbug and a swindle, No real and honest epublican owes allegiance to such a detestable oncern.

Republican owes allegiance to such a detestable concern.

There was a time when the nomination of Grant as a second choice (after Washburne) would have been acceptable to the German Republicans. This belief prevailed at the time when it was thought that he could be honestly horninated as the standard-bearer of the Republicans. But a Grant, forced upon the party as a candidate by fraud and swindling, can never be considered as the second choice of the German Republicans. If his nomination had been attained by honest means, the people had a right to hope that, profiting by the experience of his former mistakes, he would have made a pretty good President, But of him, who is buildozed upon the people, we have no right to entertain any such hopes. He could never be anything else than a tool of the "Confederation of Three."

Three."
his would be the natural consequence of his ction. But he never can be elected. A forced d bulloozed nomination of Grant by the Cambon-Conkling-Logan banditti is equivalent to a graceful but well-deserved defeat in Nomber. And above all others, the German Helicans would assist in preparing such a de-licans would assist in preparing such a de-

would be defeated, but they are also determined to contribute to such a result.

And it is furthermore the determination of the German Republicans that, in our own State of Illinois, as well as in New York and Pennsylvania, the power of the arrogant bosses and askmasters shall be broken, because it would be far preferable to see the Republican party burged of all unclean and dishonest elements luring a four-years' term of their opponents han to behold it in its degradation as a piece of personal property in the hands of this band of conspirators and robbers, who are devoid of all honor and conscience.

of personal property in the hands or this band of conspirators and robbers, who are devoid of all honor and conscience.

If a house is permeated by mold and infected by vermin to such a degree that it has become natenable, then it is better to level it to the ground in order to make room for a better structure. The next eight days will decide whether or not there is anything left of the Republican party of Illinois worth saving and retaining. During this time the voice of honest and true Republicans will be heard loudly enough, and the Republican National Convention cannot ignore it. If the disgraceful action of Logan at Springfield should be branded by the National Convention as a political crime, if the rightfully chosen delegation of the Congressional districts of Illinois should be admitted, thus foiling the conspiracy of the Triumvirate,—then it may be that the Republican party can achieve a victory and again call the administration of National affairs its own. But if the contrary should take place,—then the Republican party would not only be beaten in the November election, but it would be defeated, without deserving that an honest Republican should shed a tear over its disintegration and downfall.

gentleman from Jackson," and his crew with-at gloves. The following are the editorial re-

out gloves. The lonowing are the current and convention:

Without a solid backing from Illinois there would have been no prospect for Grant's nomination. If the people of that State had declared themselves in his favor his chances would have been strengthened; if not, then only one alternative remained: either the Republican party must drop his candidacy or the machine must employ all possible means to force his name upon the Convention. This latter course has been pursued. What Cameron and Conkling have accomplished through tricks and deception Logan has done by brute force and the most wanton lawlesness and disregard of parliamentary precedents and decorum. Dishonesty triumphed, and the automaton tools of Logan were selected as the representatives of the Republican party of Illinois to the National Convention.

If brute force, oppression, and gagging are to be called glorious achievements, then Logan's is a most glorious victory. But he who is attached to the Republican party from couviction and faith in its principles of freedom; he who can yet blush at the deplorable spectacle of trampling under foot the honest will of the people, must confess that Logan's "victory" has stigmatized with shame the Republican party, and they exclaim with thundering indignation: "There is a limit to all tyrannical power and usurpation." But has Logan indeed gained such a decided victory? Is he justified in saying to Grant, as the bloodhound Muraview said to

usurpation." But has Logan indeed gained is decided victory? Is he justified in saying rant, as the bloodhound Muraview said to Car: "I lay Poland at your Majesty's feet "! masses of the people, especially the intellit Germans, will now see that, instead of a lous victory, there has been the beginning a thorough defeat of Grant's aspirations to Presidency, and that one-half of the Repubans of Illinois will be opposed to Grant, as is entire West."

init to all tyranny."

THE ASSERTION OF THE GALENA "GAZETTE."
that "Grant will under no circumstances permit the withdrawal of his name," induces the
Staats-Zeitung to make the following romarks:

This official declaration, it should be noticed,
is made after the Springfield Convention. It
means, in other words: Grant leaves the dirty
work performed and to be performed in the
hands of the Camerons, Conklings, and Logans.
But such work is acceptable to him, and he is
willing to pick up his nomination out of the
deepest cesspool of nolitical fraud and swindling. With this declaration, Gen. Grant abandons the proud position of the American hero,
who was feted by the whole world, and steps down

into the quagmire of the meanest and most detestable political trickery. He has no reason to complain, where in the future even those who would have supported his nomination had it been honestly obtained treat him in such a manner as a willing tool of Republican swindlers and buildozers deserves.

OTHER PAPERS.

As a rule the Democrats are in favor of the nomination of Grant, and at county and State Conventions they have generally acted in the capacity of assistant Republicans in the interest of Grant. The Cincinnati Volksfreund (Democratic) is more bonest, and gives the ex-

est of Grant. The Cincinnati Volks reund (Democratic) is more bonest, and gives the exPresident the following severe castigation:

"If Grant had shown during his second term the capacity and ability of a good civil officer, then and in that case it would have been easy to overcome the opposition to the third term, because in this case the third term does not immediately follow the second term. But Grant succeeded during his second term so admirably in disgusting honest men of all parties that it almost seems as if he was to be rewarded with a third term for the disgraceful management of his second term. If he should be successful, then we may truly say that we have come to a pretty pass with our Republic."

Die Amerika (Democrati, of St. Louis, is not much pleased with the state of affairs on its own as well as the Republican side of the question relative to Presidential candidates. It says: "As sincerely as we may desire the nomination by the Democratic Convention of men like Thurman or Bayard, or any other man

much pleased with the state of affairs on its own as well as the Republican side of the question relative to Presidential candidates. It says: "As sincerely as we may desire the nomination by the Democratic Convention of men like Thurman or Bayard, or any other man of a spotless character and reputation, we cannot escape the fact that the Democrats will be forced to swallow the bitter pill of Gramercy Park, as the Republicans will have to gulp down the still worse pill of Galena."

The Cincinnati Voltshlati (Independent Republican) sounds the following note of warning: "Cesar, Augustus, and Tiberius retained all names and forms of the old Republic. Under them the Consuls were elected regularly every year. The Senate remained as usual in session, and recognized the wishes of the 'Imperatores by proper legislation. The names and functions of the Pretors, Quasstors, and other officers remained the same. The republican form was carefully retained, but what had become of the essence, of the reality, of the spirit of the Republic marched, falling into the arms of rude despotism of a Caliguia and a Nero. We do not believe that Grant will attempt to declare himself Emperor of America, and that he will overthrow the Constitution, but if he should succeed now in forcing his election to a third term upon the people contrary to the unwritten law of the land, it will hereafter greatly facilitate his fourth, fifth, and sixt reflection. If his election cannot be prevented this time, the opposition to a fourth term with all the Federal patronage at his command would be entirely useless."

The Wacchter om Erie (Ind. Rep.) says editorially:

rially:

"What we nowadays please to term the political machine is nothing else than the logical product of that lack of political honesty and political morals, of that Machiavellian dogma, that, to gain any political point, we need not be afraid of the means to attain it. Who can without the deepest shame and without presentiment of danger to our National existence follow and look upon the preliminary fights for the Presidential nomination?

the preliminary fights for the Presidential nomination?
"During Grant's Administration nepotism, corruption, and political villainy were declared legitimate and fashiouable, and since that time demoralisation in public and private life has assumed gigantic proportions. Even shame has weiled her face or has disappeared altogether. If not some of the tricksters, fixers, bulldozers, and politicians would have sank into the earth to hide their existence forever. If this political corruption and degeneracy are not stopped soon we need not be hypochondriacs to sea and feel that the downfall of the Republic is not outside the sphere of possibilities. Even the robust organism of our Republic cannot withstand, but must succumb to, the destructive influences which are constantly brought to bear upon it by corrept politicians, There is but one remedy which will neutralize the workings of the political 'machine.' It is simple but radical in its effectiveness: Think and judge for yourself, and emancipate yourself from the next, woke: in other words assert and judge for yourself, and emancipate your-self from the party-yoke; in other words, assert your political independence, become self-de-pendent, and you will occupy the position of a worthy citizen of the land.

NINTH ILLINOIS.

THE NINTH (OR PEORIA) DISTRICT BULLDOZ AND DISFRANCHISED. Peoria Transcript, May 24. Those who believe that the forty-two Gra delegates elected to the Chicago Convention, at Springfield, last week will be admitted into that Convention in a body may, perhaps, be interested to know the grounds on which the seats of a portion of them will be contested.

The call of the National Committee for the The call of the National Committee for the Chicago Convention contains this clause: Republicans, and all who will cooperate with them in supporting the nominee of the party, are invited to choose two delegates from each Congressional district, four at large from each State, two from each Territory, and two from the District of Columbia, to represent them in the Convention.

gates from each Congressional district and four at large from each State.

Who are to choose the delegates from each "Congressional district?" Manifestly the Republicans of each district. Who are to choose the four delegates-at-large from each State? Manifestly the Republicans of each State.

Each Congressional district is as truly a unit in the selection of its delegates as each State is a unit in the selection of its four delegates-at-large and each Territory a unit in the selection of its four delegates-at-large and each Territory a unit in the selection of its Territorial delegates. No man with agrain of sense will contend that Ohio has any voice in the selection of the four delegates-at-large from Indiana, or those from Illinois, or of any other State. Is there any stronger reason, pray, for saying that the Second Congressional District of Illinois has any right to assist in the selection of the delegates from the Tenth Congressional District? Has any other outside district any right to assist in the selection of the delegates from the Strict. If not, have they collectively the right? If it is answered that they have, can it not be claimed with equal force that the whole thirty-eight States of the Union have the right to participate in the selection of delegates from the State of Illinois? If the nineteen Congressional districts of this State have a right to say who shall go from the First District, or the Tenth, or the Nineteenth District, then the States of Massachusetts, New York, Pennsylvania, and all other States have a right to step in and say who shall go from the State of Illinois; and the Territory of Montana, for instance, can be invaded and overwhelmed by adjoining Territories, and the wishes of its own citizens be thwarted and set asside.

of Montana, for instance, can be invaded and overwhened by adjoining Territories, and the wishes of its own citizens be thwarted and set aside.

It may be asked why this happens now which has never happened before—why this departure from former customs? It happens now simply because the State of Illinois undertakes to do what it never undertook to do before,—that is, to deprive the several Congressional districts from making their own selections of delegates to Chicago. Never before in the history of the Republican party of this State did the several Congressional districts combine to override the selection of the separate districts. Each gistrict has berefore been allowed to make its own selection of delegates. These delegates were reported to the general convention and were added to the four chosen at large. The whole were then commissioned by the general convention, in order to save the trouble of making out twenty separate sets of credentiais, nineteen for the Congressional districts and one for the State.

There never was a contest before, because there was never a disagreement about the selection of delegates. In this case, the delegates there was never a disagreement about the selection of delegates actually elected by the districts. In the Ninth District the delegates selected by the State Convention are Joab Mershon and Richard H. Whiting. These gentlemen received only four votes out of thirty-nine from the delegates of the Ninth District. The delegates to Chicago actually elected by the delegates of the Ninth District, the other five being present at the time and taking part in the proceedings. The question mow is, could four of those five dissenting delegates go out and call outsiders to their ada and elect men not the choice of the district? In other words, can four gentlemen in the Ninth District thrust Richard H. Whiting and Joab Mershon on the district when that district had previously, by a vote of 3 to 5, selected W. S. Gale and John A. Gray? We may add that the two gentlemen last named well go

THE ILLINOIS BOSS. THE POLITICAL PIRATE OF THE PRAIRIES-LONG

Grant is a candidate for Pre nd-He is in the hands of his soriends, and will stick.

Scond—He is in the hands of his so-called friends, and will stick.

BLACK JACK.

When the facts are known, it is ludicrous to see the importance some papers attach to John Logan's influence in Illinois. He is given credit for a result that of himself he never could have achieved. Papers that know better do this for the purpose of making Grantism odious by tying the dead body of Loganism to it. There is no doubt but that Logan, coarse, brutal, Ignorant, and vulgar, is ambitious to impress the world with the belief that he is to illinois what Conkling is to New York, or Cameron is to Pennsylvania, but nothing is further from the truth. He has been a dead load to the Grant men in this State; many of Grant's steadfast friends refused to take an active part in his campaign because they disliked the vulgar protension of Logan to dietate and control. If Logan had remained out of the State the Washburne people would never have antagonized Grant. Logan's Falstaffin swager and threats that Washburne should never be heard of in Illinois forced the Washburne men to show their hands, and, as it was, they nearly wrested the State from Grant because of Logan. The detected presence of Logan gave many men an opportunity and a protext to array themselves in the ranks of the anti-Grant men who, otherwise, would never have thought of opposing the General.

Grant's return to Illinois was very opportune. Had he remained out of the State the Biaine and Washburne papers would have barried it against Logan. Washburne's visit to the Hot Spring's was for the purpose of seeing Grant and explaining the emergency in Illinois.

Col. Merriam, the Intermi-Revenue Collector in this district, was a Blaine man because he him removed and failed. Merriam net Grant when he came to Springfield a couple of weeks ago, and it was only after assurances that Logan was strying to rive his failing fortunes some prestige by hiding them under the shadow of Grant's great fame. When Logan reached here Monday he saw that there was a such Opposition to him as the

of the Convention.

When Grant visited Springfield on his return from the South, a dinner was given to a number of gentlemen. After the dinner and wine, cigars followed, and the company was entertained with anecdotes. Among those present was a prominent lawyer, who was a warm friend of Stephen A. Douglas. He is a brilliant conversationalist, and, much to Gen. Grant's delight, he gave a portrayal of a scene in the life of Bombastes Logan just after the outbreak of the War, when Grant had gone into camp with his first commission. Douglas had made his last great speech, which had been awaited for with breathless interest in the North, in which he declared his devotion to the Union and his determination to aid in the prosecution of the War. Logan was furious with rage over Douglas' speech. He walked up and down the main street of Springfield, raving like a mad man and swearing like a pirate. He cursed Douglas in his own original, vigorous tyle, and swore by all the devils in h—I that Steph, had ripped the Democratic party wide open, and wound up by renewing his oath of fealty to the Democracy. "By God, I am a Democrat, and cannot be driven from the party by threats, bullets, or blackguards." In a few brief months the bold blower had followed in the footsteps of Douglas, and was marching to the music of the Union. Now, alas' who is there in the Democratic party to mourn for Logan? Not one!

DOUGLAS AND LINCOLN. In my specials I alluded to the cats-paws that were being made of the sons of Abraham Lincoin and Stephen A. Douglas to enable the machinists to rake the Grant chestnuts out of the Illinois fire. These young men need guardians. It was not a bad idea, viewed from a poetic standpoint, that the old-timers had of burning the King's household—women, babes, and boys—with the King's body. It didn't give the heirs standpoint, that the old-timers had of burning the King's household-women, babes, and boys—with the King's body. It didn't give the heirs a chance to tarnish the reputation of the dead. All the romance in Illinois politics clusters about the names of Doughs and Lincoln. They are the political idols of Suckerdom. Their names ornament counties, townships, hotels, streets, salcons, and cemeteries. As you enter the unfinished Capitol, you are greeted with the names of Douglas and Lincoln. Their statues stand on either side of the main entrance, and full-length portraits of each hang in the Hall of Representatives, where the Convention was held. Young Douglas and young Lincoln were both brought here to give respectability to the Grant bolters from Cook County. They permitted themselves and the names they wear to be used as sort of door-mats. Stephen A. Douglas resembles his father only in body. His figure is short and dumpy. His head sets on a neck so thick, and stout, and fleshy with fat that it is hard to tell where the shoulders leave off and the skull begins. His face is pock-marked, and is not at all prepossessing or intellectual. He is energetic and tonguey, and possesses some wit, which with a gift of gab and a name constitute his stock in trade. When Grant gets a third term, Douglas reward might be a post-oifice.

Robert Lincoln is about 35 years of age. He is tall, has a manly form and bearing, and carries his head erect and thrown backward. His fuce is covered with a full beard, worn after the English style. He moved very quietly among the crowd, and is not as fussy as Douglas. Dark circles surround his eyes, and he looked to me like a man of character and integrity. He enjoys the good opinion of his neighbors, is a good lawyer, and a fair taiker.

LONG JOHN.

One of the prominent figures was old John

the good opinion of his neighbors, is a good lawyer, and a fair talker.

LONG JOHN.

One of the prominent figures was old John
Wentworth, of Chicago. He is baid, 70, talkative, and loves politics for the excitement.
He was admitted as one of the thirtysix Grant delegates from Cook County,
and heads the list of Grant delegates
chosen by the Committee appointed by
Raum. A change—a very radical change—has
come over the spirit of Long John's dreams.
The first political reporting I ever did was at the
Liberal Convention in 1872, and I went the morning of the second day of the Convention to a
hall on Vine street, where the filinois delegation
had headquarters. Lyman Trumbuil presided
as Chairman, but John Wentworth was master
of ceremonies. Grant's shortcomings were
served up in peppery language by John, whose
speech was applauded again and again. It is
hard to tell by what process of reasoning he has
persuaded himself to support Grant for a third
term after fighting him so vigorously for a sec-

THE ILLINOIS CONVENTION.

COMMENTS OF THE PRESS.

Akron (O.) Beacon (Rep.).

If Grant only gets his nomination by highway robbery as in Illinois, the revoit against the third term will be to the Greeley secession in 1872 as a tornado to a summer breeze. "For they have sown the wind and they shall reap the whirlwind." Is Scripting that Comments and the statements are statements. wind," is Scripture that Conkling, Cameron, an

Logan will then understand.

Boston Herald (Ind.),

The action of the Illinois Convention ought t The action of the Illinois Convention ought to create a reaction. It is undoubtedly an outrageous game to carry the State solid for Grant by John Logan and his crowd, regardless of the sentiment of the party. If the Convention had been faithful to any rule of action, if would not have exposed itself to contempt; but it decided against the rule of the majority in Cook County, giving the Grant minority representation, and then insisted upon majority rule in the State, contrary to Republican usage and common honesty. This is the game to which the "boom" has been reduced. This is the way the National Convention is made up "to register the will of the people."

nas ocen reduced. This is the way the National Convention is made up "to register the will of the people."

Why do the third-termers rejoice? Because Grant escaped defeat in his own State? Sherman carried his by an overwhelming majority. Blaine, and Edmunds, and Windom carried their States without serious opposition. If Grant's friends feel called upon to celebrate the doubtful victory in Illinois and rejoice because their chief saved himself by the skin of his teeth, the other gentlemen aamed have good grounds for building boulares, and blaring with brass bands, and splitting the firmament with shouts of victory. The Republicans of ten of the Congressional districts claim their right to send delegrates to Chicago, under the terms of the call of the Chicago under the terms of the call of the Chicago will be whether the Logan machine in Illinois shall stand; and on that question the Cameron and Conking machines will be tested. If the American people are so passionately anxious to have a third term of the President under whom favoritism, fraud, and murder flourished as never before or since, that they will approve the proceedings of a band of politicians whose measures are worthy of experts in the bunko game, the spectacle ought to be instructive, for it will not be agreeable.

Cincinnate Gasette (Rep.).

It is hard to understand why Gen. Logan should exhibit so much complacency over the packing

The public awards the palm to Hale's Honey of Horehound and Tar as a cough remedy. Pike's Toothache Drops cure in one minute.

IN ORDER TO ACCOMMODATE OUR NUMER-lished Branch Offices in the different Divisions, as designated below, where advertisements will be taken for the same price as charged at the Main Office, and will be received until 10 o'clock p. m. J. & H. SIMS, Booksellers and Stationers, 123 Twenty-second-st. Twenty-second-st.
W. F. BOGART, Druggist, 648 Cottage Grove-av.,
northwest corner Thirty-fifth-st.
H. W. BUCHMAN, Druggist, corner Thirty-first and

State-sta.

CHÁS. BENNETT. Newsdealer. Stationer. etc., 99
West Madison-st., near Western-av. Blue Island-av.,
TH. SONNICHSEN, Druggist, 22; Blue Island-av.,
sorner of Twelfub-st. corner of Twelfth-st.

H. C. HERRICK, Jeweler, Newsdealer, and Fancy
Goods, 72 Janke-st., corner Lincoln.

H. K. KRAST, Druggist, 641 West Madison-st., corner
Panlina. Paulina.

1. BURLINGHAM & CO., Druggists, 46 North Clark-st., corper Division.
F. M. WILLIAMS & CO., Druggists, 675 Larrabee-st., corper Society. corner Sobhia.

LOUIS W. H. NEEBE, Printing and Advertising Agent, News and Stationery Depot, 45 East Division-st. between LaSaile and Wells.

PERSONAL. PERSONAL—A BARTONE AND A BASSO PROfundo with powerful voices wish the acquaintance of a lady or gent pianist who could spare a few
hours a week. Address T48, Tribune office.

PERSONAL—MRS. GRAY. CARE OF MRS. PHILlips: Will answer your letter of the Zdd inst.,
through Post-Office; write me as per city directory.

ALFRED.

CITY REAL ESTATE. FOR SALE -5.000-704 STATE-ST.—THIS 4-STO brick store, east front, near Fourteenth-st. is 38x100 feet. The building covers the lot, 35x This is the cheapest property ever offered in Chica The fittle is free and clear. If you want a barya look at this. T. B. BOYD, Room 7, IP9 Madison-st. FOR SALE-BY H. C. MONEY, 79 DEARBORN-st.—Corner Lake and Leaviti-sts., with building, for \$3,500; a decided bargain. No. 1 stone house, Throop-st., near Madison, renting for \$55 per month, \$5,750. FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—GOOD BRICE residence on West Monroe-st., bet. Morgan an Aberdeen. PHILIP MYERS & CO., 164 Randolph-st. TOR SALE—TWO S-ROOM BRICK HOUSES modern improvements, on Hermitage-av., near Polk-sE; price, \$2,50; terms to suit. JAS. M. ALLEN 56 Washington-st., Room 35.

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE. FOR SALE—\$100 WILL BUY A BEAUTIFUL LOT one block from hotel at La Grange, 7 miles from Chicago; \$15 down and \$5 monthly; cheapest property in market, and shown free; abstract free; railroad fare, 10 cents. IRA BROWN, 124 La Salle-al. Room 4. OR SALE—I HAVE SEVERAL CHOICE ACRE tracts, residence lots, and residences at Hyde ark, which I would be glad to show customers. B. ULRICH, Ilu Dearborn-st.

A. ULRICH, III Dearborn-#.

FOR SALE—A BÉAUTIFUL SUBURBAN HOME;
8½ acres choice fruit; house and barn all in order;
fiered at half its real value. 106 Fifth-#\*, Room 9. REAL ESTATE WANTED. WANTED-A WELL-RENTED PIECE OF BUSI ness property, worth from \$5,000 to \$15,000; give location, etc. Address P B, Room 22, 170 LaSalle-st. WANTED—TO BUY FOR ALL CASH DOWN—A residence near the lake, between Thirty-ninth and Forty-seventh-sts., worth \$5,000. Address, for five days. S 97, Tribune office.

BOARDING AND LODGING. South Side. ELDRIDGE-COURT-LARGE AND SMALL rooms with board. Transients taken. 43 UNIVERSITY-PLACE—DESIRABLE SUITE from, with board. Location near Douglas Station. 234 GROVELAND PARK-AV.—FRONT ROOM, half block from Hyde Park train, private family. 1507 WABASH-AV., NEW NUMBER-PLEAS 1612 WABASH-AV., OLD NUMBER 787—PAR-tics visiting the city during the Convention can find pleasant accommodations. 1907 MICHIGAN-AV., BETWEEN EIGH-somely-furnished alcove room. References excha'd.

2021 MICHIGAN-AV. - ELEGANT ROOMS and suites, with first-class board. Refer-2120 MICHIGAN-AV.—A FINE LARGE FRONT board; also, other pleasant rooms.

2226 WABASH-AV., NEAR TWENTY-SECond-at.—Very pleasant and desirable rooms, with good board; will be ready about June 1; location first-class. 2404 WABASH-AV.—DESTRABLE SUITE OF with board. References exchanged.

COOD LOCATION, SOUTH SIDE—THREE SINGUITE FOR yet rooms, with first-class board, for four young gentlemen. Reference, Price, \$5.00 a week. Address S.S. Tribune office.

North Side. day.

111 DEARBORN - AV. — MADAMR BABUT'S
Prench boarding-house: rooms nicely furnished. Table d'hote at 6p. m. References: Mr. Henrotin, Belgian Consul; Mine. Eugenle de Roode Rice.

241 OHIO-ST., NEAR DEARBORN—ONE HANDclass inble. References.

West Side.
241 SOUTH SANGAMON, NEAR CONGRESSwater, bath, private family. 404 WEST ADAMS-ST.—TWO OR THREE DAY boarders accommodated.

WEST MONROE-ST., NEAR LEAVITT-FOR gent and wife in private family; good accommodations and location. Terms reasonable. T.C., Tribune office.

MAULTON HOUSE, KINZIE AND MARKET-STS (opposite Northwestern Depot)—\$1.50 and & per day.

CT. LAURENCE HOTEL, ON THE EUROPEAN
Delan, 163 and 165 South Clark-st.—Delegates and
visitors to the Republican Convention can be accommodated with rooms or cots. Terms, from \$1 per day
and upward. Beading-room and office, No. 10. ST. JAMES, FORMERLY WOOD'S HOTEL, 116
ST. JAMES, FORMERLY WOOD'S HOTEL, 116
and 119 Firth-av, near Madison-st.—62 and \$2.50 per
day; can furnish accommodations during the Convention for 250 more guests.

WINDSOR HOUSE, 178 STATE-ST., OPPOSITE
Palmer House—\$1.50 and \$2 per day.

BOARD WANTED.

D'OARD-BY GENTLEMAN AND WIFE-AND room free from sewer-ms, and with eastern exposure from sewer-ms, and with eastern exposure from sewer-ms, and with eastern exposure from the sewer-ms, and with eastern exposure from the sewer-ms, and the

OST-A HEAVY GOLD CAMEO RING, EN graved, "O. F. G., 18th birthday, Oct. 20, 1877." liberal reward will be paid if returned to 244 Mor TOST—ON VINCENNES-AV. GRAND BOULETOST—ON VINCENNES-AV. GRAND BOULEaghan, and hap-robe. The finder will be liberally rewarded by returning to EDGERYDON'S stables on
Fourteenth-st., near Michigan-sv.

JOST—SIS REWARD—A LIGHT BAY HORSE,
weighing about 1,150 lbs, white hind leg and well
fed. The above reward will be paid to the person
who will return the same to the owner, JACOB
BECHER, 89 Bine Island-av.

Decriped, so give Island-av.

OST-FROM 2488 STATE-ST., LIGHT BAY mare, about 10 years old, 15% hands. A reward will be paid for her return. S. KENNINGTON. MISCELLANEOUS. A DVERTISERS CAN LEARN THE EXACT COST of any proposed line of advertising in American papers by addressing Geo. P. Rowell & Co.'s News-paper Advertising Bureau, 10 Spruce-st. N. Y. Send for oficular.

A RIZONA MINES—HALF HATEREST IN TWO silver mines near the celebrated Silver King Mine. Address B. B. LINARD, Palmer Hopse.

NEW ORLEANS RESIDENT, WITH LARGE trade among grocers and liquor-dealers, desires the agency of a substantial firm. Can furnish highly satisfactory references and any required amount of security. Box 2,5%, New Orleans. A GENTS WANTED TO SELL THE STANDARD A gentle draft link for the protection of horses and harness. Exclusive territory to first-class men. For particulars, address Columbia Car Spring Co., 125 Central-av., Cincinnast, O.

PARTNER WANTED—BY A GERMAN, WITH A few hundred dollars to assist me working a new and valuable patent just issued. Call at or address 742 Milwaukee-ay.

WE RECOMMEND MRS. FRANKS AS THE BEST adviser in love, marriage, divorce, changes in business. 351 West Madison-st., from 9 a. m. to 8 p. m GOODRICH, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, 23 DEAR-born-st., Chicago. Advice free; lo years' experi-go Business quietly and legally transacted.

L. B. COUPLAND & Co... Patent Attorneys, 20 La Salle-st.

TO RENT-HOUSES. TO RENT—HOUSES.

South Side.

TO RENT—NO, HS PRAISHEAV., NEAR TWENty-fowith-st.—story English basement, with
sub-basement, stone front, all modern improvements
furmane, gras-fittures, etc., and brick barn. THOMAS
& BRAGG, ES La Salle-st.

TO RENT—HANDSOMEL, V FURNISHED STONE—
front house for the summer; Indians-aw, near
Thirty-sixth-st.; 7 rooms, in perfect order; family
without children preferred, as good care is more considered than amount of rent cool, pleasant location
and good neighbors. WILLIAM L. PIERCE, Room
4, 181 La Salle-st.

NO RENT-FURNISHED-3-STORY AND BASI ment brick dwelling north of Twenty-second-si outh Side. Family without children and the best of greenees required. Address V 44 Tribune office. PO RENT—A COMPLETELE-FURNISHED 3-tory brick house until Sept. 1; house is pleas-ntly and conveniently situated on South Side. Ad-ress V 4, Tribune office.

TO RENT-WEST SIDE-ZEW Wood-st., 2-story brick. 26 Hermitage-av., 3-story brick. 26 Hermitage-av., 3-story brick. Store 66 West Van Buren-st. THOS. E. PATTERSON. 18 Dearborn-st.

North Side.

North Side.

TO RENT—THE ELEGANT THREE-STORY AND basement brick dwelling. 25 feet front, with large brick barn, 43 Dearborn-av. Apply to JAMES GAMBLE, 40 Dearborn-st., Room 5. TO RENT - AN ELEGANT PRIVATE RESIdence on the North Side, within ten minutes'
walk of the Sherman House. Apply to J. C. SMITH,
40 Dearborn-st., Room I.

TO BENT-BY TURNER & BOND, 102 WASHINGton-st: No. 37 West Adams-st. 2-story and basement brick, three rooms deep, with all modern conveniences; has just been painted and calcimined
from top to bottom; large lot and brick stable; \$0.
No. 504 Miwankee-sv., store 25xill and basement; has
just been pa.; in perfect order; \$0.30. No. 808 Statest., a large store, \$5x00, east front, near Thirty-eighblat; \$15; No. 4004 Green-wood-sw., 2-story, half basement, and mansard brick house, with octamin floor;
two parlors, dining-room, and kitchen very low rent.
Nos. 150 and 164 Wabash-utv., 3-story and basement
stone-froms all modern improvements; in first-class
neighborhood.

Suburban. Miscellaneous.

TO RENT-FURNISHED HOUSE OF 10 ROOMS IN Evanston on Ridge-av.; 2% acres ground, find lawn, burn, lake water, and gas; will rent for a year or for the enimmer to small family. H. C. MOREY B Dearborn-st. TO RENT—A FURNISHED 10-ROOM COTTAG for 3 months; rent reasonable. Address Pos Office Box 1056, Evanston, 111. Office Box 1956, Evanston, 111.

TO RENT—AT WINNETKA, PLASANT HOUS, with 5 acres, garden fruit, barn; near the lake.

1. CANFIELD, 161 Randolph-st.

TO RENT—HOUSE AT NORWOOD PARK rooms, large let; cheap to permanent party.

C. TREAT, Room 5 M. E. Church Block. TO RENT-DWELLING, TEN ROOMS, HOT AND cold water, gas, large lot, barn, Hyde Park-av., botth of city finits, near depot. Apply at 112 La salie-st, basement.

TO RENT-FLATS. South Side.

To RENT-IN FIRST-CLASS ORDER, FLAT OF Sive rooms in new marble front building corner of State and Thirty-frat-sts. GEO. R. CLARKE & CO., Room 10, 39 Washington-st. TO RENT-FLAT ON SECOND AND TRIRI floors 64 State-st. Apply to R. I. STEARNS, 115 Randoloh-st.

West Side. TO RENT-FLAT OF FIVE ROOMS, MODERS conveniences, in new building, No. 990 Wes Madison-st. Key at 992. North Side

TO RENT-ELEGANT 7 AND 8 ROOM FLATS bath rooms, gas fixtures, elevators, and all In provements; new buildings; 48 and 489 North Clarks st. E. HANECY, 108 Dearborn-st.; Rooms 12 and E. TO RENT-ROOMS. TO RENT-BY EDWARD GOODRIDGE, 250 WES

Madison-st.:
Rooms for offices or living uses in block southeas
orner Cottage Grove-av., and Thirty-fifth-st., vis.:
Room No. 2, divided into 3 rooms, \$12.
Rooms Nos. 15, 16, and 17, \$7 each.
Hall lighted with gas; water, etc. Rooms in thor
ugh repair, and overlooking lake except No. 2. O RENT-FURNISHED ROOM, BATH, ETC., TO one or two gentlemen. 388 Wabash-av. O RENT-FURNISHED ROOMS; ALL MODERN conveniences, 1616 Wabash-av. 1 conveniences, 1616 Wabash-av.
1 ORENT—HANDSOMELY FURNISHED ROOMS
1 large and airy, at #4 Wabash-av. TO RENT-NEWLY AND WELL FURNISHED rooms; two unfurnished rooms and basement to responsible parties. No. 1426 Wabash-av.

TO RENT-DESIRABLE ROOMS AND SUITES IN the Giles Bros. Building (226 Wabash-av., with-n 3 minutes' walk of the Gardner House and Exposition Building; to reputable and responsible parties mly. Apply at Room E.

N. RENT-MANDAME.

only. Apply at Room 13.

To RENT—HANDSOME ROOMS, FURNISHEI

and newly calcimined, for single gentlemen of
amilies, without board; basement for day boarders
fransient guests accommodated, during Convention
forms reasonable. 1551 Michigan-av., new number. O RENT-1323 MICHIGAN-AV., Twelfth-st., elegantly furnished rooms, s suite: modern improvements; to gentlemen nt or permanent. Also barn to rent. TO RENT-FURNISHED ROOMS FOR CONVEN-tion week. 47 Monroe-st., opposite Palmer House. Apply at Room I7.

West Side. O RENT-192 SOUTH PEORIA-ST., CORNE Van Buren, parlor-floor, furnished

TO RENT - A HANDSOMELY-FURNISHED front room, hot and cold water; private family. TO RENT-STORES, OFFICES, &c. O RENT-A TWO-STORY AND HARRMENT building if Market-st, suitable for the commis-n business. Apply to J. C. SMITH, & Dearborn-st., TO RENT—STORE AND BASEMENT & WEST Lake-st; put in good order; cheap to the right party. G. S. THOMAS, 159 La Saile-st., Room 5.

Miscellaneous TO RENT-ROOMS—TO GENTLEMEN DURING the convention, near street cars; location first class. References required. Address V 47, Tribune.
TO RENT—LARGE AND SMALL WELL-LIGHT—ed rooms for manufacturing; power and elevaed rooms for manufacturing; power at A. E. BISHOP, 16 South Jefferson-st.

WANTED-TO RENT-CIGAR STAND IN RES taurant, saloon, or hotel; have fixtures. Ad dress T 54, Tribune office. dress T 34, Tribune office.

WANTED-TO RENT-A LOT NORTH OF HAR
rison-st. in the South Division. Apply to M. W
POWELL & CO., 175 La Salle-st. WANTED—TO RENT—SUITE OF UNFURNISH—
ed rooms; North Side preferred. References.
T44, Tribune office.
WANTED—TO RENT—A HOUSE, FROM 12 TO 15
rooms, at \$5 to \$40 per month; must be in good
repair and good location. Inquire of W. P. SHERMAN, 185 Dearborn-st.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS. A NUMBER OF SECOND-HAND STEINWAY Grand, Square, and Upright Planos, some of them but little used and as good as new; also for said very low, second-hand planos of other makes taker in exchange. Beware of bogus instruments represented as genuine Steinway planos at other places LYON & HEALY, State and Monroe-sta. CASH! CASH! CASH! SEE THIS BEFORE YOU buy. I sell 7-octave carved rosewood upright piano only 190; cost \$650. Celebrated city make; genuine bargain. 730 West Madison-st. CHICKERING PIANO ONLY \$225, COST \$1,000 square grand 75-octave, rosewood case, fully war ranted; great bargain. Call at 7305 West Madison-st HARP FOR SALE-DOUBLE ACTION, REASON able price, at 191 North Halsted-st. R. Di

OWING TO THE DEMAND FOR THE KIMBALL PIANO, We have been unable to fill orders. We have just received a large stock of these popular instruments and can now fill all orders to the wholesale and rotations. 50 NEW UPRIGHT PIANOS, 50 NEW SQUARE PIANOS, TO RENT. W. W. KIMBALL, Corner State and Adams-

Corner State and
Pianos new,
Pianos second-band,
Pianos second-band,
Pianos from 875 upward,
Pianos sold on payments,
Pianos sold on payments,
Pianos for cash,
Pianos almost given away,
Organs for 850,
Organs for 850,
Organs for 850,
Organs for 800,
Organs for 800,
Organs for 800,
Organs for 800, £08 | WANTED-A GOOD SADDLE-PONY. ADDRESS H. DARLINGTON, 161 La Salie-st.

DUNCEMENT—THE UNION FURNITURE mpany, 518 and 505 West Madison-st., have now uits from \$35 to \$1.00.

Also crockery, silver, and glassware, and in fact
verything needed for housekeeping.

Select your goods now to be delivered before the
ise. Make a small payment, and pay the balance
nonthiv.

UNION PURNITURE COMPANY, Open Monday, Thursday, and saturday evenings.

FURNITURE WANTED—ANY ONE HAVING
furniture for small family at a bargain can find
cash customer by calling on or addressing this day
only M. P. PHILLIPS, 30 North Clark-st., first floor. F YOU INTEND BUYING AN OIL STOVE THIS season do not fail to see the Excelsior, at & Dear-orn-st., opposite Tremont House.

A GOOD PRICE WILL BE PAID FOR CAST-OFF clothing at GELDER'S, 1719 State-st. (old No.86). Orders by mail promptly attended to. Established 18d. A Ll. CASH PAID FOR CAST-OFF CLOTHING, attended by Mrs. J. Gelder. Address J. GELDER, 28d State-st.

CHICAGO STURAGE COMPANY. 22 RANdolph-st., invite all wishing to store furniture,
pianos, and merchandise to examine our rates and
unsurpussed facilities.

CTORAGE FOR FURNITURE, BUGGIES, ETC.;
cheapest and best in city. Advances at low rates.
J. C. & G. PARRY, 30 West Monros-st.

WANTED-MALE HELP. Bookkeepers, Clerks, &c.

WANTED-DRUG CLERK; ONE WHO HAS HAD
or German. I'll Blue Island-av. WANTED-AN INVOICE CLERK; MUST BE ACCURATE, regular habits, and thorough. Address to Tribune office. 45. Tribune office.

WANTED—A BOOKKEEPER AND COLLECTOR.
In the gas-fixture and plumbing business. Call
as WILSON'S, IIP Twenty-second-st. WANTED-A HAT SALESMAN; MUST UNDE.
Madisonal business. SUOTT & CO., 185 and 1 WANNTED-A SMART BOY, ABOUT IS YEARS of age, who understands the grocery business; also a cash boy who has had some experience. Apply to P. B. HARKIN, 30f East Indiana-st. WANTED-NO. 1 GROCER, ONE HAVING A practical experience in the wine, liquor, and bottling department. Must state experience rully. Address T 5t, Tribune office.

WANTED-FIFTY CABINETMAKERS AND machine-hands; will give employment every day in the year. Forest City Furniture Company, Rockford, Ill. WANTED-50 GOOD BRICKLAYERS TO WHOM
West Missouri-st., Kansas City, Mo. D. UNDERWOOD. WOD.

WANTED-MOLDERS. MURRAY IRON WORKS,
Burlington, la.

WANTED-A GOOD JOBBING BLACKSMITH,
one used to horseshoeing. Apply to WM.
AUSTIN, Leland, La Salle Co., Ill.

WANTED-DYER AT SMITH'S DYE WORKS,
329 North Seventh-st., St. Louis, Mo. Must be
steady young man; good wages; steady employment.
Address in person or by letter.

WANTED-CARRIAGE BLACKSMITHS, WOODworkers, trimpers, and pointers. W workers, trimmers, and painters at PARSONS & GOODFEILOW'S, Oshkosh, Wis. See PARSONS at 187 Wabash-av. WANTED—2 GOOD PAINTERS TO-MORROW 22.50 per day, and steady work to right kind of men. WM. CARRY, 3703 Cottage Grove-av. WANTED TO GOOD STONECUTTERS FOR SUM mer work; wages good. ABERCROMBIE ERATH, JOHNSTON & CO., St. Joseph, Me. WANTED-A CARPENTER TO WORK BY THE day. Dr. LUCAS, 132 South Clark-st. WANTED-A PANTS-CUTTER FOR A SHORT time. Apply at 23 Washington-st., up-stairs.

Employment Agencies.

WANTED—200 LABORERS FOR RAILROADS
aw-mills, choppers, farms, etc. For particulars
apply to CHRISTIAN & CO., 28 South Water-st. WANTED-LABORERS FOR RAILROAD AND saw-mills; free fare; leave to-day; 50 for city. WANTED-500 RAILBOAD LABORERS FOI for Wisconsin; 3 cooks; free fare; 100 tie-makers; a J. H. SPERBECK'S, 21 West Randolph-st. WANTED-100 RAILROAD LABORERS FOR the West, 50 for city work, 10 farm hands. Apply at ENRIGHT & CU.S Northwestern Employment Agency, 73 South Canal-st.

Miscellaneous. WANTED-1.000 MEN TO WORK IN THE brick-yards of the South Division of the City of Chicago. Wages, from \$1.75 to \$2.30 per day, according to the kind of work performed. Apply at the yards on South Branch. By order of the Brick Mnfg. Asan. WANTED-ONE OR TWO GENTLEMEN OF business experience to trayef. Good references required. Apply at Room 1, 285 East Madison-st. WANTED EXPERIENCED CANVASSERS, PED needle packages, pot-cleaners, pocket stoves, an other useful novelties; 8 to 8 tay easily made either sex. C. M. LiningTon, 45 Jackson-st. WANTED-LIFE INSURANCE-LIBERAL AR rangements made with good agents by W. H WELLS, General Agent, Howland Block, Room 4. WELLS, General Agent, Howland Block, Robin 4.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN ACQUAINTED WITH the dry goods and clothing business to go to Dubuque, in. Inquire of MENDEL & WOLFF, corner Madison-st. and Fifth-av.

WANTED—A CAPABLE MAN TO MANAGE A wholesate business; some capital required. Apply to J. TAYLOR, 49 Walnut-st. WANTED-AGENTS-ENERGETIC MEN EVE-rywhere can clear \$30 to \$50 per week with our present scheme. Those seeking permanent business on small espital address, with stamp for papers, MER-RILL & CO., Room 2, 27 and 29 North Clark-st. WANTED—AT ONCE—A GOOD BOY FOR LAUN-dry, German preferred. 1904 Wabash-av.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED MAN TO SO-licit orders for retail grocery; one acquainted in the vicinity preferred. S. L. FRAZER & CO., Thirty-first-st. and Michigan-av. WANTED-A YOUNG MAN TO ASSIST IN PHO-tograph gallery and learn the business. Apply at art studio 57 West Madison-st. WANTED-A GOOD WAITER, MAN OR WOMAN, for evenings. 241 West Madison-st. WANTED-AGENTS TO SELL ON INSTALL-ments our elegant French albums; new patterns, direct from France. G. W. BORLAND & CO., 108 State-st., Chicago. State-st., Chicago.

W. BURLAND & CO., 108

WANTED-A YOUNG MAN WITH A LITTLE money as treasurer of a first-class star and dramatic company. Call immediately. MANAGER, 120
Wells-st. Wells-st.

WANTED—TWO SALESMEN, ONE FOR REtail grocery trade and one to canvass everyhorel, restaurant, and family in the city; business
men only, apply between 8 a. m. and 3 p. m., Thursday, at Parior E. Matteeon House.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES. A FAMILY GOING TO BUROPE WILL SELL.

A their road and saddle-horses very low for cash, also buggies and harness, including a handsome team of bay mares, sisters, 5 and 6 yours old, very hand-some and stylish, good roadsters, can trot to the pole in 2:50; are good under saddle and single, 15½ hands high, weigh 2:000 pounds; they were purchased on Fairiawn Stock Farm, Kentucky, last March; they are socilmated and city broks. They were sired by Mambrino Chief, their dam was a Messenger mare, very fast; they are warranted sound and kind, and will be sold separate or together. Also the stylish and handsome geldling Kentucky Boy, 5 years old, 18 will be sold separate or together. Also the stylish and handsome gelding Kentucky Boy. 5 years old, 16 hands high, rangy and handsome, flowing mane and tall; he is a very useful family horse, well broke in all harness, and good under saddle; can trot fast, weighs 1,100 pounds, finely made, and is safe and reliable, and warranted sound and kind; a satisfactory trial and guarantee given. Call at barn 316 Michigan-av.

A LADY WILL SELL HER BEAUTIFUL BAY
A mare for less than half her value, as she cannot
ride on account of ill-lealth; she is a handsome bay,
has full mane and tail, is 5 years old, 15 hands hich
rangy built, has fine clean limbs, and good sound feet;
she can trot a mile in 3 minutes; she is a good saddle
mare; was raised in Kentucky, sired by Rysdyk's
Hambletonian; dam, an Ethan Allen mare; she is
warranted perfectly sound and kind, has no trick or
fault, is safe for any one to ride or drive. Can be
seen at owner's residence, 32 Michigan-ay. seen at owner's residence, 322 Michigan-av.

BARGAINS! BARGAINS! IN ALL KINDS LIGHT
carriages, buggies, and new styles of jump-seat
phases of the control of Jackson-st. P., S.—Second-hand carriages taken in exchange, and for sale cheap.

C. P. KIMBALL & CO., 370 AND 372 WABASH-surpassed carriages that are the recognized standard for style and quality, a very large and attractive stock of the straiges from the great houses of Brewster & Co., and H. Hooker & Co., New York: Henry Killam & Co., and H. Hooker & Co., New York: Henry Killam & Co., and H. Hooker & Co., New York: Henry Killam & Co., and H. Hooker & Co., New York: Superior of the stock of carriages represents the largest experience, known how to make the finest carriages experience, known how to make the finest carriages experience, known any country. Prices the same hore as at the freedmany country. Prices the same hore as at the freedmany country. Prices the same hore as at the freedman of the same hore as POR SALE—A TWO-SEATED EXTENSION-TOI carriage and several new and second-hand bug gies, road-wagons, basket-phaetons, and sulkies. 73 State-st. E. C. HAYDE. FOR SALE—LIGHT FAMILY CARRIAGES, BUG-gles, canopy-top phaetons, side-bar buggles, etc., tt reasonable prices. H. B. Hill, 58 West Madison.

A DVANCES MADE ON DIAMONDS, WATCHES, A etc., at one-half brokers' rates. D. LAUNDER, Rooms5 and 6, 120 Randolph-st. Established RS4. Rooms and g. 120 handoign-st. Established 1854.

A NY AMOUNTS TO LOAN ON FURNITURE, pisnos, etc., without removal; also on all good securities. 25 Dearborn-st., Room II.

A NY SUM OF MONEY LOANED ON FURNITURE, pianos, etc., without removal, and other securities. W. N. ALLEY, 135 Dearborn-st., Room 4. A NY SUMS LOANED ON FURNITURE, PIANOS machinery, without removal, and other good securities. S Madison-st, Room 9.

A NY SUMS TOISUIT LOANED ON FURNITURE Without removal; also on planos and other securities. P Dearborn-st, Rooms 6 and 7. A NY AMOUNT TO LOAN ON FURNITURE AND planos without removal. In Handolph-st., CASH PAID FOR OLD GOLD AND SILVER— O Money to load on watches, diamonda, and valuables of every description, at GOLDSMID'S Load and Bullion Office (licensed), 99 East Madison-st. Established 186. HIGHEST PRICE PAID FOR STATE SAVINGS and Fedelity Sank books, and Scandinavian National Sank cortificates. IRA HOLMES, General Broker, S. Washington-st. MONEY TO LOAN ON FURNITURE, MAchinery, warehouse receipts, and other giterals. J. J. OWEN, 84 La Salie-st. Room 25. MONEY TO LOAN ON FURNITURE, ETC., WITH-out removal. PARRY, 100 West Monroe-st. \$1.000 \$1,500 \$2,500 TO LOAN ON CITY REAL estate at 7 per cent. No commissions. HUTCHINSON & LUFF. & Ashland Block. BUSINESS CHANCES.

HEAP SALOON, WELL PAYING; BOARDING-house; feed business; grocery, rare chance; meat-sarket, sacrifice; barbershop, bathrooms, business entre; butter route cheap. LISSNER & HANNA. POR SALE—LAUNDRY DOING A GOOD BUSI-ness; good location; South Side; obliged to leave the city. Address V II, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—ONE-HALF INTEREST IN THE best retail carpet business in the City of Minneap-olis. Address A. H. KENYON, Minneapolis, Minn. OR SALE—THE RIGHT TO MANUFACTURE and sell in the State of Illinois a new steam-pipe overing. Address S.M. Tribure office. POVERING. Address S.M. Tribune office.

POR SALE—A GOOD BUSINESS, MOSTLY
wholesale, requiring \$500 to \$1,000 to run. Inquire
tt 81 Market-at. TO EXCHANGE.

TO EXCHANGE.

FIRST CONSTRUCTION RAHLROAD MORTGAGE bonds, first lien upon the road, would be exchanged for a tract of land, horse and carriage, or merchandise. Ve, Tribune office.

TO EXCHANGE—A FIRST-CLASS RESIDENCE man, clear, for city improved property. N. BARNES, S. Washington-st. Room I.

200 ACRES OF LAND IN WEAFORD COUNTY, Michigan, title perfect, will exchange for drug-store, or eign-store, or notions, or any good-paying business. Address T. &, Tribune office, two lays.

WANTED-FEMALE HELP. WANTED-TWO GIRLS-ONE TO COOK AND one for second work. Satisfactory references to WANTED-A GOOD GIRL TO DO GENERAL MODEL OF THE PROPERTY APPLY AT THE WARDEN-BY, RE-WANTED AT 310 EAST INDIANA-ST., A OIL to for general housework in small private family aust be good washer and ironer. WANTED-GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEWORK WANTED—A GOOD GERMAN GIRL FOR GER.

Part housework, a short distance in the country,
Apply after 4 p. m. to C. H. SMITH, 3 La Salle-st. re

WANTED — A THOROUGHLY COMPETER Good, one having lived in private family pre-ferred; a good position to one who can give periad satisfaction. References desired. Address 35 has WANTED-A GOOD, RELIABLE GIRL FOR SEC. WANTED-GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEWORK
in small family; must be good cook and neat a
laundry work. Apply at 3530 Michigan av., near Thira WANTED-A GIRL ALSO, GIRL TO TAKE WANTED-A GOOD GIRL FOR GENERAL dress Box 47, Washington Heights III. WANTED—TWO GIRLS, ONE FOR KITCHER, the other second work; both must wash as iron. Inquire at 2508 Michigan-av. WANTED—IMMEDIATELY—WOMAN COMPE-tent to cook, wash, and iron. 216 Prairie-ev.

WANTED—A COMPETENT GERMAN GIRL FOR second work; no cooking; small family, Good references wanted. Apply at 1216 Michigan-av, (new number.) WANTED—A DINING-ROOM GIRL AT THE Maulton House, Kinzle and Market-sta (oppo-site Northwestern depot.) WANTED-A COMPETENT COOK; ALSO LAUN.
dress. 2400 South Park-av. WANTED-A GOOD KITCHEN AND A NURSE girl, with good references, at once. Apply at a WANTED-A GOOD GIRL FOR GENERAL Mousework; good pay. 286 Wabash-av. WANTED-SECOND GIRL; GERMAN. 220 WA.

WANTED-AT 248 WEST WASHINGTON-ST., A competent girl to do second work.

WANTED-A GOOD COOK, REFERENCES REquired; good wages paid. Inquire at 43 Bearborn-sv., north of Division-st. WANTED-A GIRL TO DO HOUSEWORK IN A small family; good wages. 764 West Washing. WANTED-A RELIABLE GIRL TO DO GRY.
eral housework; all through with house deasing. Apply at I Sixteenth-st.
WANTED-GIRL TO DO GENERAL RUDSE.
Wavek. German preferred. Call at 250 Met. WANTED—COMPETENT GIRL TO DO GET-was a good cook, washer, and ironer; Swede pre-ferred. Call at 2118 Michigan-av. WANTED-A GERMAN OR SCANDINAVIAN girl for general housework; 8.30 per week. WANTED-COOK AND NURSE-GIRL REFER-ences required. 156 Forest-av. WANTED-A GOOD GIRL. REFERENCES RE-

WANTED - MILLINERS ATS HALL'S NEW store, 101 State-st., after 10 o'clock a. m. WANTED-FIVE DRESSMAKERS AT 19 LIE. WANTED-COMPETENT DRESSMARKES AL-so neat severs to learn the business steady employment after serving time. 62 Wabashen, WANTED-10 GOOD SHIRTMAKERS. APPLY at once to BROWN & PRIOR, 16 Wabashey. WANTED-A NEAT, RELIABLE NURSE GIRL

WANTED-A NEAT GIRL, TO MIND BARY 1 year old; \$1.50 per week. 201 West Madison-st WANTED-FIRST-CLASS IRONERS AT GRAND
Pacific Hotel. Apply to MRS. ALLEN, house

Employment Agencies.

WANTED—GOOD GERMAN AND SCARDING
vian girls for private families, boarding-bosse,
and restaurants at G. DUNKE'S office, in Milvas. WANTED—GOOD GIRLS FOR PRIVATE FAVI-lies, boarding-houses, and restaurants, at ROSA FROMMHOLD'S office, IN East Object. WANTED-FOR GOOD HOMES-LIBERAL PAY kind treatment-Cooks, housework, laundresses, West Side Registry, 275 Monroe, Bureau of Litersters

WANTED—LADY AND GENTLEMAN CANVAS-and no risk. Room 70 Reaper Block. WANTED-A YOUNG GIRL TO MAKE HERSELF WANTED-A GOOD SALESLADY IN CON-WANTED-AN EXPERIENCED LADY CANvasser for a specialty; liberal indecements to
right party. Address T 41. Tribune office.

WANTED-A LADY TO DO COPTING. ROOM S
Times Building.

SITUATIONS WANTED-MALE. Bookkeepers, Clerks, &c. CITUATION WANTED—AB COLLECTOR OR ANY
O other business that requires a flore and busy,
and pay a reasonable salary. City references give.
Address V S, Tribune office. CUTUATION WANTED-OF ANY KIND BY A Capable man experienced in office work; god penmin, and can give first-class city references; or position as collector; will work for very moderate selary. Address V 10, Tribune effice. SITUATION WANTED-BY A YOUNG MAN IS a dry goods or grocery; talks English and Norwagian fluently; 4 years' experience; A 1 reference a large of the control o

SITUATION WANTED-BY A FIRST-CLASS cook, in hotel or boarding-house, Call at the state of the sta SITUATION WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLAS Glazier; piece work preferred. References. Astronomy of the control of the con Coachmen, Teamsfers, &c.
CITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN OF
30 (Swede) as coachman; thoroughly understands
his business. Address 896, Tribune office.

Miscellaneo CITUATION WANTED-BY A MIDDLE-AGED man of steady habits to take charge of dising-room in hotel or restaurant; is competent, and has first-class references. Address Ta Tribune office. CITUATION WANTED—BY A MED dent as private nurse: has ind be rience and will give city references. A Tribune office. SITUATIONS WANTED-FEMALE.

Domesties.
SITUATION WANTED-BY A FIRST-CLASS cook; one who understands aft the modes of French cooking; can be well recommended. Approx 1173 East Twenty-first-st. SITUATIONS WANTED-BY TWO CITUATION WANTED—BY A COMPETEN to cook or do general housework in a ptw ily; country preferred. Apply at 85 White block west of Wells. lly: country preferred. Apply at 88 Walte-sia, to-block west of Wells.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BY TWO GOOD GIRLS (two sisters); would like to get near together; wild do second work or general housework. Apply for two days at 8 North Peoria-st. up-stairs.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GOOD GIRL A 104/2 South Desplaines-st. third floor.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GIRL LATRIT from Ireland. Call at 162 Butterfield-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A PERSON OF EXAMPLE OF STAIRS (AND STAIRS) APPLIED BY A PERSON OF EXAMPLE OF STAIRS (AND STAIRS) APPLIED BY A PERSON OF EXAMPLE OF STAIRS (AND STAIRS) APPLIED BY A PERSON OF EXAMPLE OF STAIRS (AND STAIRS) APPLIED BY A PERSON OF EXAMPLE OF STAIRS (AND STAIRS) APPLIED BY A PERSON OF EXAMPLE OF STAIRS (AND STAIRS) APPLIED BY A STAIRS (AND STAIRS) APPLIED BY THE STAIRS (AND STAIRS) AND STAIRS (AND STA SITUATION WANTED—AS COOK AND LAUSdress in a private family. Call or address is
Eighteenth-st., up-stairs.

SITUATION WANTED—FOR AN EXTRA NOE
colored girl to do first-class second work; strictly
private family desired. 145 Twentieth-st.

SITUATION WANTED—FOR A NICE GIRL FROM
Wisconsin to do general housework or cook is
private house; West Side preferred. 45 Twentieth-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GERMAN GIRL TO
COOK, wash, and iron in a private family. Call st.
CITUATION WANTED—BY A GERMAN GIRL TO
TEAST VAN BURNED—AS DINING BOOM OR SITUATION WANTED—AS SEAMSTRESS IN A private family by a German girl. Address S.

CITUATION WANTED—AS WET-NURSE, BY A young healthy American woman. References given. Address MRS. FULTON, 71 North Sheldon-st. CITUATION WANTED BY A COMPRISST Swede girl to do laundry work. Please call at III. Employment Agencies.

SITUATIONS WANTED-FAMILIES IN NEED
of good Scandinavian or German female help can
be supplied at G. DUNKETS office, En Milwankee-47. Miscellaneous.

ROR SALE.—STRAM, HYDRAULIC, AND MANDpower elevators. Also one second-hand seelvehorse-power engine, boiler, heater and connections,
in good order. Can be seen running. Heedy Elevator Works, 25 to 31 lilinois-st.

VOLU

136 and

The Most Boys' al

THE CI nigh HENRY I

We have pla NEW STYLES counters from \$6.50, \$7, \$7. \$9.50, \$10, \$10. \$12.50, \$13, \$13 \$16.50. Any one of t

antee the pu A Saving A look thro convince you

195, 19 South HARRY H

Orders by mail w LIEBIG COM LIEBIG CON LIEBIG CON

of MEAT
which as
"Medical,"
teal journal,"
GAUTION.—Ge
of Baron Lia
consumption
in tee fears." LIEBIG CON

OCEAN N ANCHOR LINE DEVONIA May 20, 9 a OLIVIA, June 5, 8 p CALIFNIA, May 20, 9 a 1

HENDERSON BR CUNARD adding twice a week to a perfect from Livery white. Belfast, and Lo Company's Office, corne to the Company's Office, corne to the Company's Office, Corne to the Company's Office of the Corner of the NORTH GER

redebed rates. OE Green, N. Y. H. CLAUS STAT officerose, Liverpool, Dr. From N. Y., every officerose, according to acco Broadway, N. Y. and